"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Generally fair to-day and to-morrow; warmer to-day; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LX...NO. 19,508. * * * NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1911.—TWENTY PAGES ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, TWO CENTS. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO FORCE HOUSE PLAN ON SENATE

Democratic Leaders Seek to Pass Reciprocity Bill Unamended, Then Take Up Others.

COUNT ON SPLIT OF FOES

Hope to Use Factions in Turn and Compel Taft to Accept Tariff Revision.

TWO BILLS ARE REPORTED

Finance Committee Turns Over Wool and Farmers' Free List Measures to Senate—Lodge Looks for Fun.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The most extraordinary situation that has been seen in the Senate in many years was brought to a head to-day when the Finance Committee carried out Senator Penrose's threat of last night, and reported the bill to reduce duties on wool and its products and the Farmer's Free List bill, both of which have been passed by the House. In spite of the adverse report it made on the measures the committee's action puts both on the regular calendar of the Senate completely within the power of any majority that may control even temporarily. Every day or so they will be reached in the ordinary routine of the Senate and then they can be passed over only on positive objection, while a motion at any time will be in order to take them up by the voice of a majority.

Democrats who brought about yesterday's coup, led by Senator Martin, are bending all their efforts to bring forth from the Senate chaos the tariff programme adopted by the Democratic House. Using the balance of power they now hold between the widely split Republican factions, they would join with the regulars in passing the Reciprocity bill unamended, and then force the insurgents, on their record stand for downward revision, to stand by them in passing the various tariff bills passed by the House. They hope thus to widen the Republican breach, and either get the credit of having brought about revision of the most unpopular tariff schedules or—if their measures should be defeated by defection of the insurgents or by Presidential veto—make a clear-cut tariff issue on which to go to the country next year.

La Follette With Democrats.

The vote in the committee to-day was strictly partisan on the Woolen bill, and only Mr. La Follette of Wisconsin joined the Democrats in opposing the adverse report on the Farmer's bill. The first motion was for the adverse report on the Woolen bill, and that was adopted by 9 to 4—Senators Johnson and Stone being absent—and all Democrats present voting against the report. On the motion to report the Farmer's bill adversely Mr. La Follette joined the Democrats and the vote stood 8 to 5.

In making the reports Mr. Penrose showed how extraordinary was the tangle. He explained that the events of yesterday made it clear that the Republicans were no longer in control of the Senate and they wished to place the responsibility where it belonged. Therefore, without the aid of an investigation by the regularly constituted Finance Committee, he threw upon the Democratic-insurgent combination the full burden of two important bills. Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, a cart-wheeler of the organization, said that he would get great amusement from watching the coalition's struggles with the great tariff problems and that he intended to sit back and watch them work.

Following the vote last night instructing the Finance Committee to report the Woolen bill not later than July 10, extreme predictions were made. Mr. Lodge, whose loyalty to the Canadian agreement is doubted, said that the desertion of the insurgents to the Democratic camp meant the ultimate burial of reciprocity beneath a mass of tariff measures. The insurgents, on the other hand, were certain that they had bound the Democrats to permit them to amend the reciprocity agreement by appending to it the various bills for revision downward. The Democrats said little, but it was evident that they were pleased with the thought that they had cleared the air and brought the fight into the open, and that is their still more gleeful assertion to-day.

Reciprocity Bill Seems Safe.

Much of last night's talk has now simmered down, though echoes of every statement are still heard. On one point only is there complete unanimity—that the session will be prolonged beyond first expectations. On another and more important point, however, there is something close to unanimity, and that is that reciprocity is in a stronger and safer position in the Senate than ever before. The insurgent hope that the Democrats would follow Mr. Bailey's leadership and accept their plan for tacking the tariff measures to reciprocity finds little encouragement among the real leaders on the Democratic side. Even the regulars, who were so distressed last night, are cheerfully boasting that by helping along Mr. Gore's motion the progressives have sold their birthright for a mess of pottage.

The added strength of reciprocity to-day comes from the feeling of confidence among Democrats in their ability now to force consideration of the Woolen and Free List bills without recourse to the dangerous stratagem of offering them as amendments to the Canadian measure. Mr. Bailey has been working hard at both ends of the Capitol to defeat reciprocity by amending the bill, and so long as it seemed likely that the Finance Committee would pigeonhole indefinitely the two measures there was a strong impulse among certain Democrats to force record votes on them, even though they might imperil reciprocity.

To-day that feeling has disappeared. The bills are before the Senate and there is no longer any reason for getting indirect votes on them as amendments, when they can at any time be voted on directly. This is the express opinion of such Democrats as Senator Martin, the minority leader; Mr. Gore of Oklahoma, who caused yesterday's upset, and Mr. Hitchcock of Nebraska. The overwhelming strength of their party is with them. They say now emphatically that while

Continued on Page 7.

MAN'S ASHES IN A SUIT CASE.

Widow Exchanged Bag for That of a Mechanic Looking for a Job.

The story of the drummer who discovers that his traveling bag full of samples and bright colored shirts has been exchanged for one holding a collection of lingerie and other articles wholly feminine has been outdone. A Chicago woman, whose suit case held the ashes of her husband, a bank book showing deposits of $9,000, and other valuables, and a mechanic in whose suit case were his tools and a few oil-soaked clothes, exchanged bags on Wednesday night in the Pittsburg Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The exchange was revealed yesterday morning when the mechanic, lamenting the loss of his tools, for that meant inability to work, appeared at the office of Frank Cheske, a special officer of the National Metal Trades Association at 120 Liberty Street, to apply for a job. Throwing the Chicago woman's suit case on the floor, he implored Mr. Cheske to find his own bag, that he might get to work.

Muttered words of a dead man's ashes and a bank book aroused Mr. Cheske's curiosity. Opening the bag he found letters showing that it belonged to Mrs. Mary E. White of 936 Fletcher Street, Chicago. There was a metal coffin plate bearing the name "George Shires White," and with it was a metal box bound around with yellow ribbon and sealed with the stamp of the Graceland Crematory of Chicago, Ill. Pension papers showed that the dead man had been a veteran of the war and until his death a member of a Grand Army Post in Chicago. Among the papers was the marriage certificate dated 1872, some insurance papers on property in Chicago, the bank book with credited deposits of $9,000, a package of letters, and some women's clothing.

The mechanic had no idea of the valuable papers in the bag and seeing that Mr. Cheske regarded the matter in a serious vein, darted out of the door without leaving his name.

Mr. Cheske immediately notified the officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad and they are now endeavoring to trace Mrs. White and return her property. Meanwhile Mr. Cheske is wondering what has become of the mechanic, for if the Chicago woman has his bag it will doubtless be returned to Mr. Cheske's office, and when he calls the mechanic may have his tools back and a job, too, in the bargain.

MRS. COHALAN DIES SUDDENLY

Wife of Supreme Court Justice Succumbs After New-Born Son's Death.

Mrs. Daniel F. Cohalan, wife of Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan, died suddenly at 4:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon at her home, 23 East Ninety-fourth Street, shortly after the birth of her child, which lived only a few minutes. In accordance with the mother's wish the child was baptized and named Gerald, by Father Patrick J. O'Donnell of St. Francis de Sales Church, who later administered the last rites of the church to the mother.

Mrs. Cohalan's death was most unexpected, and she had been strong enough at 1 o'clock in the afternoon to receive a telephone message from her husband, who was presiding in court. The child was born at 4:30 o'clock and Mrs. Cohalan seemed to be gaining strength when she was seized with a cardiac attack, to which she succumbed. Justice Cohalan, who had adjourned court, had received a telephone message to hurry to his home. He got there in a taxicab just before his wife died.

A number of Justice Cohalan's relatives and friends were at his home last night, among them the Rev. Father Patrick O'Leary of St. Elizabeth Church, brother of Mrs. Cohalan; Justice Keogh and Mrs. Keogh, who came in from their home at New Rochelle; Justice Greenbaum, George J. Gillespie, Surrogate Cohalan and Justice Cohalan's mother and brothers, and John Quinn. Many messages of sympathy were received.

Mrs. Cohalan, before her marriage, was Hana O'Leary. She was born at Curahevern, County Cork, Ireland, and was educated at the Loretto Convent, Killarney, Ireland. She was married to Justice Cohalan at St. Peter and Paul's Church in Cork, on April 27, 1899, and they were the parents of seven children, all of whom are living. They are Aileen, aged 10; Conn, 8; Kathleen, 7; Patrick, 4; Florence, 3, and twin boys 2 years old. Mrs. Cohalan had always enjoyed good health. She was an accomplished woman and a talented musician, and known for her kindness of heart and broad charity.

Justice and Mrs. Cohalan had been planning to go to Ireland with their family the middle of July for a visit of six weeks.

The funeral of Mrs. Cohalan and her son will be held on Monday at St. Francis de Sales Church in Ninety-sixth Street. The hour of the funeral will be announced later.

HALT WEDDING CEREMONY.

Sisters Object in Church to Carton's Marriage, but Pastor Proceeds.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 22.—The Rev. C. S. Fairess, pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church, was about to pronounce the words that would make Bell Thomas Carton, 25, and Miss Mary B. Shephard, 23, man and wife, and had made the inquiry whether anybody knew aught why they should not be wedded, when Miss Emma Carton and Mrs. Elisabeth Yarbrough, sisters of the bridegroom, rose and said they objected because Carton already had a wife at Orange, Va.

The groom angrily told the dominie to proceed. After a moment's silence the sisters sat down and the ceremony was completed, and the bridal couple left the church.

Carton was arrested later on complaint of his sisters, charged with bigamy. He waived examination, and his case went to the Grand Jury. Carton does not deny that he has a wife in Virginia. He said she would not care.

The Rev. Mr. Fairess, when asked why he did not stop the wedding, declared that he did not believe that the interruption was in good faith or that there was any legal bar to the ceremony.

KILLED BOARDING TROLLEY.

Dr. Brierley Stood Too Near Car—Third Victim at Same Stop.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 22.—Standing too close to the tracks on the platform of Stop 22½ on the Schenectady Road, Dr. W. P. Brierly of Albany was struck and instantly killed to-day by the trolley car which he was to board. He had stepped forward to signal the motorman to stop, and as his attention was momentarily attracted in another direction, he did not notice how close he was to the car.

Dr. Brierly is the third person who has been killed at this stop in a similar manner.

If your complaint is want of appetite, try tablespoon glass Angostura Bitters before meals.—Adv.

SUMMER BURGLARS BUSY IN BROOKLYN

Gathering Loot in Fashionable Heights Section Despite Extra Guards.

POLICE MAINTAIN SECRECY

One House Entered Next Door to That of Judge Dike, Who Has Been a Terror to Thieves in Court.

Although the police for reasons of their own had apparently made efforts to keep the facts from becoming public, it became known last night that the Heights section of Brooklyn, one of the most exclusive and carefully patrolled neighborhoods in the borough, was experiencing the sensation, rare to it, of a burglary scare. A cracksman or cracksmen—none knows whether there is one or more—working mysteriously, has or have entered half a dozen houses in the last ten days, and, although a swarm of police in plain clothes has been on watch in the neighborhood every night, the robberies have continued. That the thieves are far bolder than the usual run of their kind is also indicated by the fact that one of the places burglarized is next door to the home of County Judge Norman S. Dike, whose name, because of the severity with which he has punished burglars and other criminals who have come before him, has become a terror to crooks.

The homes of many of the most prominent people in Brooklyn society are on Brooklyn Heights. As the neighborhood, because of the wealth represented there, is a tempting one to thieves, it is not only heavily patrolled by the regular police but is also protected by private watchmen.

Many of the families living on the heights are now at their country places for the Summer and their houses in town are closed. Most of these houses have been thoroughly wired and equipped with burglar alarms, so connected that they will give warning to the police of the Adams Street and Fulton Street Stations and to the private police employed by several companies who make a business of house protection. Despite all this, burglars have been busy in the neighborhood of late and the police are making extraordinary efforts to effect a capture.

It was learned last night that one of the houses entered by the thieves was that of Clarence R. Conger, at 196 Columbia Heights. On one side, at 194 Columbia Heights, is the home of Judge Dike, while on the other side is the residence of A. Augustus Healy, President of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. Near by are the homes of other men prominent in Brooklyn. As in most of the other cases, the burglars got into the Conger house late at night and left with their booty without having disturbed anybody. While it was admitted at the Conger home yesterday that there had been a robbery there, it was said that it "did not amount to much," and that the value of the property taken was "small."

The residence of Charles J. Peabody, the banker, at 128 Willow Street, about a block from the Conger house, was also the scene of a robbery. A woman who was asked there last evening about the matter declined to give any of the particulars. The articles that had been stolen, she said, had been recovered.

"By the police?" was asked.

"No, they were returned," she replied. She would not say whether the property had been returned by the thieves themselves or in what way it had been restored to the owner.

Four other houses on Columbia Heights and one or two in adjacent streets are said to have been visited by the burglars—by the same thieves, it is supposed, in every case. Detectives of the Adams Street and Fulton Street Stations and men from the local Detective Bureau have been watching for the burglars nightly, but have not succeeded in getting a sight of them. For several nights two detectives, by arrangement with the owner, have watched from a window in a house in Columbia Heights, hoping to catch the thieves at work in the neighborhood, but the burglars have not been so accommodating as to show themselves to the watchers.

On Wednesday detectives arrested a negro whom they found in a pawnshop with what they believed to be stolen goods. They suspected that the man, who, they say, was only recently released from prison, was one of the Heights burglars. It could not be learned last night whether any of the property found in his possession had been stolen from a Heights residence.

METEOR LIGHTS UP FLATBUSH

Bursts High in Air Like a Rocket, Though It Was Not That.

Dozens of persons sitting on verandas in the South Midwood section of Flatbush, shortly after 11 o'clock last night, noticed a particularly brilliant meteor in the northwest sky. Instead of darting through the distant sky and disappearing, like most of the shooting stars seen, this meteor shot across the heavens from northwest to southeast, climbing into the sky and reaching its highest point, at the zenith.

It moved with great speed to the top of its parabola, and then, as it sank, seemed to explode when still high above the horizon, exactly as a rocket bursts high in the air. Dozens of glowing, golden particles floated earthward, finally growing dimmer and becoming indistinguishable.

As the meteor crossed the heavens it lighted the streets below almost with the brilliancy of daylight except that the illumination was golden, as though a myriad gas lamps were lighting the earth. Behind it trailed a narrow tail of brilliant yellow, which stretched half across the heavens.

It was just 11:17 o'clock when the meteor was sighted, and its flight through the sky lasted only a few seconds. To those in Flatbush who saw it it seemed as though the meteor had burst out over Canarsie Bay and dropped into the water. They were quite sure that it was too brilliant and spectacular to be a rocket.

CONGRESSMAN COX DIVORCED

Wife Alleged Gross Neglect—Parents Have Equal Rights Over Children.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 22.—Mrs. Mary L. Cox, formerly of Dayton, to-day obtained a divorce from Congressman James M. Cox, newspaper publisher and financier of that city, in Common Pleas Court. The decree was based on her allegations of gross neglect.

Alimony was settled out of court. Both parents are to have equal rights over the children, Helen, 15; James, 7, and John, 3. The hearing lasted fifteen minutes.

DEWEY'S PURE CLARET WINES.
A great aid to digestion, with meals. H. T. DEWEY & SONS CO., 183 Fulton St., N. Y.—Adv.

CASTRO, PIRATE.

The exiled President of Venezuela will be regarded as a buccaneer by the nations. Read of it in

Next Sunday's Times.

CASTRO IN HIDING CLOSE TO VENEZUELA

Has Reached Barranquilla, Colombia, and Is Awaiting Chance to Cross the Frontier.

PREPARED FOR A REVOLUTION

Gunboat Consul Grostuck, Ostensibly Purchased for Haiti, Said to be Castro's Personal Property.

Doubt about the whereabouts of Gen. Cipriano Castro since he left the Canary Islands last month was removed yesterday when a private cable message reached New York giving the information that the former dictator of Venezuela is quietly resting in a secluded spot in Barranquilla, a port of Colombia, after a trip across the Atlantic on the gunboat Consul Grostück.

Barranquilla is on the Atlantic Ocean and within a short distance of the Venezuelan frontier. With Gen. Feliciano Montero Castro is in coverts in the town under an assumed name, waiting for a propitious moment to make his way to Maracaibo and thence to the capital.

Castro landed in Haiti from the Consul Grostück on June 14. Though no trace of him was found when the gunboat reached Port-au-Prince, this can be easily explained when it is remembered that the gunboat first stopped at Port de Paix, where the wily conspirator was quietly put ashore.

The story of Castro's flight from the Canary Islands and his subsequent movements were given to THE TIMES yesterday by a prominent Venezuelan, an adherent of the exiled dictator, who had been in close communication with him. This informant asserts that the Consul Grostück is the property of Castro; that it was purchased by him in Berlin and fitted out with guns, ammunition, and other implements of war for the express purpose of starting a revolution against the Government of President Gomez.

According to this Venezuelan Gen. Castro left Teneriffe during the early part of last month under the name of Juan Ruiz Becerra. Prior to his departure he took the further precaution of shaving off his grizzly beard, so that even his close acquaintances could hardly recognize him. In Cadiz, Spain, he got in communication with Herr Grostück of Berlin, with the result that a week later the gunboat bearing the latter's name stopped off the little island of Leon, near Cadiz, where she was boarded by Castro and Gen. Montero. It was Castro's plan to sail direct to Haiti, leave the gunboat in the waters of that island, and then make his way to Colombia. The plan, according to THE TIMES's informant and the Venezuelan exiles in New York, has succeeded.

It is well known that Venezuela's "stormy petrel" has many friends in Haiti; and as that turbulent republic is only on a bowing acquaintance with the United States Government, resenting the former's continued intervention in her internal affairs, the matter of purchasing a gunboat ostensibly for Haiti's navy was not a hard matter for Castro to arrange.

This is not the first time that the former dictator of Venezuela has made an attempt to reach his country. Two years ago he engaged passage on a Spanish transatlantic steamer in Barcelona, but the agents recognizing him got in touch with the American Consul at that port. The latter communicated with the State Department at Washington with the result that Castro was not allowed to sail.

At that time he was seen by a newspaper correspondent who happened to be in Barcelona. Castro was in nowise daunted by his failure, but expressed his firm belief that some day he would be able to outwit the vigilance of those watching him and reach his country.

MAINE COFFERDAM SECURE.

Requires Caulking Only—Capt. Sigsbee's Cane Found.

HAVANA, June 22.—Reports of the failure of the Maine cofferdam received refutation to-night from Brig. Gen. Bixby and Col. Black, the United States engineers. The water level is now at twelve feet. The previous reduction to fifteen feet was partly for the purpose of giving a preliminary view of portions of the berth deck in the after part, but mainly for the purpose of observing and studying the effects of the exterior water pressure on the structure of the dam.

This observation disclosed some seepage of water, which was indicative of the necessity of caulking the interstices between the individual caissons. This will be accomplished by dumping great quantities of broken stone wherever the leakage has occurred.

A very interesting relic was found today. It was Capt. Sigsbee's walking stick, which was found in his cabin and was identified by the inscription on the handle.

THREE MEN PINNED BY ROCK.

Nine-Ton Mass Slides in the Excavation for the New McAlpin Hotel.

Three laborers were pinned under a sliding nine-ton rock which had been blasted from the solid mass at the site of the proposed new McAlpin Hotel, Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway, late yesterday afternoon, and remained thus imprisoned until an arm of a large hoisting derrick was swung around and grappled with the mass.

About a hundred men are employed at this place in the drilling and blasting process in charge of the Deynon Construction Company and where the accident occurred the excavation was about eighty feet below the Street level. A blast had loosened a few immense blocks of the solid rock and the laborers were prying behind one of these to establish a hold for the hook and chain which is attached to the hoist. The block appeared to be detached from the layer beneath it, for it suddenly began to slide, hemming three men to the wall and making ten others flee for their lives.

John Volantine, twenty-two years of age, of 315 East Twenty-eighth Street, standing at his full height, was caught in the back and pinned fast. George Valentini, thirty-five, of the same address, tripped when he tried to get away from the sliding mass and his foot was caught under it. It was severely crushed and he was hurt also internally, even serious. Gustav Ballastini, twenty-six, of 321 East Twenty-eighth Street, was cut in the face and in one eye and was bruised in many places. The men were taken to the New York Hospital.

Only Two Nights New York to Colorado.
Rock Island Lines' de luxe "Rocky Mountain Limited" and "Mountaineer" morning and evening from Chicago. Low fare excursion tickets, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

TWO MEXICAN FIGHTS; MORE THAN 30 DEAD

Maderists Attack Palace at Jalapa and Bandits Fire Upon Cuernavaca Train.

PLOT TO BLOW UP BARRACKS

Federals Make Resistance and Insurgents Take to Flight—Protest of Manufacturers Against Taxes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 22.—Two State capitals were scenes of pitched battles last night between the old Federal troops and the former revolutionists. In Jalapa, capital of Vera Cruz, where disagreements among the people as to the provisional Governor had worked the populace into a high state of excitement, twenty-seven were killed and thirty-five wounded in an attack on the State Palace by a mob of Maderists and townspeople.

The discovery of an alleged plot on the part of the Maderist troops to blow up the Federal barracks resulted in an exchange of shots between the rival forces, but owing to the precipitate flight of the former insurgents the fight was short-lived. Two Federals were killed and the Maderists carried away several dead.

A wild rumor of fighting at Cuernavaca last night proved to be untrue. The reports grew out of the firing on a train south of Cuernavaca, which was carrying some of Figueroa's men to Cuernavaca. The train was fired on from ambush. No serious damage is reported. It is thought to have been the work of bandits, who were not aware of the presence of soldiers on board.

The manufacturers of cotton goods throughout the country have joined in asking the Federal Government for a decrease in taxes. They assert that unless a decrease is granted they will have to shut down, throwing 18,000 men out of employment. The matter has been taken under advisement. It is thought the Government must yield, despite the urgent necessity for revenue. This number of unemployed with conditions so unstable would be serious.

El Diario, in this morning's issue, asserts that the Federal telegraph is again being censored to prevent publicity of the real conditions in the interior. Thus far only four States and one Territory have been divided into electoral districts, and by law there are only eight days remaining to complete this work.

Rafael Hernandez, Minister of Justice, and Manuel Calero, Minister of Industry and Commerce, are talking of exchanging offices. Hernandez has decided he is not fitted for the Department of Justice.

MANY KILLED AT VERA CRUZ.

Federals and Maderists in Pitched Battle at State Building.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 22.—Twice within a week the State Capitol building at Vera Cruz has been stormed by armed mobs, and twice the broad portals have been spattered with blood, but details of the affair of last night show it to have been a particularly savage fight in which Maderist troopers joined by great crowds of the populace threw themselves again and again against the great doors of the palace, which, despite the fact that they have been in service since Colonial times, successfully protected the handful of Federal soldiers who had taken refuge behind them.

From the single port holes on either side of the great doors the Federals took turns emptying their rifles into the surging mass, who fearless with excitement yelled death to the minions of Diaz. The trouble started when a Federal detachment marched to the palace last night with orders to remove several boxes of ammunition. The palace was guarded by Maderists, who refused to permit the removal of the munitions.

A quarrel resulted, during which the Federals took up a position within the palace and the Maderists outside. They were soon joined by a great crowd from which came a pistol shot, whereupon a Federal officer ordered the doors closed. When the great portals were slammed in the faces of the Maderists and the crowd the attack began, the very fury of which resulted in many being wounded among themselves.

Then the Federals began to fire, and it was an hour before the cries of the wounded and the sight of the dead inspired sufficient awe to stop the vain attacks. The report shows thirty-one dead and more than fifty wounded. The Federals were spirited out of the palace this afternoon in the hope of preventing a further clash to-night.

The striking telegraph operators on the National Railways have failed to make the strike general.

MOSBY'S MEN DEFEATED.

Son of Civil War General Surrenders His Men to United States Troops.

TIJUANA, Lower California, June 22.—After hours of fighting against 500 Mexican troops, 100 rebels, under Gen. Jack Mosby, son of the Confederate General in the war of '61, laid down their arms at the international boundary line to-day and marched across as prisoners of United States troops.

Two rebels were killed and one was wounded and fifty Federals were killed or wounded, it is reported.

The rebels retreated three miles from Tijuana to the international line. With this engagement, it is believed, the revolt the Lower California is ended. Mosby and his men, all Americans, surrendered to Capt. Frank A. Wilcox, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Army.

The rebels slain were: George Morgan and Frederick Rogers.

Lieut. Barkalee was wounded and Capt. Holland was overcome by heat.

The men deposited their arms and ammunition, and will be held pending arrangements to take them to Fort Rosecrans.

CRASH AT 34TH ST. CORNER.

Crowded Street Cars Thrown Over—Only Three Need a Doctor.

Owing to a misinterpretation of signals and slippery tracks, a crosstown Thirty-fourth Street car and a Seventh Avenue car collided shortly after 9 o'clock last night. Both cars were thrown from the tracks and several of the eighty passengers were injured. Three of them were attended by Dr. Irving Hall of New York Hospital and later left for their homes. They were Gertrude Mileton, 20 years old, of 237 West Thirty-seventh Street; John Tyrell, 30, of 236 Park Avenue, and Mollie Butler, 32, of 325 West Twenty-ninth Street.

A number of persons who were slightly injured by flying glass went home in taxicabs and surface cars. Traffic on Seventh Avenue and in West Thirty-fourth Street between Broadway and Eighth Avenue, was blocked for more than forty minutes.

The vestibules of the two cars were demolished, but the motormen were not injured.

BABY PARADE CUPS STOLEN.

Thieves Get Away with $425 Worth of Prizes at Asbury Park.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 22.—Five loving cups, valued at $425, were stolen from the new Publicity Bureau on the boardwalk last night. The cups were part of the prize list for the annual Baby Parade, and were among the most valuable of the trophies.

The thieves smashed a window and made off with their booty without discovery.

WOLF'S COMET SEEN AGAIN.

Observed on June 19 by Prof. Max Wolf of Heidelberg.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 22.—Wolf's Periodic Comet has been observed by Prof. Max Wolf of Heidelberg, according to a cable message received at the Harvard Astronomical Observatory to-day from the observatory at Kiel, Germany.

The comet was seen through a large telescope on the night of June 19. Its position was described as right ascension 18 hours 46 minutes 16 seconds; declination plus 13 degrees 28 minutes.

ASKS PRAYERS FOR RAIN.

Archbishop Requests St. Louis Priests to Include Them in Masses.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 22.—Archbishop Glennon, in an official letter read to-day before 140 priests of the Archdiocese of St. Louis on their annual retreat at Kenrick Seminary, instructed the clergy to include in their daily mass as often as the rubrics permit a prayer for rain, and to ask the faithful to recite with them the "Our Father" and "Hail Mary" after each mass daily with the same purpose. These prayers are to be continued until July 1.

The Archbishop was moved to ask the aid of the prayers for rain for the relief of the country by the accounts of distressful conditions of crops in Missouri. Since June 1 there has been a rainfall in St. Louis of only .41. The normal fall for the month is 4.47 inches. The driest June on record here was in 1864, the fall being then .41 of an inch for the month.

MAYOR FAVORS PENSIONS.

Will Sign Bill in Street Cleaners' Interest—Advocates General System.

Mayor Gaynor strongly intimated yesterday that he would approve the bill establishing a pension fund for superannuated employes of the Street Cleaning Department, and said he was in favor of a pension system for the whole city. There was a hearing on the measure in the Mayor's chambers and while representatives of the Civil Service Reform Association and the Citizens' Union appeared in opposition, Commissioner Edwards and several others urged the Mayor to sign it. The bill provides a pension of half-pay to men more than 65 years of age who have been in the department twenty years or longer. The men in the department are willing to contribute 3 per cent. of their wages, which means a revenue for the pension fund of $145,000 a year.

Commissioner Edwards told the Mayor that his four years' experience in the department convinced him that a pension fund was needed.

"Unless very strong reasons are presented against this bill I will surely sign it," said the Mayor.

WOMAN IN LABRADOR WORK.

Daughter of Cleveland Merchant Volunteers for Missionary Service.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 22.—Miss Constance Mather, daughter of Samuel Mather, a rich iron ore merchant, will leave her home in Cleveland this week for Labrador, where she will engage in settlement work along plans outlined by Sir Wilfred Grenfell, the noted author and missionary of the poor of Labrador. She will devote her time to kindergarten work.

Miss Mather, who is the only heir of Samuel Mather, became interested in Dr. Grenfell's work last Winter on the occasion of his visit to Cleveland on a lecturing tour.

GIBERT FIRST AT UTRECHT.

Amerigo's Machine Capsizes—Other Aviators Hurt by Falls.

UTRECHT, Holland, June 22.—Gibert was the first of the aviators to arrive here to-day, completing the Liege to Utrecht stage of the European circuit races. He was followed by Vidart, Garros, Beaumont, Weyman, Kimmerling, and Train in the order named. To-day's flight covered 130 miles.

All the aviators were bothered by a wind and several met with accidents.

Amerigo's machine capsized as he was ascending at Liege. He was thrown out and seriously though not fatally injured.

Renaud and Le Lasseur fell and the latter was injured about the arms. Renaud was not hurt. Vedrines damaged two aeroplanes and has engaged a third machine. In one accident a cylinder burst and he was obliged to descend near Maastricht. Duval descended near Venlo.

Barra's machine broke down near Randwyk, Providence of Gelderland, while he was flying toward this city from Liege. The aviator sent word to Venlo for a mechanician to aid him in repairing his aeroplane.

Student Killed in Auto Accident.

MILFORD, Conn., June 22.—Walter Scott Jarvis of 233 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, a junior at Trinity College, Hartford, was almost instantly killed here late to-day when an automobile which he was driving was thrown against a fence by the blowing out of a rear tire. Jarvis was thrown against the steering gear and his chest crushed in. Morton Crehore, Jr., a Trinity freshman who was with him, escaped injury.

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CORONATION IS MOST SPLENDID IN ALL HISTORY

Empire Rejoices as Ceremony in Westminster Abbey Seals Kingship of George V.

DISPLAYS BRITISH LOYALTY

Shows That Socialism Is Only a Ripple of Discontent, Says Marie Corelli.

UNTOWARD INCIDENTS FEW

Only a Single Serious Accident Reported from London and Two Elsewhere.

GLORIOUS SCENE IN ABBEY

Magnificent Gowns, Uniforms, and Jewels Set Off by Time-Mellowed Columns.

SERVICE HELD IN NEW YORK

Harbor Here Gay with Bunting—Pilgrims Give a Luncheon and 1,000 Dine at the Plaza.

By MARIE CORELLI

(Who was specially invited by King George to be present at the ceremony in Westminster Abbey.)

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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LONDON, Friday, June 23.—Divinity doth hedge a King. Honor and reverence, splendor and stateliness, noble ritual and solemn observance—all these have proclaimed the fact, and gray old Westminster Abbey has seen no more impressive ceremonial than yesterday's brilliant pageant.

History has never included a more striking picture in her universal lesson books; Holinshed and Camden have written no more deeply interesting record in all their quaintly worded chronicles. Remarkable, too, is the fact that this scene of unexampled magnificence has taken place at a time when Socialism is supposed to be rampant, when a Radical Chancellor of the Exchequer is breathing fire and fury against the Lords and the aristocracy generally, and when all that suggests power, place, supremacy, is condemned as something akin to political crime, and equality for all men is the cry.

Then what have our millions of people been about, cheering their visible crowned head as though they were gone mad with enthusiasm? Why such frenzy and rapture for a King and Queen?

Why, because England is loyal to the backbone, and Socialism no more than a ripple of discontent on a stagnant pool.

Never was there such proof of the fidelity of the country to the throne and to all that the throne signifies as the wonderful picture of our coronation day—the streets thronged with thousands and thousands of spectators, content to wait hours to see the royal procession; the mightly roar of cheering that greeted the imperial monarchs as they passed to their crowning, and in the Abbey itself what a scene of splendor—packed with all the noblest in the realm, as well as with distinguished foreigners and honored guests from overseas!

It was a sight never to be forgotten, and one that was hardly promising to the success of the Socialist creed. Everything testified to the grandeur and stability of the historic sway of the monarchy which made the Empire of Great Britain.

Wonderful Scene in the Abbey.

As early as 8 o'clock in the morning the interior of the Abbey presented a gorgeous spectacle, masses of brilliant color glowing between the gray-brown Gothic arches and columns, and jewels flashing like points of light in every nook and corner. The sun refused to shine, which was the one drawback. Every one longed for the blaze of Heaven's own radiance on such a notable scene in England's annals, yet the very dimness and shadow added singular impressiveness to the wonderful effect of deep-hued velvets, glittering gold, and purest ermine, sparkling diamond tiaras and crowns.

Riot of Color and Blaze of Jewels at the Coronation Ceremony

KING GEORGE V.

QUEEN MARY

and the many different and equally gorgeous uniforms.

The Peeresses made a marvelous picture of themselves in their gracefully flowing trains of crimson velvet, their white veils falling over capes of snowy miniver. Most of them were women of exceptional beauty and elegance, and it was hard to decide which among them looked the loveliest as they walked to their places.

Perhaps one may select the Duchess of Portland, the Duchess of Westminster, the Duchess of Marlborough, and the Duchess of Sutherland as four types of perfect grace, who carried their long trains with more than usual ease and attracted universal admiration by their stately bearing.

In the long wait before the King and Queen arrived there was a continual buzz of voices like the sound of a monster hive of bees, and one had time to remark one or two curious things.

For instance, there was John Burns in a gold coat. He looked fairly comfortable, and yet one could not help wondering at the caprice of fortune that had clothed him in such a garment. Then there was Mr. Balfour, displaying a pair of gold epaulettes. He looked about as tired out as the Earl Marshal, who was evidently very tired indeed.

The preliminary music was magnificent, and when the organ thundered out its grand announcement that the King was close at hand a thrill ran through the heart, and it was difficult to keep tears from the eyes.

I, personally, could not help recalling the morning of King Edward's coronation, when the same splendid scene was enacted. It seemed but a short time ago, and what a change!

With the first flourish of trumpets the hum of voices began to abate, and gradually a tense stillness reigned. The sun came out faintly with a brief flash as the Prince of Wales entered and passed up the body of the church, a charming figure of pretty boyish statelines, a little nervous and pale, but comporting himself with perfect dignity, and appearing entirely unembarrassed by his long royal blue velvet train.

Very sweet looked fair, little Princess Mary. In fact, one of the most charming groups in the whole magnificent scene was formed by the royal children, emblems of future hope for England.

Queen's Bearing Regal.

The entrance of the Queen was magnificent. She bore herself with dignity, almost with coldness. She was very pale, and obviously had much ado to keep her stately self-control. Her gorgeous train, borne by the Duchess of Devonshire, glowed with burning gold. Diamonds flashed from her neck and arms, and she walked with regal step, looking queenly to the very height of queenliness.

Round her were her lovely maids of honor, all exquisitely pretty, dainty like rosebuds round a central rose.

The King's entrance was, however, more effective than that of his handsome consort, for there was something pathetic in his demeanor. He looked overweighted by his splendor, and this somewhat touching tiredness seemed to be on him when the Crown of England was placed upon his brows and when the thunderous shout "God Save the King!" rang through every corner of the Abbey.

"Be strong and play the man," sang the glorious choir, like angels in the distance; "keep the Commandments of the Lord thy God and walk in His ways."

"Be strong and play the man," we all felt as we looked at the King, throned in St. Edward's Chair—that spoke thus harshly. No other part of the magnificent ceremony brought out such a clear vision of the liberties that have been won by fire and sword, of the spirit that has made the citizens of this little island rulers of an empire greater than Rome's.

It was also the acclaim of subjects who had chosen their liege lord, and were prepared to do battle for him, because he was their free choice. The Barons who forced King John's hand at Runnymede might have cried "Vivat!" in just such tones when he signed the Great Charter of England's liberty. There were many other moments when the Abbey ceremonial made a strong appeal to the spectators, but none was quite like this.

It was impressive when the Archbishop of Canterbury presented the King from the four corners of the throne, and the response, "God Save the King!" came from all quarters of the Abbey.

All the details of the ceremonial, with its curious combination of chivalric and religious observances, were full of meaning. Never was a ceremony better stage-managed than to-day's coronation.

Practically the only incident of any importance which was not strictly in accordance with the Rubric was when the Duke of Connaught, kneeling to salute the King after the latter had been annointed and crowned, slipped and almost fell, overweighted by the heavy robe he wore. King George at that moment held a sceptre in either hand, and it would have been difficult for him to render any assistance to his uncle. The King sat stolid, and neither hand moved by a hair's breadth from the position, regulated by the Rubric, in which he held the sceptre. The Duke of Connaught recovered himself, unaided, and, in fact, his slip was extremely slight. It was probably, under the circumstances, unfair to suggest that the King could have done anything. But many memories reverted to the last previous coronation, when King Edward on several occasions in the course of the long ceremony extended his support to the late Dr. Temple, the aged and feeble Archbishop of Canterbury then officiating.

To-day's chief officiant was Dr. Randall Davidson, who is in vigorous health, and his voice, both in speaking and chanting, could distinctly be heard in every part of the Abbey. Not so with the King's responses. Only those close at hand could heard his reply, "I am willing," when the Archbishop asked: "Is your Majesty willing to take the oath?"

The King has a good speaking voice, and usually at public functions he makes himself well heard, but to-day, doubtless through excess of emotion, he was inaudible to all save those immediately around him.

To most of the spectators it was a surprise to see how very bald his Majesty has become. When the Cap of State, which he wore through the first portion of the ceremony, was taken off prior to the anointing, it was seen that the greater part of the crown of his head was quite without hair.

When he was divested of his outer robes, and, clad only in the white Colobium Sidonis, which originally represented the royal shirt, and the Supertunica of cloth of gold, King George was seen to be a much finer figure than this was his thought and this his intention.

In a brief and not too eloquent sermon the Archbishop of York spoke of sovereignty and of service, and this is what our King accepted with his crowning. He serves the people over whom he is called to rule, and he has begun to serve them well. All things will prosper under his wise and careful supremacy, and the loyalty of the people is a right instinct, and one that will bring them prosperity.

The grandeur and dignity of the coronation of King George and Queen Mary could never be surpassed in any period of history. It is replete with meaning. It carries special significance. It has occurred at a moment when revolutionary and democratic methods of government threaten disaster to the realm, and it shows on what foundation the people of England rest their hope.

Their security is the throne, and the splendid and solemn observance in Westminster Abbey has witnessed not only the King's oaths to the Empire, but also the Empire's devoted loyalty to the King.

MARIE CORELLI.

THE SCENE IN THE ABBEY.

Westminster Scholars' "Vivats" the Most Emotional Feature.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 22.—"Vivat, Vivat, Vivat Rex Georjius!"

In all the stately ceremony of crowning the King to-day in Westminster Abbey and in all the magnificent pageant of the royal procession through the decorated and crowded streets, there was nothing like the famous shout of the Westminster scholars.

It stirred the pulses, fired the brain, touched the heart. It was human and spontaneous—a shout given with all the strength of lusty throats and all the enthusiasm implanted by long and cherished tradition in young breasts. It broke in a sharp, savage staccato upon the pealing organ notes and the strains of the band directed by Sir Frederick Bridge. By common consent, nothing in the whole day's proceedings so played upon the emotions as did the Westminster boys' "vivats."

They were first heard as Queen Mary's procession passed through the nave into the choir of the Abbey. Here their cry was "Vivat, Vivat, Vivat Maria Regina!" It was raised with startling suddenness. Everybody had heard of the traditional observance; but it seemed to galvanize everybody in the Abbey into tense life. Then, as King George appeared, the staccato shout rang out again.

Imagine the "Rah, Rah, Rah!", of the American college yell suddenly raised amid the quiet and decorum of a religious ceremony, and one will appreciate the effect of the Westminster "vivats." They were not in any sense out of place. On the contrary, they fitted in admirably with the musical arrangements, and their emotional potency were tremendous.

It was the fighting England that Galway, and the Duke and Duchess of Somerset.

Peeresses' seats very soon began to fill up, and a more magnificent tout ensemble could not be imagined. Splendid tiaras and jewels of all kinds were to be seen, and the fact that all were wearing the orthodox robes of crimson, trimmed with ermine, over white satin skirts, contributed in no small degree to the beauty and uniformity of the spectacle.

In the front row of the Duchesses sat, first of all, the Duchess of Norfolk. Then came the Duchess of Somerset, the Duchess of Beaufort, and the Duchesses of Hamilton, Montrose, Portland, and Sutherland. Further along were everal other Duchesses, including the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe, the Duchess of Leeds, the Duchess of Rutland, and the Duchess of Buccleuch. In the second row, immediately behind the Duchess of Norfolk, sat the Duchess of Roxburghe. Then came the Duchess of Manchester, the Duchess of Newcastle, the Duchess of Northumberland, the Duchess of Wellington, Katherine, Duchess of Westminster, and the Duchess of Westminster.

Some of the most magnificent diamonds, of immense size, were those worn by the Duchess of Northumberland. The American Duchess of Roxburghe wore a gorgeous diamond tiara, while true lovers' knots in diamonds, which formerly belonged to Marie Antoinette, were on her shoulders. Down the centre of her corsage were enormous emeralds, surrounded with diamonds, and a drop of seven pearls, terminating in one enormous diamond, was worn on one side.

The Duchess of Manchester wore a high upstanding tiara of diamonds, with necklace to match, and other gorgeous jewels.

The Duchess of Marlborough wore a small diamond crown and rows of pearls around her neck, while her whole corsage was blazing with jewels.

The Duchess of Portland wore her famous high tiara with the Portland Diamond swinging in the centre.

The Duchess of Sutherland, who recently had her tiara reset, had her lace lappets swathed around her head in most becoming fashion.

The Duchess of Westminster wore a lace veil on her head, with a diamond crown around it.

Naturally, it is impossible to mention all the Peeresses present, for there were very few absentees; but those particularly noted for their jewels were Lady Londonderry, who wore an enormous diamond crown tipped with pearls, certainly the highest seen in the Abbey; Lady Derby, Lady Winchester, Lady Granard, who positively blazed with diamonds; Lady Yarborough, Lady Tweeddale, Lady Craven, Lady Newborough, Lady Carnarvon, Lady Lansdowne, and Lady Ripon, who wore a great crown of diamonds tipped with pearls.

It was very remarkable how the headdresses of the Peeresses varied. Some wore a big all-round crown of diamonds, others ordinary tiaras, while a few wore no jewels at all, contenting themselves with veils and coronets, which were assumed when the Queen was crowned.

No two tiaras were alike in form. The Duchess of Newcastle, for instance, wore a crown of diamonds with an ostrich feather in the centre. Lady Aberdeen wore her famous Oriental tiara of gold, studded with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and sapphires. She was one of the very few Peeresses who wore a bouquet of flowers on the front of her gown.

Louise, Duchess of Devonshire, arrived in the Abbey in a bath-chair and witnessed the whole ceremony in it. Lady Essex wore a fan-shaped tiara of diamonds.

Some magnificent embroidered kirtles were seen among the Peeresses, one of the finest being that worn by Lady Suffolk. This kirtle was embroidered with the family coat of arms worked in colored stones and gold thread.

As a rule the Peeresses' robes were simply bordered with ermine; but a few had heraldic devices embroidered in gold in the cornera. Nearly all of them wore crimson velvet embroidered bags, in which were carried handkerchiefs, fans, and, in many cases, little boxes of chocolates or lozenges. These bags were very beautifully embroidered in gold and silver, and suspended from the waist by cords.

In boxes set apart for the personal friends of the Queen and Queen Alexandra were seen Lady Beatrice Pole-Carew, Lady Constance Butler, Lady Mary Ward, Lady Marjorie Manners, Lady Diana Manners, Lord Algernon Gordon-Lennox, Miss Ivy Lennox, Lady Irene Denison, Miss Sybil Codrington, and a few others, who, owing to the position of the box, it was difficult to see.

Lady Paget was a resplendent figure in the King's box, where also were seen Mrs. William James, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sassoon, and Mme. Melba.

Little Spontaneous Cheering.

One did not expect great enthusiasm within the walls of Westminster Abbey, and there was practically none. Certainly a number of those present joined in the shouting of "God Save the King!" at the prescribed times, but the only spontaneous outburst of cheering was at the departure of the royal procession, when the guests in the nave, from which their Majesties made their exit, gave them a noisy farewell.

It is not difficult to find reasons for this lack of enthusiasm. The scene within the Abbey was undoubtedly one of the most magnificent in the annals of the world; but the session, extending over eight or nine hours, was calculated to dampen the most ardent spirits, particularly when accompanied by a prolonged fast.

Very few of those present ventured to eat the provisions with which they may possibly have come provided. Occasionally one was seen conveying a piece of chocolate or a pastille to the mouth with infinite precaution. But nothing was observed to mar the decorum of the proceedings, such as occurred at George IV.'s coronation, when the Peers and Peeresses almost fought for provender and gnawed at chicken bones held in their hands after knives and forks had been stolen as souvenirs. Fortunately there was no indecorous incident in the whole course of to-day's ceremony, whose magnificence beggars description.

The Abbey was a veritable parterre of color, the woodwork of its stands and scaffoldings hidden by dark blue velvet and fawn, with a concourse of Peers and Peeresses and notables of the Empire filling the transepts.

It was a scene of splendor, but at the same time of sober and quiet richness, in nothing gaudy, in nothing discordant. The note of grave, gray beauty from which Westminster Abbey was transformed was preserved in its soaring pillars and dark stone, rising above all this temporary color to the vaulted roof.

AS NORTHCLIFFE SAW IT.

Coronets at Various Angles—Prominence Given to Women.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, June 23.—Lord Northcliffe, the proprietor of The Daily Mail, describes as follows his experiences yesterday in Westminster Abbey:

"As a matter of fact, the average Peer sees practically nothing of the coronation, and certainly nothing of the actual crowning of the King. But he does see fragments of something that looks like a glorified State wedding, marked by magnificent simplicity.

"Arrived at the Abbey after many blocks of traffic, which afforded the crowd opportunities for displays of its native humor, the average Peer was shown to his seat, which he found to be in a place obviously overwarmed and quite out of sight of the crowning.

"For an institution doomed to immediate destruction the Peerage surrounding him seemed to be extremely merry and good tempered. It presented none of the signs of the backwoods decadence proclaimed from the radical platform. In the vicinity of the particular Peer who dictates these impressions there were all sorts of practical men of affairs—the pioneer of Canada, Lord Strathcona; a great soldier, Lord Grenfell, bankers like Lords Faber and Avebury; men learned in ships, railways, diplomacy, and commerce, and busy men like Lords Burnham and Redesdale.

"It seemed to the average Peer, from his very distant seat, that when the ceremony did begin, it commenced with considerable suddenness. Almost before the gossip had died down, and before one could gather what had tak-

Continued on Page 3.

Map Showing Route of the Coronation Procession on June 22 and of the Royal Progress on the Following Day.

The coronation procession proceeds from Buckingham Palace by way of the Mall and the Admiralty Arch to Westminster Abbey, returning to the palace via Constitution Hill.

On the 23d the outward route begins at Constitution Hill and the palace is reached on the return by the Mall approach.

The map shows thumbnail sketches of the principal buildings serving as landmarks to the visitor.

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CORONATION IS MOST SPLENDID IN ALL HISTORY

Continued from Page 2.

on place, came the King, looking humble in his Cap of State. Beyond him were the Peeresses, shimmering and shining in the dim light of the Abbey, which only occasionally increased into brightness as the sun came out for a flittering moment.

Peers Not Well Placed.

"Of the wording of the ceremony beyond the "vivats" of the Westminster boys, the average Peer heard very little. Indeed, the only thing he distinctly heard was the Archbishop of York's simple and direct address, in which he referred to the King as: 'The one man raised above private and local interests to think of all, to care for all, to unite all in one fellowship of common memories, common ideas, and sacrifices.'

"It was a simple sermon, as much directed to the people beyond the seas as to the King and the people of this island, and it was received with obvious pleasure and delight.

"Across a small portion of the Theatre, dimly visible to the average Peer, flickered the great figures of our public life—Lords Rosebery and Curzon, and a dozen others—who are part of every man's morning newspaper.

"The time came when the Peers had to place their coronets on their heads. Something which they could not see had happened—presumably the actual crowning. It was frankly not at all an inspiring moment; but the humor of the coronets, worn at various angles, was presently relieved by the delightful daintiness with which the white-gloved arms of the Peeresses placed their very much more attractive little coronets on their heads.

"All through the ceremony one was struck by the much greater prominence given to women in this mediaeval sacrament than is to be found in the newer ceremonies pertaining to the installation of Presidents in modern republics.

A Charming Picture.

"The Queen and her ladies and the Peeresses are great figures at the coronation. Children, too, played their part. There can be nothing more delightful in pageantry than a Queen, her trainbearers and little pages, who were everywhere at Westminster.

"It was a long service—this coronation—but, as a matter of fact, it did not seem very long to the journalists and Peers participating in it, both of whom, very properly, were in a position to see everything. To them it must have passed with great speed.

"Even to the remote Peer, the distant glimpse he had of the homage of the Prince of Wales and other homages, the coming and going of little processions, and the splendid departure of the King and Queen, left pictures on the mind never to be forgotten.

"The whole of such part of the coronation ceremony as could be seen by the average Peer was small, intimate, thorough. There did not appear to be in the Abbey any tiny thing forgotten.

"But the Theatre itself is not suited for a spectacle on a large, modern scale, nor was the temperature rendered more pleasant by the considerable weight of coronation robes. But after seven hours of waiting and ceremony, the music, the pageant, the reverent solemnity and antiquity left every man among the Peers firmly adhered to the quaint words of homage on the card placed on every Peer's seat:

"'I do become your liege man of life and limb, and of earthly worship and faith and truth I will bear unto you, to live and die against all manner of folks, so help me God.'"

CHOICE SEAT FOR MORGAN

While Hammond Takes Precedence of Two Royalties in Drive to Abbey.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 22.—One of the most interested spectators of to-day's ceremony in the Abbey was J. Pierpont Morgan, who arrived a few minutes before 9 o'clock, considerably later than the huge majority of the other guests. Mr. Morgan had some trouble in finding his seat. This gave him an opportunity to greet several friends in his vicinity.

Charles P. Taft, who, like Mr. Morgan, was in a black velvet Court dress, sat close by with Mrs. Taft and Miss Taft, who were both in white, with the regulation white feathers in their hair and wearing Court veils. Mr. Morgan's view of a part of the ceremony was impeded by one of the great columns of the sanctuary, but it was a relatively uninteresting part which he missed, for his place was one of the best in the whole abbey for observing the royal processions and the actual coronation ceremony.

Mr. Morgan's keen interest was shown in various ways. Several times when many persons round about him, fatigued by the long waiting, were seated, he remained standing. He frequently consulted the handy little volume issued from the Earl Marshal's office as a guide to the ceremony.

Almost directly below Mr. Morgan, in chair seats reserved for the principal members of the Diplomatic Corps, sat Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, the former in the American diplomatic uniform of plain evening dress, with two or three medals on the lapel of his coat. Mrs. Reid wore white with a magnificent collar of diamonds and a diamond crown.

John Hays Hammond occupied a seat almost opposite that of the American Ambassador. Mr. Hammond made his entry in the procession with the other special representatives of foreign powers and potentates. His plain evening dress was particularly distinctive, for all the other special envoys in the procession were arrayed in gorgeous uniforms.

The Reids had come to their places without any special ceremony, merely being shown to their seats by the gold staff in waiting. Mr. Hammond had a seat in one of the royal carriages set apart for special envoys, and both going to and returning from the Abbey frequently acknowledged the plaudits of the crowds by raising his opera hat and bowing.

The French Admiral, who represented President Fallières, and two Royal Highnesses, Duke Albert of Wurtemberg and Prince Rupert of Bavaria, who were in the same carriage as Mr. Hammond, were apparently unconscious of the crowds. Possibly their Royal Highnesses felt aggrieved because the plain citizen from the United States occupied the place of honor on the back seat of the carriage, while they sat with their backs to the horses.

I have at present been unable to ascertain whether any diplomatic incident is likely to arise out of this matter, but some expectation is rife that there may be one, for it was understood that Mr. Taft's special representative, while taking precedence of all special representatives not of royal blood, would, in an affair of this kind, come after members of reigning houses.

AMERICAN SPECTATORS.

Many at Carlton and Ritz Hotels—Delighted by Spectacle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 22.—One of THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondents, who spent the entire day at the Carlton Hotel, from which place of vantage many prominent Americans viewed the show, writes as follows:

I was told to arrive before 8 in the morning in view of the prospect of a big crowd arriving and shutting off the means of ingress. I found on arrival very few persons in the Haymarket, and at no time until the procession passed, just before 2 o'clock, was any difficulty experienced in getting into the hotel. In fact, the wooden gates erected outside the Carlton for the purpose of being closed when the crowds inside the bounds got big enough, were never shut.

Truth to tell, the police "Dont's" and the wooden gates around London had done their work effectively and scared many thousands into the country who otherwise would have made an effort to see the show.

Inside the Carlton the scene was most animated. Breakfast parties were the order of the day. Heeding the warning given by the management of the hotel, the visitors had arrived bright and early—later on to find the warning entirely unnecessary.

Prolonging their breakfast to painful lengths, the guests at length took their allotted places, only to find a three hours' wait in front of them. All sorts of pastimes were introduced to while away tedious time, including storytelling, card games, and even a mild gamble on whether the day would be fine or not, until at length some bright wit in the party hit on the crowd outside the hotel facing Pall Mall as a means of affording amusement.

First a few cigarettes were thrown to the crowd, and a scramble ensued. The idea was taken up and soon the hotel guests were engaged in feeding the crowd with something to smoke. When the novelty of this wore off coins were substituted. This created a miniature riot among the crowd, and finally had to be stopped by the management of the hotel, being a real danger to life. Anyhow, it helped to pass a rather irksome hour and was duly appreciated by the crowd.

It was noticeable that right opposite the Carlton the crowd was remarkably thin; in fact the pavement on both sides of the road showed up white against the black mass of people lining the curbs and filling the stands on both sides of Pall Mall. There were almost as many soldiers and police as there were spectators at this particuar point, and vainly the police held open the wooden gates for the crowd that never came.

But it was a grand spectacle when the procession finally came in sight, and amply repaid the time spent in waiting for it.

Among the Americans who saw the procession from the Carlton were Mr. and Mrs. Daniel G. Reid, who had one of the best suites on the Haymarket side of the hotel, on the second floor. Mr. Reid was enthusiastic about the procession, describing it as a wonderful sight.

Nearby were Mr. and Mrs. Percy T.

Continued on Page 4.

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Men's Summer Negligee Shirts at 1.30

Values 2.00, 2.50 and 3.00

Sale continuing today and closing tomorrow—Saturday

¶If a man were to offer you 70c or 1.20 or 1.70, with the statement that that was your share in a little successful shirt manipulation, it would hardly require any persuasion to induce you to take it. Yet that is what this shirt sale means to you. Each and every shirt in this sale offers you a saving of 70c or 1.20 or 1.70 over and above what you customarily pay for shirts of this quality.

¶And a great many men have doubtless held this point of view, for, of the 12,000 shirts placed on sale at the beginning of the present week, the major part of them are gone, and none will be left at all by the end of Saturday at the present rate of depletion. Such values really create their own market.

¶Domestic or imported fabrics, in woven or printed Madras, Russian cords, mercerized or silk striped cloths, in plain colors or neat stripes. Plain white pleats, too, if you want them. Soft, semi-soft or laundered; double cuffs or laundered; all sizes and sleeve lengths.

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In Summertime nothing looks better above man's abbreviated shoe tops and nothing feels better than hose of a fine quality silk. As a general proposition, of course, silk half hose comes much more expensive than lisle, but here is an instance where it doesn't. We have made a special purchase of silk half hose, which sells as a rule for 1.50 and 2.00 and marked it at 79c as an exception. Two weights, heavy or medium. All silk or lisle sole, and high spliced heel and double sole in both. Navy, grey, tan, bronze, cadet blue, helio, purple, royal blue, green, white or black.

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SANATOGEN
CROWNED KING OF TONICS

LONG live the King! This national cry echoes the feeling of a people that the health of their established leader is vital to their peace and security. And the wearing effect of the burdens he must carry gives the utmost importance to the choice of a medical adviser who shall safeguard the ruler's health.

The King's physician is always an eminent scientist of the highest integrity. The weight of his responsibilities gives weight to his opinion.

In writing the hearty endorsements of Sanatogen which are printed on this page, the physicians to six of Europe's famous monarchs are testifying to their *personal* scientific conviction—after personal scientific trial.

They have come face to face with that great modern puzzle—what to do for distracted nerves and debilitated bodies—and have found the answer in Sanatogen.

Their tributes, and the earth-wide tributes of scientists and laymen—have crowned Sanatogen as King of Tonics.

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Dr. Ernest Ott, Marienbad: "I have been using Sanatogen for a number of years in my practice with excellent results, especially in the case of elderly people when it was desirable to build up the strength, to stimulate the bodily functions, and to improve the circulation of the blood."

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Surgeon General Dr. Kérzl, of Vienna: "I have been using Sanatogen with splendid results and recommend it continually and everywhere because I am thoroughly convinced that it is an excellent food-tonic."

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Surgeon General Prof. Dr. Tillmanns: "I am, and shall always be, a great admirer of Sanatogen."

The Late Emperor Frederick's Private Physician

Professor Tobold, M. D.: "My experience points to the fact that patients suffering from nervous exhaustion and who present the troublesome symptoms of neurasthenia, by using Sanatogen, in a comparatively short time regain strength and vitality."

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Dr. Fetchmin: "My daughter, who was very nervous and anaemic, has been greatly benefitted by the prolonged use of Sanatogen. Her appetite improved, her weight increased, and the color of her skin became healthier."

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Dr. G. Quirico: "I have used Sanatogen with marked benefit in the case of weakly children, and in convalescence after long illnesses. I consider Sanatogen a most excellent tonic food."

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Your worries, *your* overwork, result in weariness, weakened nerves, impaired appetite and digestion, just as a King's worries or overwork bring these results to *him*.

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It means that you may use Sanatogen with full confidence that it will rejuvenate your nervous system, give new energy to your appetite and digestion, new vigor to your health of mind and body.

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We ask you earnestly to get acquainted with Sanatogen. Investigate our claims first, if you like, and we are only too glad to have you do so. Ask your doctor about it, and in any case write at once for our book, "Our Nerves of To-morrow," the work of a physician-author, written in an absorbingly interesting style, beautifully illustrated and containing facts and information of vital interest to you. This book also contains evidence of the value of Sanatogen which is as remarkable as it is conclusive.

Sanatogen is sold in three sizes: $1.00, $1.90, $3.60
Get it from your druggist—if not obtainable from him, sent upon receipt of price.

THE BAUER CHEMICAL CO., 506 Everett Bldg., Union Square, New York

Finds Monarchy More Popular Than in Victoria's Time

CORONATION IS MOST SPLENDID IN ALL HISTORY

Continued from Page 3.

Morgan of San Francisco, who had a large party, including Minister Bryan from Mexico and John S. Baker.

Edwin H. Weatherbee of New York also had a corner suite looking on to the Haymarket and Pall Mall. He had with him his wife and daughter. Mr. Weatherbee afterward described the procession to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent as: "The world's greatest show. Nothing has ever been seen like it before."

Other Americans noticed included John H. McFadden, the cotton dealer, who had a family party, and E. T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia, who came back to the hotel very enthusiastic after being the guest of J.P Morgan, who had hired a whole floor of Gloucester House, Piccadilly, for the day, where also Mrs. Bacon, wife of the American Ambassador to France, and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander were located.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Lehmann of New York, Edward P. Higgins of Chicago, who is always being confused with Eugene of that ilk, Mr. and Mrs. John Fowler, Ralph Shainwald and family of New York, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and her son, James N. Jarvie and a party, and Mr. and Mrs. Kenyon V. Painter of New York were also at the Carlton.

Col. John J. Sinclair entertained a party, including William A. Nash of New York. Col. Sinclair's admiration was for the way in which the crowd was handled. He said that nowhere in the world would such admirable order in similar circumstances be found. Included in Col. Sinclair's party were F. J. Middlebrook, Mr. and Mrs. C. Tiers, and Mrs. and Mrs. Willis S. Paine, all of New York.

Other Americans here were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Scott Gerrish, Mrs. Isabel Jex, Mrs. William Strauss, Miss Strauss, Mrs. Walter A. Schiffer, Louis F. Swift of Chicago, and a large party, Clarence W. Barron of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Thomas of Philadelphia, who were the guests of E. T. Stotesbury; T. F. Manville, and Mrs. Elmer Black.

Mrs. Black had with her Mr. and Mrs. R. Waldo Dewey, relatives of Admiral Dewey, and Lord and Lady Frederick Bruce. She said the procession was most impressive and a never-to-be-forgotten sight.

Ex-Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck of New York expressed similar sentiments, while Judge Coyne said the procession was one of the most gorgeous ever witnessed, and was an eloquent tribute to the universal peace which mantled the world to-day.

Marc Klaw, who has been responsible for many gorgeous spectacles, simply drew his breath and murmured: "Lovely!"

At the Ritz Hotel many Americans viewed the procession, including Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Widener of Philadelphia; Mrs. Amsinck, Mr. and Mrs. Miller Graham, Mrs. William Draper, Mrs. Sam Newhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Seward Webb, and Mrs. Astor, while across the way, at the Berkeley Hotel, were Mrs. John Nicholas Brown and her young son, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Duryea, Mrs. Oscar Iasigi, Mrs. William du Pont, and Mrs. William Hooper.

One of the principal American stands was that erected in front of No. 1 Stratton Street, Piccadilly, where Ambassador John Hays Hammond is staying. Among those there were A. C. Beatty, Elliott Bacon, son of the American Ambassador to France; H. B. Burdett-Coutts, Lady Elizabeth Coutts, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Carter of Philadelphia, Lieut. Chaffee, Whitney Carpenter, Mrs. Robert Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Fairbanks, Mrs. Hubbard, the Misses Wiborg, and Robert Sands.

Otto H. Kahn entertained a large party at 95 Piccadilly, which he rented for the day, while other well-known Americans also acted as hosts, including Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Judge W. H. Moore, and Clarence Moore.

F. T. MARTIN'S IMPRESSIONS.

King George Seemed Crushed Beneath His Burden of Responsibility.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 22.—Frederick Townsend Martin witnessed the royal procession from the house No. 95 Piccadilly, rented by Otto H. Kahn for the occasion. When I saw Mr. Martin this evening he was enthusiastic in the extreme over the spectacle he witnessed; but even more than the outward show did the inner meaning of the event appeal to his imagination.

"I was awake all night," he said, "and several times went out on my balcony overlooking Piccadilly to watch the masses of people who made a patient vigil to see their King pass by. They made such a noise that sleep was impossible, but what mattered that when one thought of what was passing in their minds?

"Was it love of their King or was it a desire to witness a grandiose spectacle? Steeped in the atmosphere of the past, it was a magnificent sight. The whole crowd saw a vision of 1,800 years of England's glory.

"I remarked at the time that there appeared to be more enthusiasm in the crowd when the bands played stirring music before the arrival of the royal procession than when the King and Queen actually made their appearance. But it was difficult to decide whether this difference was due to the fact that the people were satisfied by what they had already seen before the royal carriage appeared, or whether they were not overawed by the thoughts of the splendor and majesty with which their King had been invested by his crowning in historic Westminster Abbey.

"I incline to the latter opinion, for I am sure that the crowds realized that although their monarch comes to them by descent from a long line of honored—and dishonored—ancestors, it is really they (the people) who keep him as their King and head of the Nation.

"King George seemed to me to be bent and almost crushed beneath the weight of the crown he wore—symbolically speaking, of course—but he must have felt that his subjects' hearts went out to him, and that they were ready to help him to bear his royal burden, if, on his side, he would do his best for them who were struggling for their daily bread."

CORONATIONS CONTRASTED.

Harrison Finds Monarchy More Popular Since Victoria's Day.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, June 23.—Two coronations, those of 1838 and 1911, are described by Frederic Harrison in The Times:

"To those who remember the coronation of Queen Victoria and witnessed to-day that of her grandson, the contrasts of nearly three quarters of a century seem big with inexhaustible meanings.

"Seventy-three years ago I was placed in Parliament Square to see the young Queen pass to the Abbey with the Duke of Wellington and his soldiers in the long war, and Lords Melbourne and Russell. To-day, from Whitehall, I saw King George and new men in the second decade of the twentieth century.

"I ask myself, can the history of England, in any period of three generations, show changes so enormous and growth so portentous? And yet, withal, in much it seems my boyish impressions are all repeated—the same yet greater popularity of the monarchy, the same yet greater enthusiasm for the army and navy, the same love of historic traditions, the same resolve to make politics a fair, square, and constitutional fight.

"Wealth and population, the empire, the army and navy, inventions, mechanical appliances, resources, habits—all have been trebled and enlarged beyond the bounds of a fairy tale. And yet I have seen to-day, in 1911, just what I saw in 1838, amplified in volume, but in substance the same.

"In the year 1831, when I was born, the year of the coronation of William IV., the population of London, including the suburbs, was less than 1,500,000. There were no railways out of London at the coronation of Queen Victoria, and our family drove up easily in the morning ten miles or so from the beautiful, quiet village on the northern hills where I lived as a child and boy. There were crowds in the streets, and bunting, and troops, and police, and illuminations, and the same anxiety to be in the Abbey, where the ceremony was almost the same as it was to-day.

"Few persons seem to understand that the essential parts of that ceremony are as old as Justinian and Constantine Porphyrogenitus. To me the wonder is that such vast material expansion and such incalculable novelties in life have made so small an alteration in the essentials of our National life, and even in ideals of English patriotism.

Monarchy More Popular.

"Putting my impressions side by side, I was struck to-day by the proof that monarchy is personally more popular than it was at the accession of Queen Victoria, and I think the bitterness of class antagonism is far less evident than it was in the hot days of the thirties.

"A candid observer everywhere recognized that the mediaeval pageantry, the persons and families of sovereigns, and even the equipages of heraldic Peers were well received, and met with nothing but cheers. I speak simply of the crowd in the street. I was entirely outside all official or society interests. I went solely to see the people, and I came away with the belief that the people enjoyed the sight. The people, indeed, to-day have been admirable. There is no doubt that there has been in the last generation a great and general elevation of the tone. The crowd behaved with a good temper, cheerful tone, discipline, and patience, which could not be surpassed by the gentle Florentines or the stolid Hollanders.

"Much of this blessed change must be put down to our school training and the immense improvement in the masses of labor. There is no European capital which could show such a spectacle of popular freedom combined with orderly conduct.

"This is the point which is striking to those who know the European masses. Our English people are getting to enjoy their holiday pleasures more gayly and more brightly than in the Georgian era.

A Marvel of Order.

"One great fact of the day was the triumphant organization of the enormous spectacle and masses by the military and civil authorities alike. No accident or even a hitch has met my eyes or reached my ears as I write to-night. The world has never seen so many millions crowded together in a city so vast and for eighteen hours continually marshaled, patrolled, fed, and amused, to witness one of the most elaborate military and royal pageants that ancient or modern history could parallel. It reached over the whole globe, which for twenty-four hours seemed concentrated in a single city with specimens of its races, costumes, and arms.

"Few can conceive the tremendous responsibilities of such a gathering, and the least observant and the most envious must admit that it was a feat of civil and military organization of the very first order. The boundless extension of the British Empire and the incredible scale of London in its population would be mere chaos without adequate power to organize both, and George V. and his chiefs have shown the world that England still has powers of command.

"No man who has been for twelve hours in the midst of this popular panorama can attempt in an hour to trace all the impressions it forced on his mind. Among obvious points of interest that I noticed specially was the hearty and spontaneous welcome given to the German Crown Prince, who was recognized and cheered even when he made an unofficial and surprise inspection in his motor, and it seemed to me next that the French and American envoys were the most popular, and to some extent the Prince from Japan.

"I shall lie down in bed to-night with better hopes of the immediate future of our country and, indeed, of continued peace of the civilized world."

THE ABBEY CEREMONY.

Ancient Ritual and Noble Music Combined with Stately Pageantry.

LONDON, June 22.—All who attended the crowning of Edward VII. agreed that to-day's ceremony surpassed that spectacle in every circumstance of stately stage setting, of solemn ritual, inspiring music, the host of royal and eminent personages, the wonderful display of rich uniforms, bright gowns, and marvelous jewels.

Their Majesties with gleaming crowns on their heads and gorgeous robes outspread behind them, the great Cullinan diamond flashing from the imperial crown, nobles in the quaint costumes of ancient offices, with a few modern uniforms; the four peeresses attending the Queen in shimmering gowns, pages in light blue and white grouped behind them, and an array of church dignitaries robed in scarlet and gold formed the centre of the picture. Below the King and Queen were the young Prince of Wales, almost smothered in the dark blue robes of the Order of the Garter, with the peer's crimson mantle around his shoulders, and the Duke of Connaught in the uniform of a Field Marshal.

To the right of the King, just above the altar laden with massive gold plate, was the girlish Princess Mary, wearing the coronet of a peeress, with hair hanging down beneath it. A long violet train, bordered with ermine and gold braid, was suspended from her shoulders by gold cord tassels over a short white dress, and the three younger Princes beside her were in Scotch kilts. Near them were the other members of the royal family.

Empire's Great Men Fill the Abbey.

Yeomen of the Guard with halberds lined the aisles throughout the Abbey, and in the great boxes rising high against the walls and filling the transepts and galleries were 7,000 spectators, forming blocks of quivering, variegated color. In one group were the future rulers of most of the kingdoms of Europe with their aids. In another were the Diplomatic Corps, competing with the royalties in the splendor of their uniforms and decorations. Two blocks facing across the nave were composed of peers and peeresses, wearing red robes and ermine capes, holding in their laps their coronets until the King was crowned.

Another large section was occupied by members of the House of Commons, with their ladies. Some of them wore uniforms, but the majority of them were in black court dress. Indian potentates, with gaudy turbans and marvelous jewels, formed a striking group in still another section. A scarlet block represented the army, a blue one the navy; a third, scarlet and white, indicated where the Judges, in robes and wigs, sat, while the boys of Westminster School, who boast the ancient privilege to acclaim the King, were high up in the triforium, and the Barons of the Cinque Ports, in a box close to the throne, made a little patch of dark blue and gold.

All the ladies, apart from the peeresses, were arrayed in court costume, with white feathers in their hair. Many wore tiaras. There was a treasure of precious stones never before collected in one place, and costly enough to buy the ships of the British Navy.

The Ladies in Waiting to the Queen in the Abbey were four Duchesses, each attired to carry into effect a color scheme of shot gold. One wore gold and shot gray, with pearls; another gold and shot blue and topaz jewels; a third, gold and shot cerise, with rubies, and a fourth, gold and shot green and emerald ornaments.

There was little opportunity for individuality, only part of the costumes of the ladies being visible. Wherever the robes were open could be seen draperies of priceless historic family lace, family coats of arms in gold thread, and other elaborate decorations, while some wore robes that decked their ancestors at bygone coronations.

The ceremony in the Abbey lasted for more than three hours. The stately ritual of the Established Church combined with the coronation rites to awe all who were present. Then there was Sir Walter Parratt's impressive music—now merely a soft accompaniment—then a majestic hymn on the intoning of the choir, and, at the culminating moments, rising to a great burst of melody with roll of drums and blast of trumpets.

Anthem Begins as the King Enters.

As the King and Queen emerged from the robing room many who looked on scarcely restrained themselves from cheering, but the joyful notes of the initial anthem "I was Glad," sung by the choir, suppressed the impulse.

Lining the avenue of the approach to the throne were the picturesque Yeomen of the Guard in their scarlet uniforms and carrying pikes, a company without whom no British ceremony of state would be complete.

First entered a little group of the clergy. Then came the chaplains of the Chapels Royals, the Dean of Westminster, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishop of London, and other Bishops.

Next, moving with great deliberation, came five pursivants followed by heralds in quaint mediaevel costumes, then the officers of the orders of knighthood, first those of St. Michael and George, after them the Star of India, the Order of St. Patrick, and the Order of the Thistle. Behind them marched the Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod, the Scarlet Rod, and other functionaries of the royal household, altogether an impressive and picturesque band.

Then came the standards of the kingdoms and the great colonies, borne by some of the most eminent men of the empire. The royal standard was intrusted to the Marquis of Lansdowne, the union standard to the Duke of Wellington, that of India to Lord Curzon, a former Viceroy; of Canada to the Earl of Aberdeen, an ex-Governor General, and that of South Africa by Lord Selborne.

After them were the four Knights of the Garter selected to bear the canopy at the King's anointing—Lords Cadogan, Rosebery, Crewe, and the Earl of Minto. Then the Queen's regalia, borne by various nobles, and finally the Queen herself, in her wonderful coronation gown with the jewels of the Garter, presented to her by the Marys of the empire.

Queen Mary Bears English Roses.

Her long purple train, embroidered in gold, was borne by six young women, daughters of Earls. The Queen carried a charming bouquet of pink carnations, presented to her by the Gardeners' Company, one of the ancient guilds of the City of London.

The flowers were of the variety known as Lady Hermione, a purely English species, and some hundreds of blooms were specially cultivated by gardeners all over the British Isles, those forming the bouquet being selected from among these by a committee of experts. The bouquet was offered to her Majesty in a beautiful silver basket of Jacobean design, copied from the basket represented in the coat of arms of the Gardeners' Company.

The Queen was followed by the Mistress of the Robes, the Ladies of the Bedchamber, and the Maids of Honor. After the cortege of the Queen, the King's regalia was carried by the highest nobles of the kingdom attended by their pages.

The Bible was borne by the Bishop of Ripon, the chalice by the Bishop of Winchester, the paten by the Bishop of London, St. Edward's crown by the Bishop of Newcastle, the orb by the Duke of Somerset, the sceptre by the Duke of Richmond, the sword of state by Earl Beauchamp, the second sword by Earl Roberts, the third sword by Viscount Kitchener, the golden spurs by the Earl of Loudoun and Lord Grey de Ruthyn, the sceptre with cross by the Duke of Argyll, and St. Edward's staff by the Duke of Roxburghe. Attended by their pages and by a retinue of high Court officials, all in the most striking costumes, the group, as it moved slowly up the aisle, made an imposing spectacle.

After them walked the King in his crimson robe of state, the train borne by eight noblemen of high rank, the collar of the Garter around his neck, and on his head the cap of state. Following him more court dignitaries and gentlemen in waiting completed the procession.

Their Majesties passed their thrones and proceeded to the chairs of state on the south side of the altar, where they knelt at the faldstools. On the King's right stood the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Lord High Constable, the Earl Marshall, and the Garter at Arms, the noblemen bearing the swords of state, and on either side his episcopal supporters.

The Dean of Westminster, wearing a cope of crimson velvet, took his place on the south side of the altar. The Archbishop of Canterbury was on the north, beyond him the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of London with twenty-one other Bishops all in convocation robes.

Rising, the King replaced the cap of state, which he had removed while kneeling.

Ancient Ritual is Followed.

Then the service proper began. The ancient ceremonial familiar for 1,200 years was performed with the same symbols and the recital but little changed. It was the ancient scene with some new actors.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presented the King to his people. Facing the four sides of the Abbey in succession he announced:

Sirs—I here present unto you King George, the undoubted King of this realm. Wherefore all you who are come this day to do your homage and service, Are you willing to do the same?

As the voice of the Archbishop, sounding strangely loud in the impressive silence that had fallen on the august assemblage, died away, the spell was broken by the blast of the trumpeters, and a mighty chorus of "God save the King" fairly shook the great edifice. Cheers followed and escaping the walls of the Abbey were echoed and re-echoed by the throng outside.

Then followed the various rites. Two Bishops sang the Litany and the Holy Communion was celebrated.

A brief sermon was preached by the Archbishop of York from the text: "I am among you as he that serveth." In the course of it he said:

"Pray we for our King, that his strong trust in God may keep him faithful to God's great trust in him—to be among the people in this home land, among the multitudes of India, among the strong young nations over the seas, the one man raised above private and local interests, to think of all, to care for all, to unite all in one fellowship of common memories, common ideals, sacrifices. This is indeed a kingly life. Pray we that God may give the King His grace to live it."

The King then kissed the Bible and signed the oath, swearing to govern according to the laws of the land and to maintain the Protestant Reformed religion, the recently modified form of this latter declaration being the single departure from the traditional recital.

The King was anointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Great Chamberlain touched his Majesty's heels with the spurs, he was girded with the sword of state, invested with the imperial robe and orb, and received the ring and sceptre.

Archbishop Crowns the King.

Now reverently the Archbishop placed the crown upon the King's head. Again the trumpets sounded and once more the abbey resounded with cheers and the cry "God save the King."

Ascending the throne, the King received the homage of the Archbishop and then of the Prince of Wales, the Princes of the royal blood, and peers, who touched the crown and kissed the monarch's cheek.

The more simple ceremony of crowning the Queen Consort followed. Her Majesty was anointed, the crown placed upon her head, and she received the ring, the sceptre, and the ivory rod. Then the Queen ascended the throne and was seated by the King.

The oblations at the altar and the sacrament concluded the chief functions of the ceremony. The procession was then reformed for the return to Buckingham Palace.

Apart from the processions, the solemnity, and the paraphernalia of state, there was an undercurrent of human interest that was most appealing. Queen Mary, although she bore herself with regal stateliness during her crowning, was at first noticeably nervous. While the King was being anointed and crowned she had her handkerchief at her eyes frequently. The King, when he received the homage of his heir, displayed a father's affection.

The young Prince of Wales evidently was much pleased with himself, for when the younger children passed his chair on entering and made their obeisances he returned their salutes quite in the royalest manner and with apparent delight. The younger Princes showed great interest when their sister put on her coronet.

ON THE WAY TO THE ABBEY.

Multitude Cheers the Sovereigns—Procession an Impressive One.

LONDON, June 22.—There were three processions to Westminster Abbey—one for the royal guests, another for the Prince of Wales and members of the royal family, and the other for the King and Queen.

The first was made up of fourteen dress carriages, occupied by the royal guests and the distinguished court officials and officers attached to their staffs. The carriages were drawn by pairs of the famous bay and black horses from the Royal stables, driven by royal coachmen, and attended by footmen in scarlet liveries.

Trumpeters and an escort of the Royal Horse Guards preceded the royal guests, few of whom were recognized by the crowds. The spectators were quick to pick out John Hays Hammond, Special Ambassador from the United States, the Envoys from France and Germany, and the Crown Princes. Each of these was cheered, and there was a spontaneous clapping of hands. A slight rain was falling and the carriages were closed, but the occupants could be distinguished through the windows.

Cheers for Royal Children.

Immediately following was the second procession, with members of the British royal family, including the Prince of Wales and the Princess Mary and their younger brothers. Their appearance was the signal for the heartiest demonstration up to that time. The cheering began as the royal children emerged from Buck-

Continued on Page 5.

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That which has meant most to you—that which is unquestionably more directly responsible for the great and ever increasing popularity of Smith Gray & Co. clothes, is the maintenance of the very highest standard of quality in tailoring, trimmings and fabrics, and to this maintained standard the development attained in ready-for-service garments can be more truly attributed than to any other one controlling factor.

In correlation with this existing condition, the following facts are pertinent:—

Smith Gray & Co. were the pioneer builders of high grade ready-for-service garments. Smith Gray & Co. produced the first ready-for-service garments for boys and children in America.

'Tis but a few years since that Smith Gray & Co. made practically all the garments sold by several of New York's, Philadelphia's and Rochester's best wholesalers and retailers.

Smith Gray & Co. were the first and are to-day the only retail manufacturers in New York who make every garment in their own tailoring plant, in the same building where many of the garments are sold, with every process ever and always under the personal supervision of members of the firm.

And just so long as longer and better experience, the maintenance of a higher standard, the superiority of unequalled facilities and more highly developed organization, make for a better standard of fine clothes—Smith Gray & Co. clothes must excel because no other concern has had the experience, maintains the standard, has the facilities or organization.

In this wonderful underprice offering, your clothes represent the cumulative results of building only fine clothes—the absolute and recognized standard of fine quality in ready-for-service garments.

The offering includes practically all our lightest weight two and three piece Summer Suits, in the most exclusive and advanced styles in both fabrics and models, many of which will not be shown outside the Smith Gray & Co. stores for at least another season.

15.50 for two and three piece Summer Suits—regularly 20.00, 22.50 and 25.00.

In complete assortment are Canadian homespuns of excellent quality, in metal, steel and Oxford grays, also blue, brick brown, tan and olive shades, light and very light worsteds, velours, worsted cheviots in new gray, brown, tan and olive shades, as well as blue and black fancy serge weave worsteds in stripe weaves, pencil stripes and silk mixtures. The models include two and three button designs for men, young men and boys. Your choice at this special price is broader than you will find in most stores even though you paid 20.00 to 25.00 instead of 15.50.

18.50 for two and three piece Summer Suits—regularly 22.50, 25.00 and 27.50.

Included are worsteds in handsome grays in hair line stripes, pin checks and neat overplaids—homespun crash Norfolks, smart velours and cravenetted mohairs in correct grays and an excellent assortment of new mixtures; yarn dyed worsteds, worsted cheviots, Saxony cassimeres and velours, in new grays, browns and tans, blue and black grounds in fancy weaves, silk stripes and silk mixture effects—and blue serges of finest Australian stock. There are more than a dozen two and three button distinctively styled models for men, young men and boys.

22.50 for two and three piece Summer Suits—regularly 27.50, 30.00 and 32.50.

27.50 for two and three piece Summer Suits—regularly 35.00 and 37.50.

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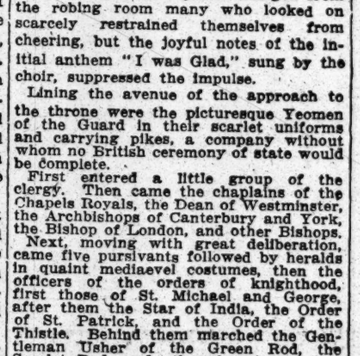

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They Are The Best $20, $25, $27.50, $30, $35 and $40 Suits

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The selling is sure to be fast and furious, for the assortments were never better—never bigger; and the occasion was never timelier. In addition to our regular lines we have added a purchase of 320 suits from the best-known manufacturer in Rochester of high-class suits for men and youths. Here's a synopsis of the bargains:

Suits Formerly Priced to $25—Today, at $15

An almost endless variety of this season's best styles and fabrics. Blue serges, gray serges, fancy serges, pencil-stripe worsteds and the very choicest cassimeres and tweeds.
Also our finest light-weight silk-lined overcoats; regularly priced up to $30. They're yours to-day at.....$15

Suits Formerly Priced to $40—Today, at $20

Approximately there are 900 suits for you to pick from. Absolute $40 grade in blue and gray English Martin silk-lined serges. Also $30 and $35 imported worsted fancy serges and all our very finest unfinished worsteds. An unlimited variety of new and exclusive patterns.
"Your choice of the house" of $30 and $35 silk-lined full-dress, Tuxedo and Prince Albert frock coats and vests—take 'em, at..$20
A limited number of silk-lined, black, unfinished worsted suits; formerly $35; also at.....$20

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You'll get a coat of tan and an appetite that will make your heart glad; and you'll enjoy yourself, too, for there are scores of sumptuously equipped hotels—veritable social centres—and thousands of cosey homelike smaller houses vieing with each other to make you comfortable.

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MEN'S IMPORTED RAINCOATS
USUALLY $20.00 . . . . AT $12.00
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BOYS' WASHABLE SAILOR AND RUSSIAN SUITS, REEFERS AND BLOUSES; IMPORTED STRAW HATS, CAPS, ETC. AND YOUTHS' OUTING TROUSERS ARE BEING OFFERED AT GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.

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MEN'S BLUE SERGE SUITS. THE POPULARITY OF BLUE SERGE SUITS IS GREATER THAN EVER THIS YEAR. THE SERGE USED IN WM. VOGEL & SON SUITS IS OF A HIGH AND ESTABLISHED STANDARD. THE TAILORING IS SOFT, CREATING EASY, LEISURE LINES. COATS ARE FULL LINED, HALF LINED AND SKELETONIZED..... $20.00 TO $35.00

WM. VOGEL & SON,
TIMES SQUARE
Broadway at 44th Street

Gorgeous Processions; Crowds Cheer King and Queen

CORONATION IS MOST SPLENDID IN ALL HISTORY

Continued from Page 4.

ingham Palace, and, carried along the row upon row of seats, was echoed by the crowds behind. Four other carriages were occupied by others of the royal family and their suites.

Hardly had these passed when there were signs in the palace yard of the assembling of the great procesion of the day—that which was to escort the King and Queen to the Abbey and back to the palace. There was a brilliant scene in the quadrangle, but this was reserved for friends of the royal family officials and their families and Court servants who had seats at the windows and on the roofs of the palace itself.

Exactly at 10:30 o'clock booming guns announced that the King and Queen were leaving the palace, and by a nappy coincidence which, however, has become almost traditional in British royal functions, the sun suddenly broke through the clouds and the rain ceased. The staff officer appeared under the archway, the guard of honor, six-footers from the Guard Regiments, bluejackets and troops came to attention with a clang of swords and musketry, while the bands struck up the national anthem.

Quaint Costumes in the Procession.

Following the staff officer was the advance guard, a Sovereign's escort of the First Life Guards, in their familiar steel breastplates and helmets with plumes and white breeches, on their black chargers. The King's Barge Master and twelve watermen, in quaint costume, reminded the sightseers that there was a time when the King traveled by water when he "went to Westminster to be crowned." Aids de camp to the King, naval and military, officers of the headquarter staff, followed in their modern uniforms, and then came another quaint touch when the Yeoman of the Guard, "beefeaters" as they are known, walked soelmnly by carrying long staffs.

Equerries to the King, escorts of Colonial and Indian cavalry, the Colonials in khaki and the Indians in bright colors, passed in rapid succession.

As the first division of the Sovereign's escort of the Royal Horse Guards trotted slowly through the gates, the booming of cannon announced that the royal coach with the King and Queen approached.

There was a momentary hush, broken only by the trumpeters and the crash of brass, and then as with one voice the multitude acclaimed the Sovereigns with a roar of cheers that preceded and followed them from the gates of the palace yard to the very doors of Westminster Abbey.

Smiling and bowing the King and Queen acknowledged the greetings. The King wore a long purple robe and velvet cap trimmed with ermine. The Queen made a beautiful picture in her robe of cloth of gold.

Through the Mall to the Admiralty Arch, Charing Cross, Whitehall, Parliament Street, and Broad Sanctuary the procession moved. The arrival of the Sovereigns at the Abbey was proclaimed by the ringing of the bells of the Abbey and St. Margaret's Church, the firing of a gun and another outburst of cheering from the throng on the official stands in Parliament Square.

THE RETURN PROCESSION.

King and Queen Acclaimed When They Appear on Palace Balcony.

LONDON, June 22.—When the actual crowning of the King was signaled to the public by the pealing bells in the tower of the Abbey the host in Parliament Square broke out in a chorus of "God Save the King." The strains were taken up at each succeeding section of stands along the route, until perhaps the largest choir ever known to history was simultaneously singing the national anthem. Leaving the Abbey on the return journey, the order of the procession was reversed, the King and Queen coming first.

The appearance of the sovereigns with their crowns on was the signal for renewed cheering, the waving of handkerchiefs, and the clanging of bells. It was a thrilling show, to which the King and Queen smilingly bowed their acknowledgements.

It was the same all along Whitehall and through Trafalgar Square, where the cheering, if anything, was louder and where the sailors, soldiers, and police had difficulty in preventing the crowds from overflowing into the roadway.

Through Cockspur Street, in the shipping offices of which many Americans had seats, and into Pall Mall, the cavalcade proceeded, every where greeted with cheers and cries of loyalty. St. James's Street and Piccadilly, where the procession passed under floral arches, were thronged to their limit, and although many had waited here for the whole day without seeing anything of the show, they were not too tired to add a noisy welcome.

Around Hyde Park corner, the general public had found some room and they stood here from early morning. The royal couple had still, however, to run the gantlet of the masses behind the railings of Green Park, and again those at the head of The Mall, who, although they had seen them on their departure earlier in the day, had waited hours to see them again, robed and crowned.

Those who still waited after the gold coach had passed into the yard of Buckingham Palace were rewarded, as the King and Queen appeared on the balcony, just as they had left the Abbey, with their crowns on, and bowed to right and left. The cheer that went up at this moment surpassed anything that had preceded it, and afforded one of the most thrilling moments of an intensely interesting day.

OUTSIDE THE ABBEY.

Broad Sanctuary Ablaze with Color as Guests in Brilliant Uniforms Arrive.

LONDON, June 22.—Broad Sanctuary, the plaza at the west end of the Abbey, where alighted most of those who had seats for the ceremonial itself, presented a brilliant spectacle. The spectators, as they waited for the royal procession, saw carriage after carriage, with the most famous men and women of the empire and other countries, drive up.

Troops had taken up their positions before the earliest arrivals, and formed a glittering barrier between the crowds and the wide open space about the Abbey. One one side the Horse Guards, familiar figures in London, stood at the heads of their black chargers. Blue-coated marine artillerymen and bluejackets flanked them, and a detachment of Hussars in front stood ready to take charge of the officers' horses as they arrived with the royal processions.

Ambulance men and white-aproned nurses flitted about, ready to render aid to any in need, while some were dispatched to the Abbey, to be on hand should any of the distinguished personages there require their services.

Soon after 7 o'clock carriages and motor cars began to crowd the entrance. Admiral Count Togo and Gen. Count Nogi, the Japanese veterans, came in the first open carriage, a royal one with scarlet-liveried coachman and footman. They were accompanied by British attachés and received a hearty welcome, to which they gravely bowed.

Then came a stream of royal carriages with the King's guests. Mrs. John Hays Hammond, wife of the Special American Ambassador; Brig. Gen. Greely, representing the United States Army; Rear Admiral Vreeland, representing the United States Navy, and Earl Dodge, Secretary to the Special Embassy, were in this procession, which included representatives of every State.

The Ambassadors, among whom was Whitelaw Reid, and the Ministers came in their own carriages, and for two hours there was a continuous stream of vehicles of every color and design. The royal carriages and dress coaches were most gorgeous affairs. They were filled with peers in their robes, some wearing their coronets as the easiest way to dispose of them, and others carrying them in their hands. With them were the peeresses with magnificent robes over marvelous dresses.

Carriages and Liveries of Every Hue.

The variety of color defied description. There were liveries of yellow and gold, blue, black and red, purple and green, and even white trimmed with black. The horses, with silver harness, their manes and tails bedecked with cloths of the same colors as the liveries, with bobbing plumes on their heads, made up a fantastic color picture, the like of which may never be seen again.

The Lord Mayor, in black and gold coach drawn by six horses, was immediately recognized and was greeted with a hearty cheer. Then came Africans in their native dress, Orientals in vari-colored uniforms, and the representatives from the Over-Seas Dominions, wearing Court costumes or uniforms bedecked with war medals and glittering orders. It was they who received the warmest greeting as they approached the abbey, for thousands of their fellow-colonists occupied seats or gathered along the route.

The steady stream of carriages continued until shortly after 9 o'clock, the time fixed for their arrival, but there were some late comers, who arrived singly or in groups.

Yet by no means all those invited to seats within the abbey drove up. A large contingent of peers and peeresses came down the river by steamer. Even a larger number made their way on foot, the peers with their coronets in their hands and their robes dragging in the dust, or mud after the shower fell. In a few cases their peeresses tramped with them with veils flying in the air.

As the morning grew old occasional heavy showers swept into the stands and drove the people from their seats, but only temporarily. At last, when every straggler had arrived, the troops were drawn up in closer lines and a final inspection was made by the Duke of Norfolk, the Generals in command, and the Chief of Police. Before 9:30 o'clock, the time set for the first procession to leave Buckingham Palace, all was in readiness for the reception at the abbey.

There was a short wait, and then the sound of music announced the approach of the first procession, which consisted of the royal and other representatives. All drove in closed carriages, but were easily recognized from their place in the programme, and the representatives of the better-known countries were greeted with cheers.

Hammond Rides in the Procession.

John Hays Hammond, the American Envoy, was in the seventh carriage, with Vice Admiral de Jonquières, the French representative; the Duke Albrecht of Wurtemburg, and Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, drawn by a pair of bays. In the last carriage were Crown Prince Frederick William and the Crown Princess of Germany and the Austrian and Turkish delegates, drawn by four blacks.

The second procession, the members of the British Royal Family, came half an hour later. The Prince of Wales in his Garter robes accompanied his sister and brothers in the last carriage. He received an enthusiastic greeting, which he seemed to enjoy greatly, smiling and bowing his acknowledgments.

At 10:30 o'clock a royal salute announced the departure of the King and Queen from the Palace, and as the most gorgeous of the processions, the one in which naturally the supreme interest lay, made its way through the lines of troops and the dense crowds in the stands and afoot, a wave of cheering spread from one end of the route to the other. The sun made an attempt to break through the clouds and partially succeeded, so that the people were able to watch the progress of the King without the discomfort that had marred the earlier proceedings.

A wonderful display of uniforms preceded the royal coach. After the Guard of Honor, around the carriages of their Majesties and suites, came the King's Indian orderlies mounted, in silken robes covered with decorations. Then there were the volunteers, regular and naval aids de camp to Field Marshals and Generals, Yeomen of the Guard, equerries, and honorary Indian aids de camp in a variety of uniforms, picturesque and brilliant.

Immediately behind the royal coach Lord Kitchener in a Field Marshal's uniform rode beside the Standard, and then came a group of the King's relatives, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Duke of Teck, Prince Louis of Battenberg, Prince Alexander of Teck, Prince Christian and Prince Albert of Schlesswig-Holstein, all on chargers.

The arrival of their Majesties at the Abbey was the signal for a shout of greeting, which was continued until they were lost to view, and then repeated as Kitchener or some other favorite was recognized.

CROWDS SEE ILLUMINATIONS.

King George Appears to Thank His Subjects for Their Acclamations.

LONDON, June 22.—There seemed no end to the enthusiasm of Londoners. They had hardly time to get their suppers between the end of the procession and the coming of darkness. Still, long before the time for lighting and in spite of heavy showers the streets were crowded from curb to curb. All vehicular traffic was prohibited and the roadway, as well as the sidewalks, was given up to the merrymakers.

It was the same in every part of London, but naturally the people by common consent converged in front of Buckingham Palace until the throng reached such dimensions that it was impossible to move. A group of boys struck up the National Anthem. Instantly the strains were taken up by thousands surrounding them. As the singing ceased cheering again broke forth, and the sound reaching the interior of the Palace his Majesty came out on the balcony to acknowledge the spontaneous tribute.

The King stood for several minutes while the people redoubled their cheers. The Prince of Wales also appeared at a window and waved his hand at those assembled below. They responded by singing "Rule Britannia" to England's Sailor Prince.

The younger son of Prime Minister Asquith, by telephone from Downing Street, gave the signal to the Crystal Palace to fire the gigantic rocket at 10 o'clock, whereupon the ring of bonfires around London burst into flames. It had been intended that one of the King's sons should give the signal, but at the last moment it was decided that he had already had too fatiguing a day.

All the illuminations were extinguished by order of the police about midnight and the tired crowds retired early to their homes. In comparison with the previous night the streets are quiet.

To-morrow's procession will begin to form at 9 o'clock, and the royal procession does not leave Buckingham Palace until 11. The police arrangements are on a still more extensive scale than that of to-day, 15,000 additional troops being stationed along the route.

ALL BRITAIN KEEPS HOLIDAY.

In Every Hamlet and Village Festivities Mark the Coronation Day.

LONDON, June 22.—Not only London and the other large cities of the empire, but every village and hamlet in the British provinces participated in the national rejoicing. Wherever a British garrison or warship is stationed royal salutes were fired at the moment of the crowning at Westminster.

The great fleet gathered at Spithead crashed forth a welcome to the Sailor King and the foreign war vessels and merchant ships in the harbor joined in the salute. The Union Jack was hoisted on the public buildings as soon as it was known that the crown had been placed on the King's head. Locomotives whistled, steamers "sirened," and church bells broke out with merry peals.

All over the country the people made holiday with picnics, sports, patriotic parades, and fireworks. At the special request of the Queen the children of every district of the city were provided with some sort of festivity and aged people were lavishly entertained.

Edinburgh and Dublin were brilliantly decorated, but to-day's celebrations there were almost entirely religious. State services were held at St. Giles's and St. Patrick's respectively, where the King was proclaimed at the same time as he was proclaimed at Westminster. The capitals of Scotland and Ireland had resolved to await their Majesties' visit before giving rein to their enthusiasm.

DUBLIN, June 22.—The principal streets of Dublin have been almost impassable to-night. Great crowds viewed the decorations and illuminations and took part in the street celebrations in honor of the coronation.

The Irish Nationalist societies, principally members of the Sinn Fein Society, assembled opposite the Custom House for a demonstration in behalf of Irish independence. Speeches were made rejoicing that Irishmen and Germans in America were frustrating the efforts to negotiate the Anglo-American arbitration treaty.

CORONATION DAY IS CELEBRATED HERE

Harbor Craft Fly British Colors—Trinity Packed at Special Service.

PILGRIMS GIVE A LUNCHEON

Altogether It Was a Tune of Hands Across the Sea in Speech and Bunting and Song.

British subjects, Anglo-Americans, and plain Americans stretched hands across the sea and intertwined the national emblems of Great Britain and the United States yesterday, in New York's celebration of the coronation of King George V. and Queen Mary. Everywhere in the city flags and toasts and strains of Anglo-American patriotic airs made old Father Knickerbocker look like the young Sonny Knickerbocker of more than a century and a quarter ago, before he kicked loose from the paternal leading strings that bound him to the British Empire and an earlier George.

On both sides of the East and North Rivers, and in the anchorages in the harbor, and at the piers of South Brooklyn, every British ship—and many that were not at all British—flew the Union Jack side by side with the Stars and Stripes in its rigging. On many of the British ships there were dinner parties in gayly decorated saloons, with abundant toasting of the newly crowned royal pair across the sea. The Cunard Line—the most British of all the British lines—had not a single vessel in port, however, a condition that has not occurred in years.

Hotels and clubs, too, where British subjects and converted Americans of British extraction congregate in large numbers, were decked with intertwined flags of the two countries, and echoed with toasts to the British monarch and his Queen. In many of them notices were posted telling puzzled Britishers the precise hour at which the coronation took place—7:37 o'clock in the morning, New York time.

The Pilgrims of America gave a coronation luncheon at the Lawyers Club a little after noon, and toasted the newly crowned King and Queen, sending a copy of their good wishes to King George V. Later most of them met again in Trinity Church, where elaborate thanksgiving services in honor of the coronation, and modeled on the coronation services themselves, were held in the presence of a host of leading clergy and laymen.

The great church was crowded to the doors. The pulpit was draped with alternating ensigns of the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes. From the great tower above chimed and floated out over Wall Street and lower Broadway the prelude strains of "God Save the King" and "America."

The front pew, facing the choir stalls and altar, which has been known as the royal pew ever since the late King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, occupied it under the name of Baron Renfrew in 1862, was occupied by Consul General Courtenay Walter Bennett, as special representative of King George V. With him sat Gen. Frederick D. Grant, commanding the Department of the East; Admiral Eugene H. C. Leutze of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Joseph H. Choate, and W. Butler Duncan, President of the Pilgrims.

In near-by pews were J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., R. A. C. Smith, William Loeb, Commissioner William Williams, Commissioner Calvin Tomkins, George Macculloch Miller, Darwin P. Kingsley, C. L. Peabody, Ernest Ladenburg, G. B. Schley, W. H. Perkins, Frank A. Vanderlip, George F. Baker, J. Edward Simmons, John D. Crimmins, Morgan J. O'Brien, Henry Clews, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Seth Low, Ogden Mills, Ogden Mills Reid, Dr. James L. Douglass, and representatives of the five British Allied Societies that usually co-operate in celebrations of the sort—Lloyd B. Sanderson representing the St. George Society, George Morrison representing St. Andrew's Society, George Nicholas adding a relish of Welsh allegiance for the St. David's Society, Dr. A. C. Humphreys representing the Canadian Society, and the Right Rev. Bishop Frederick Courtney representing the British Schools and Universities Club.

The coronation procession was headed by William Broughton, the chief sexton of the church, with silver mace. Eight sextons of chapels under Trinity, including Sergt. O'Keefe in full uniform who came from St. Cornelius's Chapel on Governors Island, followed him slowly down the left aisle and up the centre aisle to the altar. Then came a boy crucifer and behind him, in surplices of white, the choir of Trinity, ranging from tiny boy sopranos to the grown and deep-voiced men choristers. After these marched the organists of the chapels of Trinity, visiting clergymen in two groups, with the curates of Trinity Parish between.

Following these came another crucifer, a division of officiating clergy of the parish, a group of acolytes, and behind these the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church. Behind him a crucifer, and then the procession was brought up by Bishops Frederick Courtney and F. J. Kinsman.

When the procession had reached the altar the Rev. Vicar Caleb Stetson of Trinity Church repeated the opening sentence from the fifth Psalm:

O hearken unto the voice of my calling, my King and my God; for unto Theo will I make my prayer.

Then from the Forty-seventh Psalm:

For the Lord is high and to be feared: He is the great King upon all the earth.

After the Lord's Prayer was recited in unison the choir sang the Twentieth and the 148th Psalms, after which the Rev. Dr. Parker Morgan of the Church of the Heavenly Rest read the First Lesson from the first chapter of the First Book of Kings. The Magnificat was then sung. Bishop Courtney read the Second Lesson from Romans, xiii., verses 1 to 7, after which the choir sang Nunc Dimittis, which was followed by the Apostles' Creed, recited by Vicar Stetson, with these versicles among others:

O Lord, save thy servant, King George,
Who putteth his trust in Thee.
Send him help from Thy Hoye Place.

Then followed a special prayer for the King.

The Homage Anthem, composed by Sir Frederick Bridge for the coronation and never before heard in this country, was sung, followed by the regular prayer for the President of the United States. Dr. Manning, rector of the church, said the grace, and the congregation rose while the great organ played "God Save the King" and Psalm 196. The congregation and visitors joined in the British national air, but at many points could be heard patriotic variations, some substituting "America" and some "The State" for "The King."

Dr. Manning then offered special prayers for King George, Queen Mary, the British Empire, and the establishment of peace in line with efforts now being made for an arbitration treaty between that country and this.

Just before the benediction, which was pronounced by Bishop Kinsman of Delaware, Dr. Manning offered a prayer for the success of the arbitration treaty between this country and England.

After the benediction the choir and visiting and officiating clergy marched again to the strain of the recessional hymn from the brightly lighted altar down the dim centre aisle and up the left aisle into the vestry room.

The Pilgrims, one hundred and fifty strong, wandered away from their offices in Wall Street and lower Broadway long enough yesterday to attend the "coronation luncheon" at the Lawyers' Club, 120 Broadway, just across the street from Trinity Church.

Owing to the desire to get through with the luncheon before the services in the church began the speechmaking at the meal was curtailed to a minimum, being left, in fact, for the most part, to the many intertwined emblems of the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes, which sang "Hands Across the Sea" in high color and brilliant style while the loyal Pilgrims lunched.

The only speech at the luncheon was a toast offered by W. Butler Duncan, President of the Pilgrims, proposing the health of the President of the United States.

Mr. Duncan's toast to the King and Queen was drunk with alacrity, after which three rousing cheers for their Majesties and the President of the United States, proposed by George T. Wilson, were given with a tiger.

At the guests' table with President Duncan were the British Consul General, Courtenay Walter Bennett; Joseph H. Choate, Bishop Frederick Courtney, the Swedish Consul General, J. Clan; Bishop David H. Greer, William M. Griffiths, Alexander C. Humphreys, William Loeb, the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, Levi P. Morton, George Austin Morrison, Controller William A. Prendergast, and Lloyd B. Sanderson. Among the others present were Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, Herbert L. Bridgman, Paul Dana, William Curtis Demorest, William H. Edwards, J. H. Flagler, Aiden Freeman, Job E. Hedges, Hart Lyman, Hamilton W. Mable, Bradley Martin, Jr., Fellowes W. Morgan, Rollo Ogden, F. Cuniffe Owen, S. H. P. Pell, Sereno S. Pratt, Capt. E. M. Sawtelle, Isaac N. Seligman, John A. Sleicher, Melville E. Stone, H. H. Vreeland, Gen. Thomas L. Watson, and J. Hollis Wells.

The coronation dinner held in the Summer garden and terrace at the Hotel Plaza last night was attended by more than one thousand British and Canadian residents of this city and their friends. The dining rooms and terrace were decorated with American and British National colors, palms, American Beauty and rambler roses, and with hanging baskets of choice flowers. The table decorations were miniature flags and Queen Mary carnations and the souvenirs were royal purple silk-covered candy boxes, each surmounted with a gilt crown. The orchestra played British airs. "Rule Britannia" was vigorously applauded by the guests and encored twice.

Just before dinner the following cable was sent to the King at Buckingham Palace:

British residents and friends, assembled at coronation dinner in Hotel Plaza, New York, beg to express their sincere congratulations to your Majesty and Queen Mary on this your Coronation Day. May a long and happy reign be yours. God Save the King!

Among those at dinner were Gen. Hubbard, Lady Drummond, Sir Daniel Mann, E. T. Galt, W. R. Baker, L. T. O'Shaughnessy, Lady Hickson, Baron and Baroness Von de Witz, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Taft, W. Butler Duncan, President, and George T. Wilson, Vice President, of the Pilgrims; Baron von Schlippenbach, Russian Consul General; Benjamin Terhune, M. Z. Gould, Frank H. Greene, Harry S. Black, Mrs. William L. Rice, C. L. Eddy, Col. W. A. Patten, H. N. Benjamin, John Pearson, Commander W. H. B. Trigge, R. N. R.; Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Hooley, William J. Baxter, Mrs. Emily H. Rogers, J. Hollister, Mrs. A. D. Thompson, E. A. Hegeman, Mrs. Foster Milliken, William Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Fellows, H. C. Du Val, F. S. Williamson, Mrs. C. G. Gates, George Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Jr., Edward S. Phillips, Lloyd B. Sanderson, Archibald M. Pentz, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lorimer Norden, James H. Kidder, Raleigh Kerr, W. Price, M. P.; Sir Francis Langelier, Lieutenant Governor of Canada; Col. J. P. Colt, William Gardner, the British Vice Consul; Gustav C. Rosa, the Italian Consul; Dr. von Graff, Austrian Vice Consul; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Haggin, Oliver Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Baruch, Magistrate Barlow, Dr. John J. McPhee, and many members of the St. George's, St. Andrew's, St. David's, and Canadian societies.

TAFT GREETS THE KING.

President and the General Society of the Cincinnati Send Cablegrams.

WASHINGTON, June 22. — President Taft to-day sent the following cablegram to King George:

On this auspicious occasion I take sincere pleasure in extending to your Majesty cordial felicitations in the name of the people of the United States and in my own, and in expressing the cherished hope that under your guiding influence the British Dominion may flourish and prosper.

I assure your Majesty of my best wishes for your personal welfare and that of your Majesty's family, and for the continuance of the friendly relations existing between Great Britain and the United States.

With Ambassador Bryce and the entire British Embassy staff attending, prayer and thanksgiving services were held today at St. John's Episcopal Church.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 22.—The coronation of King George and Queen Mary at London was given official recognition by the General Society of the Cincinnati at its triennial session here. By vote of the society at to-day's session this cablegram was forwarded to United States Ambassador Whitelaw Reid at London:

The General Society of the Cincinnati, composed of officers of the American Army of the Revolution and having as their first President of the illustrious Washington, in general convention assembled at Newport, R. I., this 22d day of June, 1911, sends through the American Ambassador at the Court of St. James to their Majesties King George V. and Queen Mary their sincere congratulations upon the accession to the throne of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Empire of India, and join in the universal hope that their reign may be long and happy and bring the blessings of peace and prosperity to the great nation over which they are called to rule, and tend still further to strengthen the bond of friendship and good will between the two great English-speaking peoples of the world.

The message was signed by Winslow Warren of Boston, President General, and Asa Bird Gardiner of New York, Secretary General.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Three thousand English people of Chicago will celebrate the coronation of King George V. and Queen Mary of England at the First Regiment Armory to-night. The celebration will take the form of a ball given under the auspices of the Sons and Daughters of St. George. The proceeds are to be used in the erection of an English Old People's Home, to cost $50,000.

Nearly 2,000 special invitations have been sent out, and the majority of them have been accepted. In addition to these all of the members of the Sons and Daughters of St. George, over 3,500 in number, will be present.

BOSTON, June 22.—Flags of all nations fluttered over Boston to-day in honor of the coronation of King George V. Every foreign Consul on State Street hoisted his national colors, while bankers and brokers displayed the American and British colors over the front doors.

There was another collection of colors in the harbor, while at the navy yard all the vessels dressed ship and several sent up in code signal flags "God Save the King." All British patriotic societies held meetings, and special services were conducted in some of the churches with coronation music as a feature.

IMPERIAL NOTE DOMINANT.

Every Part of the Empire Joins in Coronation Rejoicing.

LONDON, June 22.—The imperial aspect has undoubtedly been the most remarkable feature of the Coronation. George V., more than any sovereign of the past, represents the embodiment of the imperial idea. He only of all British monarchs has traveled through his vast dominions and thus acquainted himself at first hand with the needs and aspirations of all the various peoples of his empire.

Then by happy coincidence the Imperial Conference, sitting at the time of the coronation, enabled all the representatives of the King's overseas dominions to participate in the significant ceremony at the opening of the new reign, which, if the hopes of those attending the conference bear fruit, will bring all parts of the empire into closer and more intimate relations.

The great State pageant has been accompanied by an outburst of loyalty throughout the kingdom that might appear surprising at a period in the world's history when thrones no longer appear to be established on the surest foundations.

The remotest suburbs of the great city and every village in the motherland tonight give evidence of devotion and loyalty to the throne. Not the humblest home but displays a flag or illuminated device, portraits of the King and Queen and a loyal motto, and dispatches from the remotest confines of the empire show that the same spirit animates the oversea dominions.

AMOY, June 22.—Ceremonies commemorating the coronation of King George and Queen Mary were held to-day at Amoy. In the morning a memorial erected by the British subjects of Chinese descent was unveiled, and in the afternoon a commemoration service was held at the Presbyterian Church.

Ambrose J. Sundius, the British Consul, was entertained at an official luncheon, and himself gave a reception, accompanied by music and fireworks, this evening. Illuminations and theatricals, in which British and Chinese subjects will take the principal rôles, are to continue for three days.

NO FATALITIES IN LONDON,

But Two Deaths Are Reported from the Provinces.

LONDON, June 22.—During the progress of the royal procession an Indian officer was thrown from his horse in the Mall and trampled upon, but not dangerously injured.

A cavalry horse, frightened by the drums, scattered a crowd, but was caught by a policeman before it had done any serious damage. These are the only accidents of importance reported in London.

Two fatal coronation accidents had been reported this afternoon from other parts of the country. At Lyme-Regis, in Dorsetshire, a cannon with which a salute was being fired burst and a citizen was blown to pieces. At Barnstaple an archway in the street collapsed. A woman was killed and a number of men and women were seriously injured.

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The Beer of Quality

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Niagara Falls

$10.00 West Shore R. R.

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Thousand Islands, Adirondack and Green Mts., Lake Champlain

One fare plus $2.00 round trip

Tickets good on evening trains of July 1st and for trains July 2nd and 3rd, returning to July 6th, inclusive.

Chautauqua Excursion tickets good going on July 7th and 28th, returning within 30 days, on sale at the very low fare of $11.75 Round Trip

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Three-Piece Suits 6th Fl.

$38.50 Suits, now $29.75 | $27.50 Suits, now $19.75
$32.50 Suits, now $24.75 | $24.75 Suits, now $19.75
$29.75 Suits, now $24.75 | $22.50 Suits, now $18.50

All from our Regular Stock.

Two-Piece WARM WEATHER Suits, Too

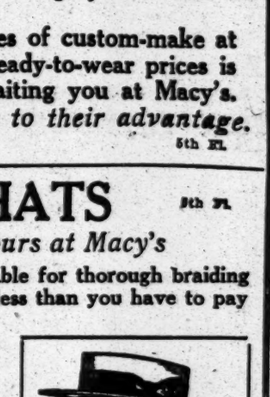
$18.50 Suits, $22.50 Suits, $24.75 Suits All Reduced to $14.75

No Charge at Macy's for the Vest That Isn't There

The ill wind that does a lot of good!

The weather has upset our calculations.

If you don't mind buying your two-piece suit a little ahead of time you can save about $10.00 on the cost.



Included are English mohairs, Irish homespuns, tropical worsteds, wool crashes, gray flannels, white pencil striped flannels and white serges quarter lined with alpaca or silk and finely tailored throughout.

Similar suits are selling about town daily at from $20.00 to $30.00.

We are very jealous of our reputation for never exaggerating values, and so, in view of that fact, the opportunity this suit sale offers will readily be recognized and appreciated.

We are determined that all men shall know of the quality of Macy clothes.

We suit men who appreciate well-made suits. And we don't charge for our reputation.

Suits that dignify the figure and supply what nature forgot. The conservative American model.

Suits au naturel. Suits that cling to the figure. The improved English model, with those graceful shoulders and other distinctive features.

The materials and patterns have been selected with the utmost care and embrace both foreign and American tweeds, silk-mixed worsteds, cheviots, flannels and homespuns.

We can show you your suit whatever you want to pay. And when you decide, you are fitted as carefully as though you were at the custom tailor's.

All the advantages of custom-make at less than usual ready-to-wear prices is the privilege awaiting you at Macy's.

Many men have found this out to their advantage. Are you one of them? 5th Fl.

STRAW HATS 5th Fl.

Why You Should Buy Yours at Macy's

Because Macy Straw Hats are notable for thorough braiding and blocking. And because they cost less than you have to pay in other reliable shops.

Many men buy their straw hats in haste and repent at leisure. Their hat is old before they have time to get it dirty.

Hats that are properly blocked and braided look new all the time.

And they are worth cleaning.

When you clean a poorly blocked straw it becomes distorted.

That's the difference.

Sennits, Split Straws, large brims, normal brims, Mackinaws, Pencil Curls—we've got them all. We have all the straws we can conscientiously handle.

Whether you pay 99c., $1.49, $2.49 or $3.49—you get the right shape.

As to Panamas

You have a chance just now of getting a $12.50 Panama for our lowest price, $4.96. The latest lot we have imported includes many such.

We haven't sorted them. We have put them all in at the one price.

The slight difference between these and regular $12.50 Panamas, (the quality which we sell at $10.49), is scarcely perceptible.

All smart men have a Macy "Hak-Hak" as a "supplement." Costs $1.88. This can be worn anywhere with equal satisfaction. Suitable for town or country. Its brownish color is practical as well as artistic.

SEEN OUR ASSORTMENT OF BELTS? 44c to $1.44

All Neat, Stylish and Durable

At Prices that Tighten Profit to the Narrowest

Your Belt should not be too wide. Neither should it be too insignificant. Main Fl.

Don't jeopardize the complete success of the Macy suit by any old sort of belt. Especially as the right kind of belt at Macy's can be bought for little money.

Let us show you what this means. In the newest leathers—Black, Tan, Gray, with the tubular Belt still the favorite.

Sizes 30 in. to 46 in.

FASHIONABLE WALKING-STICKS 89c to $9.89

Main Fl.

We do not sell the other kinds.

Yet our prices are so low that you may well harbor suspicions.

Wherefore we invite you to come and see our assortment.

Our custom shirt department at the rear of the main floor caters to men who appreciate the fine qualities—including those who object to paying high prices Prices begin as low as $2.48 and go up to $10.48 for the swellest silk and linen imported

50,000 MANILA CIGARS

Box of 50 Brevas, 5 1/8 inch

Reduced from $1.74 to $1.24 5th Fl.

THE exceptional facilities which Bound Brook offers, make living here easy and comfortable.

Less than an hour from New York—with a service of 100 trains a day.

Stores of all kinds; schools; and churches of every denomination.

Pure water; electric light and gas; a model sanitary system.

And Watchung Ridge, situated in the best section of Bound Brook, adds to these all the advantages of an exclusive residential park.

Yet living in Watchung Ridge is within the means of men whose incomes are modest.

Convincing and definite information will be furnished to those who are interested in such ideal conditions.

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THE WAY TO GET RIGHT GLASSES and the satisfaction that goes with accurate fitting is to have our

Registered Physicians Examine Your Eyes without charge.

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Perfect-Fitting Glasses at $2.50.

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350 Sixth Av., 22d St. 101 Nassau — Ann St.
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All coffee ails yield to well-made

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Be sure it's well boiled.

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Standard Natural Alkaline Water

A Delightful Table Water with Highly Medicinal Qualities

Standard Remedy for Dyspepsia Stomach Troubles and Gout

Owned by and bottled under the direct control of the French Government

TAFT ADVOCATES CURRENCY REFORM

State Bankers Pleased When He Indorses Aldrich's Reserve Bank Plan.

SAFE FROM MONEY KINGS

Beyond Wall Street Control, He Says —No Legislation Is Equal to This In Importance to Farmers.

President Taft addressed about 1,500 members of the New York State Bankers' Association and their families at the Hotel Oriental, at Manhattan Beach, last night on the subject of the Aldrich currency reform plan.

President Taft indorsed the whole plan heartily, saying that there was no legislation so important to this country at the present time as that which would put our our banking and currency system on the sound basis which the Aldrich Monetary Commission proposes. This opinion of the President pleased the bankers mightily and caused them to applaud and cheer until the high ceilings of the Oriental's main dining room resounded, because they had indorsed tne Aldrich plan themselves with what seemed to be absolute unanimity earlier in the day.

President Taft and his party, which included Attorney General Wickersham, United States Treasurer Lee McClung, Postmaster General Hitchcock, and other Washington officials, reached the Oriental in two automobiles about 7 o'clock, and after the President had changed his attire in a suite on the second floor of the Oriental President Luther W. Mott and other officers of the Bankers' Association escorted the President to the head table, which was set on a low platform in the main dining room of the hotel. The wall behind the President's seat was draped with American flags, and so many of the State's banking folk and their relatives had come to the convention that several hundred had to dine in side rooms.

President Taft sat between Luther W. Mott, the retiring President of the association, and the Right Rev. Mgr. E. W. McCarty, who was down for a speech after President Taft. Near-by seats at the President's table were occupied by Police Commissioner Waldo and Controller Prendergast, and also by Washington officials and President Taft's military aids.

President Taft's address was mainly devoted to a detailed explanation of the Aldrich National Reserve Association plan. He said among other things that the plan would have the effect of establishing the 7,000 National banks of this country on a thoroughly safe basis. He said that the plan had been devised "to avoid the concentration of controlling influence either in Wall Street or in Washington," and expressed the belief that it would commend itself to the whole business community, farmers and wage earners, as well as the financial and corporation interests.

What the President Said.

"I am glad to have the pleasure of meeting a body of men whose ability, experience, knowledge and correct methods of business have everything to do with the prosperity and morality of the business community of the State of New York and of the country," began the President.

"Financial questions are perplexing and elusive ones. They are alluring as well. I do not know any subject which in the past has involved so bitter a discussion, has prompted so many different opinions among men skilled and unskilled, learned and unlearned, as that concerning the currency and banking.

"We have not more than 7,000 national banks, with a requirement that each bank shall hold 25 per cent. of its deposits to meet its obligations to its depositors. The minute that the call for currency becomes greater, and the probable difficulty of securing it threatens, each bank prepares to weather the storm and enters into competition with every other bank to increase its available cash resources and, thus there is at once added to the original cause for inadequacy the necessarily embarrassing demand for more currency by each bank.

"Another difficulty is in the making of the money in circulation correspond to the actual and conservative needs of trade. The lack of correspondence between the general public need for issue or withdrawal of bank notes, and the special motive and profit of each bank in issuing such notes, is perhaps not so great as that between the public need for the concentration of reserve currency at particular places and for particular purposes and the actual result in respect to the reserve as influenced by the interest of particular banks under the present system.

Not a Partisan Plan.

"In all well-regulated banking and currency systems of the Old World the power to control cash reserves and the issue of bank notes to be used as currency is placed under the control of a central bank, recognized by the Government and given the necessary authority.

"I am a party man, and I believe in the Government by party. I think party is the only instrument by which a popular government can be made practical. But sometimes measures are of so complicated a character, involve the consideration of so many perplexing elements, and are so free from the apparently direct relation to the individual citizen, and are so lacking in use for selfish political purposes in the promotion of individual or party reputation, that they can be disposed of on their merits, after a full and impartial discussion, without party heat or party advantage.

"It will inure greatly to the benefit of the people of this country if the recommendations of the National Monetary Commission—a non-partisan body—can be treated in this wise—and I am very hopeful that it may be.

"Senator Aldrich, the Chairman of the commission, has correctly stated that a central bank in this country would be impossible for political and economic reasons. The people of the country would be unwilling to trust to any private banking organization such enormous control as must be vested in an agency which is to decide as to the concentration of cash reserves, and which is to decide upon and provide for the necessary increase and decrease of banknote currency, as well as to regulate the liquidation of commercial paper by fixing a uniform discount throughout the country. He has said that such an agency must be made by such constituents that it shall be impossible for money kings in Wall Street to control it, on the one hand, or for political influence by governmental appointment to direct its operations from Washington; and, in order to evolve an agency free from the control of either of these influences, he proposes and devises in his tentative suggestions to the commission, which seem to have been received with favor, what he calls a National Reserve Association.

"A careful examination of the constitution of the controlling board of this National Reserve Association shows, first, that every bank, both as a unit and also in proportion to its capital, has a voice in the selection of the governing Board of Directors of the National Reserve Association, as it has a similar voice in the Board of Directors of the branch of the National Reserve Association in one of the fifteen geographical divisions. More than this, the Directors thus chosen are bound to introduce into the board a considerable number of persons who do not represent banking interests, but who represent industrial, agricultural, and general business interests. The Government, through the President, selects the Governor and the Deputy Governors and managers, who are executive officers and are ex-officio members of the board. In this way the banks and the Government exercise a divided control which can not under the system be transferred to the ambitious money interests of a particular part of the country.

"It is true that the National Reserve Association is a central bank in a certain sense. Under its plan it will do, and is empowered to do, a kind of a banking business. It is to have the benefit of all Government deposits without interest; it may receive deposits from all National banks; it may rediscount, under certain conditions, prime and commercial paper of such banks, and it may issue its notes to banks in payment of their credit balances. It may charge commission and discount, as other banks, but it must confine its dealings to banks and not extend them to individuals except in its foreign exchange business, where it is permitted to sell and buy foreign exchange and gold with a view to the assistance of its general fiscal operations.

Limit on Its Earnings.

"By its powers it is enabled to earn an income, and it has shares of stock, and these shares of stock are distributed to National banks throughout the country. Every National bank is to hold 20 per cent. of its capital in the stock of the National Reserve Association, and no more. The stock is not transferable. If it earns 4 per cent. the 4 per cent. goes to the stockholders; if it earns more than 4 per cent., then the next per cent. earned is divided between a surplus for the association and a dividend payment to the Government of the United States, and if more than 5 per cent. is earned the entire excess is to be turned into the Treasury of the United States. Thus it will be seen that this National Reserve Association is in a sense a bank made up of all the banks of the country, and controlled by no one and no one set of banks.

"The Directors of the bank have no motive in excessive profit to promote unfairly the earnings of the bank, because all earnings beyond 5 per cent. will go into the Treasury of the United States. The Governor of the bank, who will undoubtedly be influential in the executive direction of the bank, appointed by the President, but subject to the control of the Directors and removable by the President, will give sufficient governmental voice in the control.

Benefit to All Classes.

"I am not a banker, and I do not claim to be a student of finance or of systems of banking and currency, but after such attention as I have been able to give to the plan and to a discussion of it by men who do understand banking, it seems to me that the general features of this plan ought to commend themselves to the whole business community of the country, and by that I mean not only those engaged in banking, railroading, merchandising, manufacturing, and general industrial work, but also those interested in mining and agriculture, and the whole body of wage earners.

"Similarly, the farmers have a most intimate interest in the plan which shall secure for the middleman, at a reasonable rate of interest, funds with which to move the crops and with which to pay adequate prices for that which the farmer has to sell.

"I sincerely hope that those excellent associations that have been organized for the promotion of the adoption of this plan will press home upon the farmers of the South and the West and the Northwest the fact that there is no legislation—I care not what it is—tariff, railroad, corporation, or of a general political character, that at all equals in importance the putting of our banking and currency system on the sound basis proposed in the National Monetary Commission plan."

The State Bankers' Association opened their annual convention yesterday at the Oriental, and an address by Joseph T. Talbert, Vice President of the National City Bank; several spectacular aeroplane flights by "Bud" Mars, and the nomination of officers for 1911-12 had occupied the time of the delegates morning and afternoon.

Mr. Talbert told his fellow-bankers that the panic of 1907 had shown every one in this country clearly that there was something "radically weak and defective with our monetary system." He was emphatic in his declaration that the enactment of a law along the lines of the Aldrich currency reform plan would go far to remedy existing evils.

Mr. Talbert gave these results as certain to follow the adoption of the plan:

The centralization of the cash reserves of the Nation.

The eventual abandonment of our inelastic and unscientific bond-secured circulating notes.

The establishment of a discount system which will utilize the merchant loans and give to them immediate debt-paying power.

The absolute and automatic adjustment of volume of note issues to fluctuating business demands and to the temporary seasonal needs.

The conversion of the public debt from a false and fictitious basis to an investment basis.

It will secure to the country all the advantages of a great central bank of discount for all banks, without the disadvantages of Government competition in banking.

The people, through the Government, will share the profits of carrying on this business.

The ability to meet any sudden or unexpected strain upon the credits or reserves of this country, whether arising internally or by reason of failures, wars or other disasters in foreign countries.

Mr. Talbert's speech was followed by an informal discussion of the Aldrich plan, during which it became evident that all the bankers indorsed the plan.

When the bankers saw "Bud" Mars make three flights over Rockaway Inlet and the ocean, a high wind was blowing, but he kept out to sea until he became a speck beyond Rockaway Point. He ran out of gasoline and his engines stopped while he was gliding almost immediately over the Oriental's roof, preparatory to making a landing.

At a dinner which wound up the day's festivities Martin W. Littleton, Charles F. Moore, and Mgr. E. W. McCarty were the other speakers.

"If a Republican, or a mixed, or a mongrel Senate adds any embarrassing amendments to the present reciprocity bill I think I can safely say that the House of Representatives will send the bill back to the Senate stripped of the embarrassments," Mr. Littleton prophesied.

These officers to be elected to-day were nominated for the ensuing year: W. A. Bennett, President of the American Exchange National Bank, for President; C. A. Pugsley for Vice President, E. L. Milmine for Treasurer, W. A. Frew of the Corn Exchange National Bank and Frederick W. Hyde of Jamestown were named for the Executive Council. F. E. Lyford was named as Vice President from New York, and S. M. Clement as Nominating Committeeman for the American Bankers' Association.

TAFT AT RECIPROCITY DINNER.

Helps Canadian Club Observe the Crowning of George and Mary.

Four hundred members of the Canadian Club of New York attended the coronation banquet of the association last night at the Manhattan Beach Hotel. President Taft was among the guests of honor, as well as Senator Raoul Dandurand, official representative of the Canadian Government for the occasion, and other prominent men both of this country and Canada.

After the guests had drunk the health of the President of the United States they remained standing and drank to King George and Queen Mary. The reading of a cablegram of congratulation which it was proposed to send to the royal pair was the signal for cheers. At this time President Taft had not yet arrived from the dinner of the New York State Bankers' Association.

The speaking had already begun when he got there. The first speaker was the Hon. Arthur Boyer, member of the Canadian Senate. Then came Gen. Frederick D. Grant and Bishop Frederick Courtney, formerly of Canada.

The President arrived at 11:20. In his party were Henry W. Taft, Senator W. Murray Crane, Major Archibald W. Butt, Charles D. Hilles, and Attorney General Wickersham.

In introducing him, Sharon Graham, President of the club and toastmaster of the evening, said that within the past few days he had talked with Earl Grey, Governor General of Canada, and that Earl Grey had sent his warmest compliments to the President, regretting that he could not be present in person to convey them.

Why Taft Likes Canada.

"I am very sorry not to meet Earl Grey to-night," began the President when he could make himself heard, "as I have had a long and pleasant acquaintanceship with him. They tell me this is the Canadian Club. But I see so many good Americans around that they must have 'sneaked' in. I am a better Canadian myself than my friends Gen. Grant and Henry Clews, whom I see here. I began to go to Canada myself in 1902, and continued until I became President. I cannot go there now on account of a foolish tradition that is not in the Constitution, whereby a President cannot leave the country.

"Any one who has breathed the champagnelike atmosphere of a combination of the sea and the mountains that exists at Murray Bay will understand what I mean. I am still a tenant of a landlord up there, and am looking forward to the prospect, not far distant, when I may resume my residence there."

"I am glad to meet this young people," he continued, "that is growing into a great nation slowly but surely. People talk of annexation. It is entirely unnecessary. All we want to do is to continue a good neighborly disposition, and the closer our friendship gets the better for both of us.

"I am sorry to be so late. I made another speech in a hotel in the distance, but my lateness is not due to the length of my speech there. There were other speeches that were responsible for it. I am now very much later than I expected to be and must hurry away. But before going I want to tell you that I believe in reciprocity with all my heart, because I believe it will prove for the best to both countries."

The close of the President's speech was received with cheers, in the course of which he and his party made their way out.

Senator Dandurand declared that many well-informed persons in his country were of the opinion that the present reciprocity proposal would be favored by 90 per cent. of the electorate if it were not made a party issue. He complimented President Taft for his attitude toward Canada and Canadians, saying that he was the first American in official life that Canada had discovered to be its friend. He said that while Washington had not been hostile to Canada it had been indifferent, and that Congress had put such a high and thick wall between the two countries that his could not be seen or heard of.

"We have been for some time the third best client of the United States, Great Britain and Germany alone being ahead of us," he said. "On that score we felt perhaps a little jealous at all our neighbors' attentions going southward.

"Happily this is a closed chapter; a new one is now being written. We had been in the habit of enjoying the presence of an American citizen who rusticated on our shores. When he reached the White House his mind wandered northward, and for the first time a President of the United States was seen looking toward Canada.

Gen. Grant explained why he had not spent last night in London as a member of Mr. Hammond's commission to represent America at the coronation, an appointment he had received. "Just at the time the special embassy was appointed," he said, "a war cloud hung over Mexico and it looked as if there would be an interesting time with that country. So I begged off going to London, preferring to go to Mexico. But since that time the trouble smoothed down and I had regretted that I did not go. I have had such a good time to-night, however, that I feel thankful to Mexico for having raised the row."

Among those at the dinner were Senator Frank B. Brandegee of Connecticut, Gen. Hugh Bancroft, James Speyer, Leon Garneau, Henry Clews, Col. Alexander P. Graham, Robert Adamson, S. H. Vorhees, Dr. Neil Macphatter, ex-President of the Canadian Club; Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, F. T. H. Bacon, Capt. C. W. Fenton, J. Seaver Page, Lieut. M. Howzes, Sereno S. Pratt, W. R. Klein, Dr. P. D. Gurd, Charles D. Norton, Robert A. Graves, E. B. Beacham, President F. D. Underwood of the Erie, and John A. Sleicher.

Mayor Gaynor was to have been present, but sent his regrets.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

Used by people of refinement in every part of the world where the use of the tooth-brush is known, for Almost Half a Century.

Daniell's. Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

A SILK SALE

Extraordinary Values

Thousands of yards involved in this Sale, every yard guaranteed to be this season's styles and all ABSOLUTELY PERFECT GOODS—no imperfections or seconds. A rare opportunity to secure reliable Silks at astonishing low prices.

FOULARD SILKS, 24 inches wide, figured and polka dot styles, in Black, Navy and Colors. 79c quality, at..... 38c yd.

FOULARD SILKS, 26 inches wide, extra quality fine twill, very durable, figures and dots, choice lot. $1.00 quality, at..... 48c yd.

FIGURED CREPES and FOULARDS, 44 inches wide, fine imported qualities, exquisite dress fabrics in beautiful designs, choice colorings. Values $1.50 to $2.00 per yd., at..... 68c

Andrew Alexander

Women's White Boots at $3

A good quality white duck button boot with welted soles and high leather heels. A splendid shoe for all round country wear and unusual value at this price—all sizes.

SIXTH AVENUE AT NINETEENTH STREET.

YATES SAID DENEEN WAS A LIAR STILL

Bitterness of Illinois Politics Is Revealed by ex-Governor at the Lorimer Inquiry.

HELPED TO ELECT LORIMER

Denies He Knew of Any Corruption—Editor Who Wrote of Corruption Unable to Give Details.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Richard Yates, ex-Governor of Illinois, to-day accused Gov. Charles S. Deneen of playing him false in politics, and said he had sent word through Senator Lorimer that he was a "liar still." He denied, however, before the Senate committee which is investigating the Lorimer election that he had heard of the use of money in that election until more than a year afterward.

George W. Hinman, editor and publisher of The Chicago Inter Ocean, in which Senator Lorimer is largely interested, was the only other witness. He expressed the belief that there had been a "jackpot" or general corruption fund in the Springfield Legislature for many years, but pointed to Mr. Lorimer's enemies as the probable contributors.

Mr. Yates emphatically denied that he ever had any conversation with Edward Hines of Chicago over the long distance telephone on the day Senator Lorimer was elected in regard to a corruption fund for Mr. Lorimer's election or any other subject.

Mr. Yates was asked if he had had any political differences with Senator Lorimer.

"Senator Lorimer did not support me for renomination for Governor in 1904, and that was quite a political difference in my mind," he said, smiling at Mr. Lorimer, who smiled back. He said he and his friends nominated Gov. Deneen.

"I told him I was for him for Governor," explained Mr. Yates. "He told me that he would support me for United States Senator. That was a subsequent consideration—and one he did not keep."

Mr. Yates related how he became the political opponent of Gov. Deneen. He wrote to Senator Lorimer from Florida, in 1909, and thus described his letter.

"I told Senator Lorimer after he had elected Gov. Deneen to call him aside and tell him he had one friend who, says Deneen is a liar still and that I am the man."

Senator Kenyon expressed curiosity to know if he had ever told the Governor that face to face. Mr. Yates said he had.

"I don't think I used the short and ugly word, but I had no doubt the Governor understood me."

"What response did he make?"

Mr. Hanecy, attorney for Mr. Lorimer, delved into Illinois political history.

"Do you know of any alliance between Roger Sullivan, Democratic leader, and Gov. Deneen?" he asked.

"If there is," responded the witness, "Roger will get what I got."

Mr. Hinman said he was a close friend to Senator Lorimer, but had received no money to be used in his election.

He was questioned at length in regard to the "jackpot" funds of the Illinois Legislature. He said he had never talked with any one who said he contributed to a "jackpot," operated one, or received money for one.

"But I believe there has been a 'jackpot' in every Legislature of Illinois since I went to Illinois twelve years ago," he added.

"Not that I recall," the witness said, adding that the money interests of Chicago had taken sides against Senator Lorimer.

He was asked if the packing house interests were opposed to Lorimer.

"I would not say they were particularly friendly," was the reply. He added that the head of the telephone companies seemed very much opposed to Lorimer.

A ROOSEVELT FUND INQUIRY.

Culberson Wants Senate to Get Facts on Campaign Money.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Senator Culberson of Texas to-day introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to investigate the amount of money paid to committees or individuals of all present parties in the National elections of 1904 and 1908. The resolution clothes the committee with full power to summon witnesses and send for books and documents and to sit during the sessions and recesses of Congress.

Senator Culberson believes that if the Senate will order such an investigation it would uncover facts, especially in regard to the Cortelyou management of the Roosevelt campaign, that would augment the demand for a National corrupt practices act. His resolution concludes as follows:

"That the said committee shall also report to the Senate what measures, if any, are necessary to further prohibit or curtail such subscriptions and payments so as to lessen and confine them to proper and legitimate objects in relation to such elections, and prevent the undue or corrupt use of money in such elections."

Trust Estates Created Over Night by Robert A. Sasseen

$100,000 to $1,000,000

Guaranteed by one of the oldest and strongest financial institutions in the country. No inheritance tax. No fees or costs of any nature attend the administration of Trusts under this plan.

If planning to leave an estate adequate for your dependents, write or see Robert A. Sasseen, 165 Broadway, City.

That Peculiar Zest

in soups, sauces, and salads prepared by foreign chefs—you've often noticed it. They use

MAGGI'S ESSENCE

(prepared in Switzerland)

A teaspoonful gives weak soup that nourishing, meaty taste that you have tried so hard to get. A few drops in the sauce or the salad dressing give them "body." It's hard to describe the exact taste, but you can't get it without Maggi's Essence. A small bottle lasts a long time.

AS NECESSARY AS SALT

Supplied by all first-class grocers and druggists. Importers, James P. Smith & Co., New York.

Merry Christmas!!

Holeproof Hosiery

Where's the connection? You ask yourself.

Right here—If you buy Holeproof Hosiery for men, women or children at one of the Brill stores to-day, they're guaranteed to wear until Christmas without showing holes. The connection between Holeproofs bought to-day and Christmas is the entire summer and fall and a little of winter. Try them and see if it isn't so.

For Men, six pairs, $1.50; Mercerized, $2; Silk Lustre, $3
For Women & Children, six pairs, $2; Women's Silk Lustre, $3
Men's Silk Holeproof, 3 pairs guaranteed for 3 months, $2
We are New York Agents. Mail and phone orders promptly filled.

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY at 49th St. 279 BROADWAY, near Chambers St.
47 CORTLANDT ST., near Greenwich. 125th STREET, at 3d Ave.
UNION SQUARE, 14th Street, West of Broadway.

CLOSING HOURS: 5 P. M.; 12 NOON SATURDAYS.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue.

WILL HOLD, TODAY—

A Sale of Blouses at $5

Heretofore $12.50.

Collarless and high-neck styles, of batiste and voile; some hand-made and hand-embroidered with real laces.

The Man in the Tower

THERE are two reflections in men's clothes.

They reflect the momentary spirit of the man—are part of him in line, appearance and atmosphere.

Or they reflect a style that is a season gone—the style of a class of men extending over dozens of cities.

Weber & Heilbroner ready-to-wear clothes reflect *this season's* New York ideas—caught at first hand from the tailors who clothe men with much money to spend.

Here's another reflection.

This Man in the Tower idea of observing New York styles accurately is being echoed by some.

For there are folks who insist upon being a season behind in ideas—as well as in clothes.

It is being pooh-poohed by others, who must play for the trade of Oklahoma City and Broadway in the same breath.

Which proves that The Man in the Tower has his glass leveled in the right direction:

Suits at $20, $25, $30 and $40 for New York men in the same office, drawing-room or club with those who pay $70 or $80.

* * *

What's true of suits is true of underwear and socks.

Smartness that counts is more than skin deep.

There's nothing effeminately "chic"—pardon the word—in ROXFORD underwear.

It is simply thoroughbred—the sort of hot weather haberdashery that lowers the temperature without

lowering the standard of masculine style.

In ROXFORD we have a grade of fine-gauge knitted balbriggan that exactly meets the modern idea.

It has out-Frenched the Frenchmen who long monopolized the balbriggan trade.

Has the smoothest silken touch and—being made of highest grade cotton—is blessed with unusual longevity.

Athletic styles—sleeveless, short sleeves and knee drawers—or the conservative ankle-length style.

The surprise is the price—50 cents—lisle, $1.

* * *

"ONYX" silk socks that are marking time on the feet of fashion.

In the translucent two-tone effects—new this season at 50 cents—and the solid silk colors, full of life and sparkle and wear, at the same price.

That this is the largest retail bureau in New York for these famous socks speaks for the unusual color assortments constantly in stock.

Weber and Heilbroner

Nine Stores

Weber & Heilbroner Clothes Carried Only at Stores Marked with Star.

150 Nassau* 58 Nassau 27 New* 20 Cortlandt 146 Broadway 369 Broadway
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ADVERTISEMENT.

The Jew Is a Citizen

And a loyal supporter of this government. He has fought for its preservation, aided conspicuously in its upbuilding, and sat in its highest deliberative councils.

The Jew has earned every right that any other citizen is guaranteed, including the right to have this government insist upon his recognition as an American.

Whether Jew or Gentile, an American here is an American everywhere.

The whole world recognizes this principle—the whole world save Russia. Alone of all nations, that government insists upon discriminating between Americans. An American passport means nothing to Russia if issued to a Jewish citizen of this country.

James Creelman Writes of His Experiences

Mr. Creelman has traveled over Russia, talked with Russia's highest officials, and learned the real facts of the situation there and here. No other American journalist has studied the subject so closely. His virile analysis is not sensational, but it is aggressive and stirring.

He insists that the time for talk has passed; the time for action is here. The Douma is Russia's burial place for the things it does not want to do, and, therefore, no place of reference for this subject. Mr. Creelman says:

"The United States has but to act bravely and promptly in defense of its own citizenship, now borne by two million Jews, and to end a treaty deliberately and persistently violated for more than thirty years, to make the American passport a guarantee of protection everywhere."

Not to Be Tolerated Longer

Mr. Creelman's series of articles in The Evening Mail marks the beginning of a widespread and determined effort to bring Russia to a realization of the fixed purpose of this country no longer to tolerate discrimination against its citizens.

You should read every word of the discussion.

THE
Evening Mail
TO-DAY
—AND—
EVERY DAY

TELLS OF MORMON SALE TO HAVEMEYER

Cutler Says Half of Their Beet Sugar Plants Were Bought by the Trust.

PRESIDENT SMITH OBEYS

On His Way to Washington—House Inquirers Ask if Taft Made Sugar Pledge Before Election.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The Sugar Trust investigation reached the Mormon Church to-day with former Bishop Thomas F. Cutler on the stand. Mr. Cutler is now the President and member of the Board of Directors of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company and manages the beet sugar factories of the Utah-Idaho group, half of which belongs to the American Sugar Refining Company. A trim, gray-haired little man along in the seventies, the appearance of the witness was greeted with more than ordinary interest and he qualified well with a running narrative of the sugar producing projects in Utah from far back in the history of the Mormon Church to the present time.

He said that the first attempt was made in the early fifties when Brigham Young sent to France and got an outfit to make beet sugar. Nobody knew enough about the business to make it go and it was finally dropped as a failure. In 1889 another effort was made, this time to make sugar from sorghum. A company with $80,000 capital was formed and a committee was sent to Fort Scott, Kan., to learn how to operate the plant This undertaking, like the others, failed, and it was not until two years later that a factory got under headway so that the promoters began to think they would ultimately succeed in making beet sugar. The stock of the company at that time was $500,000 and held by seventeen private individuals, the church having an interest in the enterprize.

As a plain business venture the undertaking still had poor success and it was not until the company acquired the property of the Bear River Irrigation Project and 30,000 acres of fine agricultural land that it began to make any headway.

But in 1903 they were in such financial straits that Wilford Woodruff, President of the Mormon Church, had to indorse their notes and guarantee $500,000 of their bonds. From that time they made money at a very rapid rate. The United States Government paid a bounty of two cents, and the State of Utah, one of one cent, and this made the results very satisfactory.

It was along in 1903 that the American Sugar Refining Company began to get interested in the Utah-Idaho group and bought half of the holdings. At the present time there are, Mr. Cutler said, 1,496 stockholders. Joseph H. Smith holds as trustee for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints 49,815 shares, worth $10 each. The American Sugar Refining Company owns 465,050 shares; the estate of H. O. Havemeyer 23,174 shares, and David Eccles, of Ogden, a prominent man in the Mormon Church, 20,084 shares. The rest of the stock is held in small amounts by 1,492 other stockholders. Mr. Cutler said he owned less than 2,000 shares in the Utah Company and that he had been obliged to sell some of his stock.

"In 1902," said the witness, "I first met Henry O. Havemeyer."

"Did you approach him or did he approach you?" asked Mr. Garrett.

"Mr. Havemeyer approached me," was the reply, "and it was for a different purpose than generally supposed. I had been hunting capital for years for the sugar concerns in which we were interested and had been in the East many times. Mr. Havemeyer had heard of me and he sent an agent to Utah to see me, William P. Willetts. He arranged for me to go to New York to see Mr. Havemeyer.

"I went to New York, and though Mr. Havemeyer was the only men I met at that time I judged that he was negotiating for the American Sugar Refining Company, because he used the word 'we' in all his conversation. He said to me: 'We have decided to go into the beet sugar business. We think it is bound to become one of the great industries of this country and we have heard of your success in the West. We sent for you to see if you couldn't help us in establishing beet sugar plants in any good locations in the United States.'

"I told Mr. Havemeyer that I was not in a position to accept such a proposition, and I said that what I wanted was financial help in our own enterprise. Then he made a proposition to me to supply half of all the capital we would need in extending our business in good locations if we would agree to furnish the other half and he proposed, to start the deal, that our stockholders sell the American Company one-half of our company."

Mr. Cutler explained that this was taken up with the stockholders and that it was after he had made six trips between New York and Utah the deal was closed. The committee had just begun its examination of the witness when adjournment was taken for the day.

Joseph F. Smith, President of the Mormon Church, sent word to-day that he was on his way to Washington and would arrive here Monday, to supplement testimony given by Mr. Cutler.

The greater part of the day was spent in the examination of Charles H. Warren, President of the Michigan Sugar Company. The most interesting feature of his testimony was an account of the co-operation of the beet sugar interests with President Taft when Secretary of War to aid in furthering legislation in favor of Philippine sugar interests. Mr. Warren said he came to Washington and saw Mr. Taft when he was Secretary of War and talked over the tariff on sugar with him. This was in 1907.

"Did Mr. Taft then give you to understand that in the event of his election as President the tariff on sugar would not be disturbed?" asked Chairman Hardwick.

"He did not," answered Warren. "We talked of sugar conditions in general, and Mr. Taft on that day wrote and delivered to me a letter asking me to support his plan for sugar concessions in the Philippines."

"How did he wish your support or expect you to help him?"

"He thought I could conciliate the beet sugar interests."

"Did you?"

"Well, the best sugar interests finally agreed that the Philippine concessions would not injure the beet sugar industry of this country, and submitted to the legislation Mr. Taft wanted."

Mr. Warren said he came to Washington at the request of Secretary Taft and was accompanied by E. D. Stalr, the theatrical man, and Philip McMillan of Detroit. He said Mr. Taft did not make any sugar tariff promise to either.

STIMSON TO VISIT CANAL.

Will Give Attention to the Matter of Panama Fortifications.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The Panama Canal and the details of its fortification will receive the close study of Secretary of War Stimson next month, when he will see the great engineering work for the first time. He will sail from New York on July 6 on a tour of inspection. Incidentally, he will stop at Havana to view the ruins of the battleship Maine. He also will visit Porto Rico to inquire into questions of sanitation and the present method of choosing Municipal Judges.

Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff of the army, probably will join the Secretary during his inspection of the canal in order to discuss the question of fortifications.

The Secretary will also be accompanied by Mrs. Stimson and Gen. Clarence E. Edwards, Chief of the Insular Bureau of the War Department.

BEST RUN OF SUBMARINES.

Fleet Not Discovered on Its Run from Newport to Gloucester.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The recent run of the little submarine fleet from Newport to Gloucester, Mass., broke all records of length of submersion and distance traveled beneath the surface. All the way from Newport to Provincetown their voyage was made without detection by passing vessels, although they passed a large number of craft navigating the crowded channels. The commanding officer reported with pride that even the newspaper reporters did not discover the fleet.

One boat made a considerable run at the great depth of sixty feet. Altogether the voyage was a satisfying demonstration of the probable value of the submarine in actual warfare.

MRS. LEA OUT OF DANGER.

Senator Also Recovers from Loss of Blood Given to Wife.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Mrs. Lea, wife of United States Senator Luke Lea of Tennessee, whose life is believed to have been saved by the transfusion into her veins of a quart of her husband's blood, was to-day pronounced to be out of danger.

Just before the transfusion operation last Sunday the attending doctors thought Mrs. Lea was dying. Senator Lea has recovered his strength.

$10,000 TO ENTERTAIN TOGO.

House Committee Decides on Fund for Japanese Admiral's Visit.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Congress will be asked for $10,000 for the entertainment by the United States of Admiral Togo, the famous Japanese naval officer, who will visit this country immediately after the coronation festivities at London, which he is attending as the special representative of his Government.

When the House meets Saturday it will be asked by the Appropriations Committee to provide that sum. This decision was reached by the committee to-day. A formal dinner at the White House and numerous other official functions not only in Washington, but elsewhere, are on the programme.

The Colorado Off Mudbank.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The armored cruiser Colorado, which ran on a mud bank in San Diego Harbor yesterday, has been pulled off and found to be unharmed.

TO FORCE HOUSE PLAN ON SENATE

Continued from Page 1.

it may take longer to reach a vote, the Reciprocity bill will pass the Senate without amendment.

The regular Republican leaders, like Messrs. Penrose, Smoot, and Gallinger, say the same thing. In spite of their personal predilections they are irrevocably committed to the President's reciprocity policy. They have no intention now of helping the insurgents in any fight to add amendments to that measure in the hope that the President may at the last veto the whole conglomeration. They even hope that with the Canadian bill out of the way the Democrats and insurgents will fall to agree on details of the woolen revision and that adjournment may be reached with nothing enacted except reciprocity.

Insurgents in a Bad Plight.

The weakness of the insurgents, in spite of the sixteen Republican votes they threw to the Gore motion last night, is apparent from a survey of the various elements that went to make up that squad. The largest group consists of those who hoped by throwing the woolen measure into the open Senate and ultimately adding it as an amendment to reciprocity to bring the Canadian bill under the President's veto. Such were the votes of Mr. Borah and Mr. Dixon at least. Then there was a little group centring about Mr. Brown of Nebraska who voted for revision downward on particular items in the Payne-Aldrich bill two years ago, but who for party reasons voted for that measure as a whole. They felt compelled to support anything that looked to the downward revision of Schedule K. They must by the same reasoning follow the Democrats and vote on the woolen measure separately after reciprocity is safely out of the way. The third group follows Mr. La Follette. Their position is that they want revision downward on wool, but, in the face of the President's declaration against action until the Tariff Board has supplied Congress with information, they believe that only by appending their revision to the President's pet Canadian measure can they hope to get Executive approval.

Over these various groups, however, the Democrats hold the same whip as drove them into line yesterday. Their records will probably compel them to support measures for downward revision of duties whenever the Democrats determine on such a course. The pressure will be even stronger on them with the Reciprocity bill passed, because then their declarations that the Canadian agreement is unfair to the farmers would be an argument for support of at least part of the Free List and the Woolen bill.

So far as reciprocity is concerned, most of the Democrats are in earnest in their support of it. They do not want the bill endangered with amendments that might cause the President to carry out his threat to use his veto power. From the first they have stood as the champions of the President's bill, and they declare that in the event of its success they will share the credit with Mr. Taft. This will be particularly true, it is argued, if they prevent any amendments that may be offered from Republican sources. In this way they will be in position to cast discredit on the insurgents with the aid of the Republican regulars.

To Provide a Dilemma for Taft.

After that has been accomplished they will be in position, by forcing the insurgents to stand on their records for downward revision, to provide a puzzling situation for the President. Once reciprocity is out of the way, the Wool bill will doubtless be taken up. If the insurgents follow their snapped-up policy of yesterday and vote for lower duties, it will pass in some form. Then it will go to the President as part of the programme of the Democratic House and as actively supported by the party in the Senate, with only secondary assistance of the insurgents.

The President has intimated that he would veto any such bill passed before scientific data was gathered by the Tariff Board. But politicians point out that when it comes to him he will be glowing with his victory for reciprocity and will be feeling a popularity he has so far not known. They can scarcely believe that he will immediately endanger that popularity by vetoing a bill revising the most notorious of the tariff schedules, one he has himself said should be lowered and which is recognized, even under its technical name of Schedule K, from one end of the country to the other as the bulwark of all the injustices of the protective system. They incline to believe he will sign it. If he does they will claim all the credit.

Should he veto it the Democrats will be perfectly satisfied. Such an Executive act, in the prevailing opinion here, would wipe out all the credit he has received in his fight for reciprocity. The Democrats, already strongly hopeful of controlling both branches of Congress and the Presidency two years hence, would go into the Presidential campaign with even more confidence, for with the woolen schedule as their slogan they do not believe that any Administration could stand against them. They would fight Mr. Taft on a tariff issue with a bill of particulars.

This same situation is likely to arise on the Farmers' Free List bill, the cotton schedule, and perhaps other measures to be passed.

The political significance of the situation as it affects the insurgents is thus understood by Mr. Smoot, of Utah:

"I do not think the chances for passing the Reciprocity bill have been injured by the recent developments in the Senate. Personally I am opposed to reciprocity and will vote against it, but I am sure it will pass, the only question now being when a vote can be had upon it.

"In the light of careful thought, it appears to me that the insurgents are the people who will suffer as the result of their course in making an alliance with the Democrats. Certainly the Democrats will decline to endanger the chances for reciprocity by agreeing to attach either the Farmer's Free list or the Wool bill to the reciprocity bill as an amendment. The insurgents, of course, hope to beat reciprocity by tying up with the Democrats, but instead of doing it, they have gotten themselves into a predicament from which they will gain nothing."

Chairman Penrose of the Finance Committee, who agrees with Mr. Smoot and the Democrats that last night's vote has helped clear the road for reciprocity, is, however, strongly of the opinion that the insurgents and Democrats will not be able to repeat their harmonious work for the revision of any of the tariff schedules.

"The reporting adversely of the Farmer's Free List and the Wool bills has had a good effect upon the situation in favor of reciprocity," he said to-day. "All charges that these measures would be smothered in committee now disappear, and they, with reciprocity, will be voted upon on their merits without reference to any other subject.

"My observation late this afternoon is that the Democrats and insurgent Republicans cannot reach any common ground on either of the bills. The result will be, I think, that the Farmer's Free List and Wool bills will be killed by a fight of these factions. As soon as this situation becomes clear to the insurgents and Democrats and there has been a reasonable amount of talk reciprocity will be passed with the greatest ease."

Threats of Retaliation.

The practical certainty that the Reciprocity bill will now pass unamended has put the opponents of that measure in an ugly mood. Many insurgents and a few of the standpatters who stood out against the President's pleas are now saying that when once that measure is passed, removing, a they assert, protection from most of the things the farmer sells, they will at once start out to revise downward as many things as possible that he buys in order to 'compensate" him for the protection he has lost. That is where the talk began last night about "general revision," but unless it means revision of a few schedules, which will have to come first from the House, it does not mean anything.

Mr. McCumber of North Dakota is among the standpatters who talk like this, and he is one of those who admitted that he wanted to make reciprocity "as bad as he wanted to make reciprocity the country against it. Mr. La Follette and Mr. Cummins to-day are talking the same way for the insurgents, but unless they mean to make their fight simply for amendments to reciprocity—which will be regularly voted down—they know that they are talking simply by grace of the Democratic House, which will decide on just what measures it will send up for the Senate's consideration.

A curious statement of what the insurgents would like to believe is the situation since yesterday comes from Mr. Nelson of Minnesota. He was an insurgent two years ago on the tariff, though on nothing else. He is bitterly against reciprocity and has sharply assailed the President before the Finance Committee and before the Senate for his part in the Canadian negotiations. To-day he said:

"We are now in control of the situation in the Senate. There will be no vote on the Canadian bill unless we have an agreement for tariff changes which shall affect the manufacturers just as the Canadian bill affects the farmers. That was settled when the Senate instructed the Finance Committee to bring the free list and wool bills into the Senate. We are now in position to secure votes on all these matters if there is to be a vote on any of them.

"That was not the case when the general tariff bills were in committee and only the Canadian bill was before the Senate. If anybody has doubt about the result of the situation, let him note the manifest sentiment among the high protection Senators who have been supporting the Canadian bill, with its proposed abandonment of the interests of the farmer. It is plain they do not like the changed order of things."

Likely to Follow Lead of House.

The next step in regard to the pending free list and wool bills will perhaps be the filing of the minority views. This was not done to-day, as the Republican majority rushed them out of committee so fast and because some members of the minority were out of the city. It is expected that the four low tariff Democrats on the committee—Stone, Williams, Kern, and Lea—will file views in favor of adopting the two House bills. What course Senators Bailey and Simmons, the other two Democratic members of the committee, will take, has not yet developed.

Democratic Senators are talking of holding a meeting to see what plan of action shall be pursued. They believe they have enough votes to bind the Senate Democrats to a plan of supporting Canadian reciprocity unamended and then supporting the House tariff programme, as it may develop. To-night they have no definite point to which they expect to carry the programme, but they are determined to be guided by the House. Mr. Underwood of Alabama, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, thus practically becomes the Democratic leader in Washington.

"We are going to follow the House," said a Senator this afternoon, "just as the Indians followed one another. The man with the biggest foot went first and the others stepped in his track. When we have covered the course it will look like the trail of a single man."

The meeting of the Finance Committee in which it was voted to report the two tariff bills, was held at 10:30 o'clock this morning. Attempts were made to delay action or to have favorable reports, but the plan of Mr. Penrose prevailed, and the adverse reports were made soon after the Senate met.

Explaining the sudden action on the bills, Chairman Penrose declared that the committee did not believe proper hearings could be held within the twenty days allowed by the Gore resolution. For that reason, he said, the committee had determined to report both bills at once, with the recommendation that they do not pass.

COMMEND WEATHER REPORTS

Western Orchardists Say They Have Prevented Heavy Losses.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Chief Moore of the Government Weather Bureau has filed with the House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture a number of voluntary commendations of the Weather Service which were sent to him by Western fruit growers. The commendations were based upon a statement given out through Chairman Moss of the House committee that Western fruit growers had filed with the committee charges that the service was of no value to them.

With his letter Mr. Moore sent copies of resolutions adopted by the Grand Junction, West Slope, and Palisade Fruit Growers' Associations, representing all of the orchardists of the middle Rocky Mountain slope, denying responsibility for charges on which it has been stated an inquiry would be held and declaring that the growers have been benefited by efficient and accurate information given by the Weather Bureau. Also there was a letter from Thomas F. Mahoney, Secretary of the Grand Junction Chamber of Commerce, certifying that $2,500,000, nearly double the amount of the annual appropriation for the bureau, was saved last Spring by orchardists taking advantage of a single timely Government warning.

It is understood that Chief Moore has not had access to the charges said to have been filed against his service.

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ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

A Revision of Suit Prices

Has brought a quantity of our Men's fancy mixture Sack Suits down to

$20, $22 and $25

Splendid Styles.
Splendid Values.
Store open until 6 o'clock Saturdays.

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New Jersey Central
POPULAR ONE-DAY OUTINGS
Lake Hopatcong
$1 EVERY SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY
Leave W. 23rd St. 8.50 a.m.
Leave Liberty St. 9.00 a.m.
Atlantic City
NEXT SUNDAY $2.50
Leave W. 23rd Street 7.50 a.m.
Leave Liberty Street 8.00 a.m.

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H. S. HARRISON "Another Gentleman from Indiana." —Bookman
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"A rarely engaging story." —Minneapolis Journal.
"Quite the best novel of the year." —Phila. Ledger
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The Washburn-Crosby Company's famous Gold Medal Flour has all the bread, biscuit, cake, and pastry-making qualities of the finest wheat concentrated in it. It bakes more to the pound than other flour, saves money as well as the extra work and worry occasioned by the use of flour of less uniform quality. That is why knowing housewives always demand it.

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The Road of Anthracite

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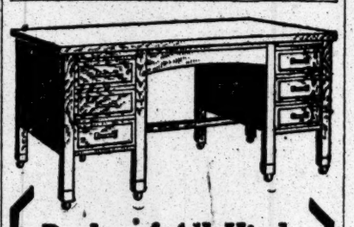

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A little Vernas Lotion goes a long way in preserving teeth, hardening gums and rendering mouth antiseptically clean.

Vernas Lotion is the *only* pleasant tasting mouth wash with a genuinely curative action. Four times more powerful in antiseptic and germicidal properties than any other. Hence the most efficient germ destroyer known. Unequalled as a preventive and remedy for sore, bleeding and swollen gums—abrasions and ulcers, tonsilitis and sore throat. Prevents infection when applied to cuts, wounds and breaks in skin.

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At all Druggists 15c 50c $1.00
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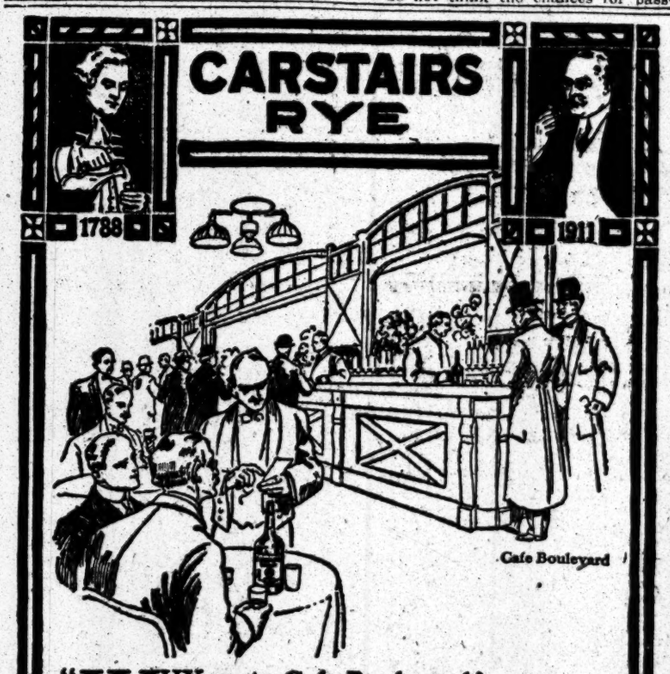

"WHY go to Cafe Boulevard?
If you are hungry—that you may eat.
If you are thirsty—that you may drink."
Thus runs the cordial invitation of the well known establishment.

Let us finish the sentence for those who appreciate not only the good things of life, but the *best* of those good things.

"That you may drink Carstairs Rye."

For Carstairs Rye is not like most whiskies. It is carefully, scientifically made from grain to glass. It represents the distillation knowledge and experience of over 122 years.

It is the favorite whiskey of the New Yorker and those who visit New York.

It is aged in wood.

It is a blend of the choicest old whiskies.

Carstairs Rye is smooth, mellow, palatable, uniform.

Try it.

STEWART DISTILLING CO.
A consolidation of
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GIMBELS

Cherry Pie
Is in its prime in the Gimbel Tea Room—Lucious fruit, in a well-shortened crust that simply fades away in your mouth. Eighth Floor

About 500 Men's and Young Men's Suits
At $18

Earlier Values Were $25 to $32

These Suits, when in our regular stocks, at their former prices, compared most favorably with any that could be found. That is why they are all the more desirable, just when hundreds of men are anxious to secure a handsome new Summer Suit and willing to save a nice portion of the price. In style, fabric and workmanship they will demonstrate their excellence after the most critical inspection. Of course, the number is limited, and those who share them will make prompt selection.

Included are Two-piece and Three-piece Suits, full-lined, half-lined or quarter-lined; some lined with silk. An unusually fine assortment of materials, in plain or fancy effects, including plenty of blues. All sizes, 33 to 46-inch chest measure; in regular, short, stout and slim models, when the selling starts. All $18 a suit.

Youth's $20, $22 and $25 Suits at $15

This group is made up of broken assortments from a number of our regular lines. Attractive materials, made up in many new models, including the soft roll, narrow shoulder styles. In all sizes from 31 to 38 chest-measure. Many small men will be fitted from this lot.

High Grade Clothing for Boys Now Very Low-Priced

If the boys are going away on a vacation, this is an exceptionally good opportunity to buy a new supply of well made clothing for them. All the wanted styles are here, for boys of all ages, at these very greatly reduced prices:

Boys' $13.50 to $16.50 Suits, Now $8.75
Norfolk Suits for 8 to 18 years; Double-breasted Suits for 9 to 18 years; Single-breasted Suits, 13 to 18 years—all now $8.75 suit.

Boys' $7.50 All-wool Suits, Now $5
Norfolk Suits for 8 to 15 years; Double-breasted Suits, 9 to 18 years. Fine assortment of patterns; all now $5 a suit.

Boys' $5 to $7.50 Sailor Suits, Now $3.75
Of attractive homespuns, cassimeres, tweeds and worsteds. Sizes for 5 to 10 years. All now $3.75 a suit.

Boys' $4 and $4.50 Raincoats, Now $2.50
Rubberized Coats for boys of 4 to 16 years; as smartly made as garments for men. Various shades of tan, with plain or plaid backs. Now $2.50 each.

Boys' $2.50 to $4 Wash Suits at $1.45
Several hundred Suits, partly a maker's surplus, and partly our own stock, including Russian Suits for 2½ to 8 years and Sailor Suits for 5 to 10 years. $2.50, $3, $3.50 and $4 Suits, now $1.45. Fourth Floor

Boys' $8.50 and $10 Reefers, Now $5
Handsome Reefers for little fellows, 2½ to 10 years; formerly $8.50 and $10; now $5.

GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST

INTERBORO EXPECTED TO YIELD ON SUBWAYS

Shonts Not Ready to Announce Decision Until He Gets Revised Estimates.

NO HINT YET FROM B. R. T.

Both Bidders at Work Figuring on New Matters Put Before Them in City's Compromise Plan.

The impression prevailed last night in well-informed quarters that the Interborough Rapid Transit Company eventually would accept the terms laid down in the McAneny subway report, involving a surrender in its fight to keep the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company out of Broadway and its fight to force the car mileage basis for determining the operating expenses of the extensions. It is expected that the surrender will not come until an effort is made to get the city to modify its conditions.

The principal basis for the impression that the Interborough will eventually come in was furnished by a statement given out by President Shonts of the Interborough in response to inquiries as to the attitude of his company and by answers he made to questions growing out of this statement. The statement was as follows:

> We received the McAneny report at 4:25 last evening. While, of course, we did not await its formal receipt to begin an analysis of the same by our engineers and accountants, nevertheless we have not been in a position to say anything officially as to our attitude until we did have the committee's proposal formally before us.
>
> The McAneny report introduces so many new elements and factors different from the Interborough's original proposal that it necessitates a recast of all our figures, as well as a forecast of travel, and therefore the task is so great it will probably be Monday before this data is worked up.
>
> THE TIMES in its editorial this morning appreciates the bearing which this forecast of future travel is to have on the determination of this matter, when it says "it is a question of raising hundreds of millions of dollars on statistics showing future travel in this city."
>
> Just as soon as we can complete our studies we will make known our position to the proper authorities, but you will see that until these studies are before me I am not in a position to discuss the report.

Mr. Shonts explained that when the conferences left off with the Public Service Commission and the McAneny committee he and his associates thought that an understanding had been reached as to the position of the company on every point involved, but when the report came over from the Board of Estimate its form was such that many of the matters involved needed revision of the estimates on which they were based. Then this question was put to Mr. Shonts:

"Representatives of your company, particularly Mr. Quackenbush, your general counsel, have been declaring down to the last few days that your company will withdraw if the Brooklyn company is allowed to enter Broadway, Manhattan. Can you say whether the Interborough's position on this point has changed?"

"The question of Broadway also involves other considerations which our engineers and accountants are studying," Mr. Shonts replied, "and until we hear from them I should not like to say what our final position will be."

Asked about the possibility of litigation following the attempted adjustment of leases below Forty-second Street, Mr. Shonts said that the company was advised by Francis Lynde Stetson that the arrangement proposed, involving the assumption by the city of the mortgage liens lying against the leg of its present road which the Interborough would turn over under a ten-year indeterminate franchise, was, in his opinion, one that the courts would eventually uphold. He added, however, that the amendment requiring an immediate swap introduced new questions which he should want to have investigated by his people before he replied.

As to the legal phases of the matter, Mr. Shonts said that counsel had informed him that the decisions of this State indicated that the courts would approve such an arrangement, while those in New Jersey inclined against it. In the last analysis, however, the Interborough's lawyers had advised that the United States Supreme Court would probably hold that the public interest involved in the situation overrode an isolated private interest such as that of a security holder objecting to the exchange on the ground that the company could not abandon any essential part of its route without the unanimous consent of its stockholders.

That litigation will follow such an arrangement was indicated by Mr. Shonts, who said that various holders of the company's securities had written in protesting against the action of the Directors in conceding what has already been obtained, and reserving their rights as to bringing any suits. Mr. Shonts believed that suits of this kind would be brought, but that the company and the city would in the end prevail against them.

President T. S. Williams of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was at work all day yesterday on the data which he will present to the Directors of that corporation bearing on the reply which it ought to make to the McAneny report. He said that his company would not have any statement as to its attitude for a day or two. Inasmuch as both Mr. Williams and Mr. Shonts were immersed in figures preliminary to the framing of a reply, the city's officials who are concerned in the matter were able to devote a day to their other concerns.

The Interborough had posted in various of its Subway stations yesterday placards declarding that the traffic would never be sufficient to support three four-track trunk lines through the centre of Manhattan. President Shonts, when asked about the figures on which these placards were based, said that he did not know of the particular placards to which reference was made, but in general had in mind on that proposition the increase of $30,000,000 in the total street railway revenues of the city between 1899 and 1909, and assumed that if the next ten years did not do better than to duplicate that increase the interest and operating charges involved in the new subway construction would be all out of proportion to the increased income.

Borough President McAneny, asked for an opinion on this point, said he believed that the fears which have been expressed did not make adequate allowance for the certain increase in the growth of the city when the new subways are built, in addition to its normal growth, nor for the fact that the new Broadway line will very materially aid the Lexington and Fourth Avenue lines in providing properly for the long-haul traffic, to-day inadequitely cared for.

Mr. McAneny said finally that he expected to see the entire system as extended for both companies become self-sustaining, so far as the city's investment was concerned, within a few years after operation began, and that even if the time of financial independence were not so near he would not hesitate to have the city spend the sum which the report involves, roughly calculated at $125,000,000, because of the enormous advantages, financial and otherwise, accruing to the city through the gain in transportation facilities.

DIX VETOES GOTHAM BILL.

Governor Says Sullivan's License Measure Is Special Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 22.—The Hotel Gotham of New York has lost its fight for a modification of the excise law which would permit it to sell liquor in spite of the fact that it is within the restricted 200 feet from the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. For five years efforts have been made to relieve the hotel from the provision of the law which withholds a liquor tax certificate. Bills which would legalize the exemption were vetoed by Govs. Higgins and Hughes.

To-day Gov. Dix vetoed a similar measure introduced by "Big Tim" Sullivan. "I consider it objectionable special legislation," the Governor says in his veto message.

SEEK CLEARING HOUSE FACTS

Senate Requests Van Tuyl to Report on Relations with Trust Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 22.—Under a resolution adopted by the Senate to-day George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., State Superintendent of Banks, is directed to make an investigation of the conditions under which State banks and trust companies have been joining the Clearing House or placing themselves under the rules and regulations of the Clearing House. The Superintendent's instructions are to report on or before June 27 as to whether or not the rules and regulations of the Clearing House affect the law under which the State banks and trust companies are operating.

The resolution was introduced under the name of Senator Grady, who also introduced bills changing the requirements as to the amount of cash reserve the State banking institutions must hold. These bills, which were signed, allowed the banks to deduct State or city deposits from the deposits which must be taken into consideration in figuring the cash reserve when the public deposits are secured by State or city bonds.

It is believed the new laws were designed to improve the market for State and municipal bonds, but it has been found that no bank or trust company can be represented in the Clearing House unless it holds a certain cash reserve.

Clearing House officers had heard nothing official yesterday of the Grady resolution. It was pointed out in the financial district that the arrangement by which a number of the trust companies were brought into the Clearing House was under way before the Grady bills exempting deposits of State and city bonds from the operation of reserve requirements had been passed.

In amending its constitution last month to make the trust companies eligible with the requirement of 10 per cent. reserve in the shape of deposits with members in addition to the legal requirement of 15 per cent., taking no account of the exemptions of the Grady bills, the Clearing House, it was explained, was doing no more than it has already done in the case of the State banks. These institutions are required to maintain a 25 per cent. reserve, the same as the National banks in that body, although the law now calls for a reserve of only 15 per cent. in cash. In this way the Clearing House requirements have for years been more exacting than the legal ones.

CRITICISES EDITORIAL BILL.

Senator Newcomb Moves Its Recall—Assembly Takes It Seriously.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 22.—Senator Josiah T. Newcomb of New York introduced a resolution to-day to recall from the Assembly, where it had been sent for concurrence, the Grady bill requiring editorial articles in newspapers to be signed. The bill was passed by the Senate. Senator Newcomb said:

"I presume that everybody at all familiar with the manner in which a newspaper editorial is gotten up and the many factors that enter into that process will consider this bill as extremely foolish. I understand that it was passed out of sympathy with Senator Grady, who had been subjected to a most unjust editorial attack, but no good can ever come out of any attempt to limit unduly newspaper expressions on public men and public questions, and that is precisely what this bill is aiming to do."

On the motion of Senator Newcomb his resolution was tabled because the introducer did not desire to debate it in the absence of Senator Grady himself. It was understood at first that the Assembly would not take the Grady bill seriously, but the leaders say to-day, significantly, that sentiment in the lower house has undergone a marked change with regard to this measure within the last few hours.

J.B. REGAN HOSPITAL MANAGER

Gov. Dix Appoints Knickerbocker Hotel Proprietor to State Institution.

Announcement was made yesterday that Gov. Dix had appointed James B. Regan, proprietor of the Hotel Knickerbocker, a manager of the Manhattan State Hospital. Gov. Dix and Mr. Regan have been friends for years. The offer was made to the hotel proprietor on Monday when he lunched with the Governor and Mrs. Dix.

In making the appointment, Gov. Dix said he believed that Mr. Regan's business experience particularly qualified him for work in a State institution. Mr. Regan said yesterday that he intended to go thoroughly into the general management of the institution, and the question of supplies, and added that he had written a letter to the Governor promising attention to his new duties and expressing a desire to do all within his power to protect the wards of the State.

To Make Governor's Salary $20,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 22.—Senator Black's constitutional amendment increasing the salary of the Governor from $10,000 to $20,000 a year was passed by the Senate to-day. It is expected that it will be passed by the Assembly next week and that it will be submitted to the people for ratification at the fall election.

BANKERS SKEPTICAL OF NEW SUBWAY PLAN

Interborough May Lack Financial Backing if It Accepts the City's Latest Terms.

IN FEAR OF LITIGATION

Method of Dividing Operating Expenses and the Liability for Damage Also Arouse Discussion.

Without important modification in its banking arrangements the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, according to information in the financial district yesterday, will hardly be able to go further in accepting the proposals of the McAneny subway report than to undertake to construct at its own expense the third tracking of the elevated lines to the end of the existing lines. This is tantamount to saying that under the terms of its present arrangements with its bankers the Interborough Company could not finance the subway lines in the construction of which it would have to share if it accepted the terms laid down by the city. Much uncertainty surrounds the ability of the company to effect such changes in its banking arrangements as would permit it to accept the terms laid down by the city.

The company has not yet completed its study of the McAneny report, and until this work has been done and the results submitted to the company's bankers the latter are not likely to make known their position in the matter. Meanwhile, the questions involved in the financial problem presented by the present proposal of the city has become a matter of interested discussion in the financial district. A canvass of the financial district served yesterday to bring out the views prevailing in banking circles regarding the financial problems which confront the traction companies and the city in connection with the ambitious transit development scheme upon which it is proposed to embark.

The very grave objection is raised in the first instance that the lines provided in the conference report, under the conditions imposed offer no reasonable probability that they will be profitable. It is said that in its offer as amended in May the Interborough Company went as far it could see its way clear to going without risking a reduction of its earnings below the amount required to provide for fixed charges on its existing obligations and those which would have to be assumed in connection with new subway construction.

Estimates made by the company indicated, it was said, that the new obligations which would be assumed under the company's last offer would have reduced to a mere nominal sum the surplus which the Interborough Rapid Transit Company is now showing. To go further than that, it was suggested, would involve the Interborough Company in what would amount to the undermining of its bonded obligation. One man in close touch with affairs said that the company had gone as far as it had in the belief that its position in the city transit situation made it incumbent upon the company to go as far it could in meeting the views of the city in respect to extensions. Some went so far yesterday as to say that acceptance of the terms now proposed would almost inevitably raise questions between the company and its bondholders which might well result in litigation to prevent the acceptance by the company of the terms proposed by the city.

The proposed surrender of part of the term of the leases under which the Interborough Rapid Transit Company is operating the existing Subway is one of the points on which it is feared in banking circles litigation might ensue. In this matter the bondholders are parties to the problems presented, the solution of which, it is contended, does not lie solely with the company.

Apart from the question of shortening the leases held by the company, which involves the rights of the holders of the outstanding bonds of the company, there is the question of the method of apportioning the expenses of operation as between the old lines and the proposed extensions. Whether the car-mile basis as proposed by the company or the passenger basis as proposed by the city is to be adopted is a problem which affects vitally the calculations upon which the financing of the new subways is to be based.

Beyond these there are questions involving liability for property damages, for which, according to some of the comments heard in banking circles yesterday, neither the company nor the bankers upon whom it has to depend for support feel that proper provision can be made under the terms governing the proposals made in the conference report.

It is regarded as of prime importance in banking circles that, in the interest of the city itself as much as in the interest of the company, the profitableness of the city's rapid transit system should be reasonably assured. Only a company holding the subways upon terms which will permit of reasonable profits will be in a position to adopt operating standards which are imperative for the safety and convenience of the public. The disposition in banking circles is to attach as much importance to this phase of the matter as to the safeguarding of the city's interests in the mere matter of the apportionment of the profits.

One banker who commented on the matter yesterday said that the attitude of the city seemed to be to exact the last cent of the value of the franchises which it proposes to give, and that by this very course it was in a fair way of destroying the value of the franchises by precluding their acceptance by any operating company.

All that was said in banking circles yesterday does not conflict with the earlier statements made that the Interborough is in a position to obtain banking support for any plan which it might agree to with the city. This form of statement, however, it was suggested, is really begging the question of the company's ability to finance the plan as laid down in the McAneny report, for the reason that the banking arrangements which the company has entered into with the banking group headed by J. P. Morgan & Co. are based on certain general conditions to which the company must adhere in any agreement with the city if it expects to profit by this banking support.

It was very plainly hinted yesterday that there is little chance that the study of the proposed terms which is now under way by the company will show that they fall within the general conditions upon which the financial arrangements with the Morgan group were based. A modification of those conditions is a matter for future determination, but the chances were said yesterday to be poor that sufficient modifications would be allowed to make possible the acceptance of the city's terms.

This brought the discussion of the matter to the question of the construction of the triborough route wholly with city money. Bankers who have had large financial transactions with the city were discussing yesterday the question whether the $250,000,000 which would be expended on that undertaking would be likely to be self-supporting, without which the bonds issued for the construction of the system could not be exempted from the debt limit. It is understood to be the belief of the Interborough interests that that system would not be self-supporting, and in banking circles there is a disposition to accept this view. It is pointed out in banking circles that the city will have added $250,000,000 more to its unproductive expenditures out of the proceeds of city bonds.

In some quarters of Wall Street a more optimistic view is taken of the financial problems involved in the present subway proposals, but it is admitted that in the long run the controlling factor in the situation, so far as the participation of the existing subway company in the new construction is concerned, is the attitude which the company's bankers will take rather than any views held in other banking quarters.

Regarding the ability of the city to raise the money for its share of the construction cost in the event that an agreement is reached with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company there was practical agreement among bankers that no difficulty would be encountered by the city.

The bonds which would have to be issued, it was pointed out, would be issued, not against the security of the subway in which the proceeds of the bonds would be invested, but against the general credit of the city, and there was thought to be no question that this would be ample to care for the expenditures to which the city would be committed. Roughly, these would amount to $131,000,000, the expenditure of which would be spread over about five years. A broader vista presenting much more serious problems in relation to the city's credit would be opened up in the event of the city's undertaking on its own resources the construction of the whole proposed new scheme of rapid transit lines involving, as it would, a municipal expenditure not of $131,000,000, but of about $250,000,000.

HITS AT ELECTIONS BOARD.

Amendment to Levy Bill Would Place Appointing Power with Aldermen.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 22.—To tighten Tammany's grip on the election machinery in New York City Assemblyman A. J. Levy has amended his election bill by a provision ousting the present Board of Elections, which was appointed by the Mayor, and providing for a new board to be appointed by the Aldermen, a body always dominated by Fourteenth Street.

It is the intention of the House machine to jam the bill through the Assembly early next week and to apply the plan, already successfully put in operation by the Tammany leaders on other occasions, of compelling the Governor to sign it by holding up one of his own pet measures until the Levy bill has been approved by him.

The Republicans are determined to fight to the last the Tammany plan of seizing the election machinery throughout the State and making fusion against Tammany rule impossible in New York City. It is likely that amendments by the score will be offered by Republican members when the bill is brought up for final passage.

Secretary J. O. Hammitt of the Citizens' Union said to-day:

"Under the Levy bill similar boards in rural counties would be chosen by the Board of Supervisors, the chief executive power in these localities."

Release of Car Rowdies Refused.

Judge Humphrey, in the Queens County Court, refused yesterday to liberate four men who are serving sentences in the Queens County Jail on conviction of rowdyism on trolley cars. The application on their behalf was made by ex-District Attorney Eugene N. L. Young on the technical ground that their commitment was illegal and that they were not permitted to have the benefit of counsel at their hearing in the City Magistrate's court. The quartet are Frank Bradt of 1,550 Avenue A and Jeremiah Sasech of 357 East Seventy-first Street, Manhattan; Charles Wilson of 603 Van Ness Avenue, Bronx, and Arthur Landeer of Ridgefield Park, N. J. They were arrested on Sunday, June 11.

STOKES FACES GIRLS WHO SHOT HIM DOWN

Goes to Court and Swears to a Charge of Attempted Blackmail and Murder.

STARTLED BY FLASHLIGHT

Stokes Swears Lillian Graham Disclosed an Agreement Between the Girls to Kill Him.

W. E. D. Stokes of the Hotel Ansonia appeared in court yesterday at the hearing of his case against Lillian Graham and Ethel Conrad in the District Attorney's library. Standing before Magistrate Freschi he swore to the complaint charging the young women with attempted murder.

As Mr. Stokes left the car in which he had been taken to the court a photographer's flashlight went off with a roar. Mr. Stokes was so startled that he would have fallen had he not been supported by his companions. He was so weak and exhausted from the shock that he waited several minutes before going into the building, and inside he had to rest for some time before he felt strong enough to appear before the Magistrate.

Then Mr. Stokes was taken to Assistant District Attorney Sullivan's office, where he was soon joined by Magistrate Freschi and the two defendants, Miss Conrad and Miss Graham, who were accompanied by their counsel, Clark L. Jordan. It was understood that Magistrate Freschi was opposed to going on with the examination at that time and that the conference was to decide on what charge the two defendants should be arraigned at the Magistrate's hearing.

A little after 3 the Magistrate appeared in the District Attorney's library, and soon was followed by the two young women, still dressed in white shirtwaists and blue serge suits. Mr. Stokes appeared soon afterward.

The Magistrate announced that the plaintiff had made a complaint of attempted murder and asked that he stand and swear to it. Mr. Stokes rose and swore to the complaint in a strong voice. The two girls turned back and looked at him quizzically while he was standing.

Magistrate Freschi suggested an amendment to the complaint, which was also changed to allege Miss Graham had told Mr. Stokes that she had heard that he had made unpleasant remarks about herself and her mother, and that he must either retract those or give her $25,000.

Mr. Stokes rose and swore to this addition also. Magistrate Freschi announced that he would not raise the bail from $5,000 in each instance, and he set the examination for 10:30 A. M. in the First District Court for July 6. The Magistrate then ordered the two young women transferred to the Tombs, they having been since their arrest at the West Side Court Prison.

When Miss Graham was asked about the case she said:

"Of course I am rather tired out. Nevertheless I expect to be out very shortly, and I believe we will get bail either to-night or to-morrow night."

Magistrate Freschi late last night went to the Women's Night Court and in chambers heard an application for bail. Mr. Jordan offered as a bondsman Giuseppe Fusco, a builder of 400 East 116th Street. Fusco had neglected to bring the deeds of his property with him, but Magistrate Freschi expressed the view that Fusco would be acceptable as a bondsman. The Magistrate said he would be at the bond department at the District Attorney's office this morning, and told Fusci to meet him there with the deeds.

In the affidavit in which Mr. Stokes makes the charge of attempted murder he states that "each of the girls threatened to take deponent's life and to kill deponent if he would not accede to their demands." The affidavit further states that Stokes grasped Lillian Graham's hand with the revolver and that she called out to Ethel Conrad: "Ethel, you agreed to kill him if I didn't. Get your revolver." Stokes continues in the affidavit that Ethel Conrad ran into an adjoining room, returned with a revolver, and fired three shots at him, one of them hitting him.

ASSESS BANK STOCKHOLDERS

Indictments Probable in Union Institution—23,000 Depositors Affected.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 22.—Supt. George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., of the State Banking Department, after a conference with District Attorney Clark of Kings County, announced to-day that he had begun proceedings for the assessment of the stockholders of the defunct Union Bank of Brooklyn. The bank, at the time its affairs were taken over by the State Bank Department, operated eight branch banks and had an aggregate of 23,000 depositors.

Supt. Van Tuyl said to-day:

"The District Attorney has promised me his full support, and I have assured the District Attorney that it is my purpose to develop any evidence that can be secured which might result in the indictment and punishment of persons who may be responsible for the unfortunate situation of affairs."

STEEL WIRE SUIT STICKS.

Court Overrules Huntington Demurrer in Action by English Investors.

Judge Lacombe, sitting in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, disposed of technical contentions, a demurrer for Henry E. Huntington, a defendant with the Knickerbocker Trust Company in the equity suit instituted in the Federal Court by the Right Rev. Francis Mostyn, and fifteen other English men and women who in 1904 invested largely in the stock of the National Steel and Wire Company.

The action was brought for an accounting and to recover the money which the plaintiffs invested in the wire company's stock, because of alleged false and fraudulent representations made to them by Gubbit & Co. of London, representing Huntington.

The Knickerbocker Trust Company was named because the stock of the National Company was exchanged through it for the bonds of the Consolidated Company, and the banks asked that it be directed to restore the stock to its original owners. According to the complaint, Huntington was a managing director and voting trustee of the National Steel and Wire Company, with the late Ogden Mills and Henry W. Monroe.

The complainants say that, from its beginning in 1902, the National Steel and Wire Company was insolvent, but from January, 1903, regular quarterly dividends were paid on the preferred stock, not out of any funds lawfully available, but only to promote the sale of the stock. They further assert that Everett B. Webster of Boston, and Huntington purchased the stock of the Safety Insulated Wire and Cable Company at $15 a share, and sold it to the National Company at $70 a share on credit, and later on, as creditors, promoted the organization of the National Consolidated Wire and Cable Company, to take over the securities of the National Steel and Wire Company and issue its own securities in exchange.

In Huntington's demurrer the court's attention was called to the ommission in the complaint of the names of Ogden Mills and Henry W. Monroe as parties respondent, although they were mentioned as voting trustees with Huntington. Judge Lacombe sustained the demurrer on that contention and allowed the plaintiffs twenty days to file an amended complaint. The demurrer in all other respects was overruled.

NEW POLICE LAW PUZZLING.

May Affect Three-Platoon System Waldo Has Put Into Force.

Police Commissioner Waldo is puzzled over the effects of the Jackson bill, which was signed by Gov. Dix on June 16, and which makes the three-platoon system compulsory in the Police Departments of cities of the first and second classes. The three-platoon system was reintroduced by Commissioner Waldo when he became Commissioner, but it varies in certain respects from the requirements of the new bill.

Under this law the police may not work longer than eight hours on a stretch except in cases of emergency. At present the Traffic and Bridge Squads work more than eight hours steadily, but to compensate the men they do no night work. How this will be affected by the new law is what is puzzling the Commissioner, who believes that the question of police management is a matter for local governments to decide.

The Commissioner visited the Third Inspection District yesterday morning, completing the work at 3 A. M., after walking from 11 P. M. He pronounced himself well pleased with the working of the new stationary post system, by which men are kept from 11 P. M. to 7 A. M. at fixed posts. The scheme will be tried out in the Fourth Inspection District, and if no objection be found to it it will be put in force throughout the city. Inspector Leahy and the various Captains who accompanied the Commissioner on his tramp of inspection were nearly exhausted.

Inspector William C. Hogan was retired yesterday at his own request. He has been in poor health and explained that he felt the duties of Inspector to be too arduous for him now. He was appointed to the force in 1888, became a Roundsman, now called Sergeant, in 1895, a Lieutenant, or Sergeant as it was known then, in 1897, and a Captain in 1903. Commissioner Bingham made him an Inspector in 1907.

LEAPS FROM HOSPITAL.

Suicidal Merchant Almost Falls on Outgoing Police Platoon.

Isaac Kolenski, a merchant of Bay View Avenue, Far Rockaway, who suffered from neurasthenia and had taken a private room on the fifth floor of the New York Neurological Institute yesterday, committed suicide by jumping out of the window late last night. Before William Hardy, the special nurse, who was in the room at the time, could restrain him he had leaped from his bed to the window sill and then to the street, landing on his head on an iron manhole cover. He barely missed an outgoing platoon which was filing out of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station, next door to the hospital.

Drowned Swimming Across Hudson.

Isaac Gluck, 17 years old, of 131 West 116th Street, tried to swim the Hudson River from the foot of 116th Street yesterday afternoon. David Damuels of 121 West 127th Street and Harry Rosemond of 21 West 114th Street, about the same age, raced with him. In midstream young Gluck had a cramp and sank. His companions tried to save him, but had to abandon him when his struggles threatened to pull them under. His body was not recovered.

CHECK FORGING GANG ROUNDED UP AT LAST

Police Get Leader and Four Men Who Had Been Robbing Flat Mail Boxes.

STOLEN CHECKS ALTERED

Amounts Not Disturbed, but the Names of Payees Were Changed So They Could Be Cashed at Banks.

Central Office and private detectives succeeded in rounding up yesterday a group of alleged check forgers who they believe to be the last members of a once numerous gang. One of the prisoners, George Porazzo, they believe is the gang leader. They began to watch him in February, and since that time he has been constantly under surveillance. When they arrested him they found, they declare, checkbooks on local banks and a check forgery in process of manufacture.

Besides Porazzo, the prisoners are Nicholas Filingeri, alias "Flying Jerry"; Frank Williams, and Antonio Carnivalo. All were held without bail for the Grand Jury. Porazzo was arrested once before in a round-up of the same gang, but he was released on bail, and, as there was not much evidence against him, was never tried. But a watch was set upon him, and as a result the police are now confident they have the necessary evidence to convict him and the others.

The interest of the police in Porazzo and his companions was aroused last September when a Brooklyn bank reported several cases of check forging. The cases were peculiar in that each check had at one time been genuine. The firms which made the genuine checks reported that they had mailed them to customers. Not until their creditors demanded an explanation of the delay did they learn the bills had not been paid.

Investigation at the banks developed that the checks had been cashed, and an inspection of the checks showed that, while the amount was the same as originally written, the name of the payee had been altered.

The first capture was made four months ago, when John Paul, acting, he said, as a middleman, was caught in the act of passing a forged check. He was sentenced to two years in the Elmira Reformatory, but the police were as far away as ever from getting at the gang. Annie Goldman, alias Jeannette Brown, was arrested in connection with an eighty-five-dollar check transaction, but the Grand Jury failed to indict her and she was set free. Porazzo was kept under close watch while the arrest of other persons was accomplished, and on Saturday the closing in on his headquarters began.

Charles Muler and Stephen Maggi were traced last week through Greene and Bleecker Streets, where the police say they saw them robbing flathouse letter boxes. They were arrested as they were returning to their rooms, in East Twelfth Street, and checks and letters found in their possession caused them to be held for the Grand Jury.

Porazzo, bereft of his closest associates, tried to induce a man to cash a check for him at the Nineteenth Ward Bank. Detectives watched Porazzo hand over the check and saw the man carry it into the bank. Then they arrested Porazzo. In his home, 400 East Eleventh Street, the police recovered, among other forged and genuine checks, a forgery for $68.35 which was being made from a model signed by the manager of a downtown shoe store.

FELL 200 FEET AND LIVES.

Evan Shermon, a Painter, Tells of His Feelings While Shooting Downward.

Evan Shermon, 50 years of age, of 200 West 121st Street, fell nearly 200 feet from the eighth story of the Scott & Bowne Building, 409 Pearl Street, yesterday, and half an hour later, in St. Gregory's Hospital, with only two slight scratches on his knees, as a reminder of the accident, was describing his sensations while in the air.

"I was not born to be killed by a fall," said Shermon, after his knee had been patched up, and he had received some stimulants.

"When I felt myself going at first I thought my time had come. I made up my mind to fall if I could, feet first, and to fall straight. I remembered the other fall I had and then something told me that my good luck would not desert me. I thought of my wife and children; in fact I guess I thought of everything possible. My brain never worked so fast.

"On the way down I threw out my hands. I do not know why I did so, but I did, and when I felt the telegraph wire in my hand it seemed to me to be as big as a cable. I tried to hold, but could not, I guess I have missed my vocation. I should have been an aviator instead of a painter."

Army Will Play Ball.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 22.—What is declared to be the greatest military baseball tourney in the history of the National sport will start Saturday, when the first games of a series for the championship of the manoeuvre division of the United States Army will be played. The schedule provides for games each day until Aug. 15. Over 200 players and a team from each regiment stationed at Fort Sam Houston will participate.

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Special "Clean-Up" Sale of Guaranteed Used Cars.

Rebuilt cars which have just come through our shops in perfect condition and finish. In this lot are leading-make Runabouts, Roadsters, Touring Cars, Limousines and Landaulets; also some extra touring and closed bodies of all types

At Unheard-of Prices for Immediate Sale.

You seldom get such an opportunity to buy RELIABLE CARS direct from a RESPONSIBLE MANUFACTURER at such RIDICULOUSLY LOW PRICES.

Studebaker Bros. Co. of New York

Broadway & 59th Street

PHONE 7151 COLUMBUS. OPEN EVENINGS.

YANKEES' VICTORY BEATS RAINSTORM

New York, with Seven Runs Scored, Plays Just Enough Innings to Make a Game.

THE SCORE.

New York	4 3 0 0 0 . . —7
Boston	0 0 0 0 0 —0

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
Daniels, rf	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Fitzgerald, lf	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Hartzell, 3b	3	2	2	0	0	1	0	0
Cree, cf	2	1	2	0	0	2	0	0
Knight, ss	2	1	1	0	0	1	2	2
Chase, 1b	2	1	1	0	0	6	1	0
E. Gardner, 2b	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Sweency, c	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Warhop, p	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	20	7	9	0	1	15	5	2

BOSTON.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
Hooper, rf	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
L. Gardner, 2b	3	0	1	0	0	2	1	0
Speaker, cf	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Lewis, lf	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Yerkes, 3b	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Wagner, ss	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Engle, 2b	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Nunamaker, c	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Kleinow, c	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	0
Pape, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McHale, p	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Totals	20	0	4	0	2	12	5	2

Two-base hits—Fitzgerald, Knight, Warhop. Three-base hits—Chase. Sacrifice hits—Fitzgerald. Stolen base—Cree. First base on errors—New York, 1; Boston, 1. Left on bases—New York, 2; Boston, 5. Double plays—Lewis and L. Gardner. Struck out—By Warhop, 2; by McHale, 1. Wild pitches—Warhop, McHale. Hits—Off Pape, 4 in 1 inning, (at bat, 8;) off McHale, 5 in 3 innings, (at bat, 12.) Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

The Yankees not only beat the Boston Red Sox soundly on the Hilltop yesterday but they also beat a fine young rainstorm which happened in about the fourth inning. The two teams matched their wits when the thunderstorm was about to break, Boston trying to delay the combat before it reached the four and a half inning stage, and the New Yorks hurrying the contest as fast as they could so that the game would count. The Red Sox were retired in the first half of the fifth inning and Cree had taken a walk when the rain fell in a flood and drove the teams to cover. Thirty minutes of rain made a mud puddle of the diamond, and Umpire Connolly waded into the deep and proclaimed the game at an end.

The Yankees swept the Sox completely off their pins and varnished them thick with whitewash in a 7 to 0 controversy. In the brief engagement Chase's team waved the ash dexterously and made mincemeat of two Red Sox pitchers. Pape lasted an inning, a shower of able-bodied hits pushing across four runs. McHale, who made his début in the second inning, was handled just as roughly, and four steaming drives earned three more runs. Jack Jeremiah Flynn Warhop had his underhanded toss bending with all the suppleness of a rubber hose, and the Red Sox churned most of the good fresh air out of the field swinging at it.

When the game started the clouds hung low and rolled about wildly, bumping into each other. Storm signals were displayed from Maine to Cape Hatteras. The railbirds moved back into the grandstand. Daniels and Fitzgerald passed away without making a will. Hartzell shot a single to centrefield. Cree pumped one into left field, Hartzell going to third. Hartzell and Cree worked a double steal. Boston bit at the trick like a famished trout at a worm. Nunamaker threw the ball to second base to get Cree, and Hartzell was sitting on the bench by the time the ball made a return trip. Knight jolted the ball to left field for two bases, scoring Cree. This is too easy. Chase hammered the ball into darkest centre field until it was almost lost in the gloom, and Knight scored. Chase went home when Wagner tried to use six hands handling Gardner's grounder.

Warhop's "how'dy" to McHale in the second inning was a two-bagger to centre. A wild pitch sent him to third base and he scored on a sizzler that Daniels peppered at Engle. Fitzgerald sacrificed Daniels to second and Hartzell's single sent Bert home. Cree singled to left, rushing Hartzell in with another run. Knight lifted a high fly to Wagner, who threw wild to first to double up Cree and Birdie went to second. Chase's long fly was corralled by Speaker near the fence.

The Red Sox then began to stall. They moped along like pallbearers. The Yankees hustled to beat the band. So did the impending storm. Daniels was the first man up in the last of the fourth inning.

"Strike out; get out any way you can," shouted the crowd. Daniels swung at everything and struck out.

"Hurry up, Fitzgerald; die some way, the quicker the better; the storm is almost here."

Fitzgerald rolled an easy grounder at Engle and he faded away from it scandalously. You'd think it was poison the way he dodged it. Fitz went around to second on the easiest two-bagger he will ever get in his life. Boston refused to put him out. But little Fitzie he fooled 'em. He made them do it. Hartzell lifted a fly to Lewis in left and Fitz started toward third. He kept right on going and there was nothing for Lewis to do but toss the ball to second base and double him up.

Now if Boston only gets their "digs" in the first half of the fifth inning the game is won. Just hold the storm back a few minutes. Warhop began to spin them over at acute angles and Kleinow filed to Cree. McHale struck out. Hooray! Hooper walked to the plate like a man with one foot in the grave. Umpire Tommy Connolly told him if he didn't hurry up he'd do something to him. Hooper slapped a teaser at Hartzell and beat it out to first, Hartzell making a low throw which permitted the runner to go to second. Larry Gardner slammed a red-hot drive toward second. Knight romped across the ball's path, scooped it up like a steam shovel and while in the air flipped it to Chase, nailing Gardner by an eighth of an inch. 'Atapeggin'.

Cree was the first man up in the next inning. The rain began to come down generously, but Cree held his ground and drew a pass. The lightning flashed, the thunder roared, and it grew as dark as the day of reckoning. The game was called.

The Yanks broke even on the series.

JUST BEFORE IT RAINED.

Get wet? Never mind, you saw what you were looking for, didn't you?

Five thousand persons displayed symptoms of joy as Pape and McHale were pelted pugnaciously.

Bargain day is near. Washington in a double-header to-morrow.

Mayme and Clarice and Muriel and Constance were all there, and had to cover their horticultural lids with newspapers to keep off the damp. Pretty, pretty.

An easy way to remember when George was crowned is to just recall the dusky afternoon the Yanks dipped the Red Sox in the kalsomine vat.

The Sox were so weak with the lumber against Warhop's crescent-shaped lobs that they couldn't have lifted a glass of beer if it was all foam.

The Yankees tried to get Cicotte from the Red Sox, but John I. Taylor's terms didn't sound right to Owner Farrell. Anyway, Boston needs Cicotte. And some others.

Senators Lose Again to Champions.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—Philadelphia won to-day's game 8 to 5, and made it four straight victories over Washington. Bender was sent off the field by Umpire Egan for throwing a ball over the grand stand in the sixth inning. Leonard, formerly of St. Mary's College, Cal., took his place. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	WASHINGTON.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Lord, lf	4	1	3	3	0	Milan, cf	3	0	1	1	1
Strunk, cf	5	1	1	3	0	Sch'fer, 1b	3	1	1	8	0
Collins, 2b	4	2	1	3	2	C.W'ker, lf	5	1	0	2	0
Baker, 3b	3	1	2	5	0	Elb'f'd, 2b	4	1	1	1	1
M'Innes, 1b	4	0	1	5	0	Gessler, rf	4	0	2	3	0
Murphy, rf	4	0	1	0	0	M'B'de, ss	5	0	0	2	5
Barry, ss	4	1	1	3	1	Conroy, 3b	3	0	1	3	1
Thomas, c	4	1	1	8	2	A'smith, c	4	0	1	4	2
Bender, p	2	0	0	1	1	E.W'ker, p	3	0	1	0	2
Leon'd, p	1	1	1	0	0	*Lelivelt	1	1	1	0	0
Total	35	8	12	27	9	Total	35	5	9	24	12

*Batted for E. Walker in the ninth inning.

Errors—Schaefer, McBride, Barry.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	. .	—8
Washington	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	—5

Two-base hits—Baker, (2,) Murphy, Lelivelt, Gessler. Three-base hit—Lord. Stolen bases—Schaefer, Ainsmith, Lord, Strunk. Struck out—By E. Walker, 3; by Bender, 3; by Leonard, 4. Double plays—Thomas and Barry; Ainsmith and McBride. Left on bases—Washington, 11; Philadelphia, 6. First base on errors—Washington, 1; Philadelphia, 2. First base on balls—Off E. Walker, 2; off Bender, 4; off Leonard, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Leonard, (Gessler;) by E. Walker, (Leonard.) Wild pitch—E. Walker. Pitcher's record—Off Bender, 4 hits and twenty times at bat in five and a third innings; off Leonard, 5 hits and fifteen times at bat in three and two-third innings. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Egan and Sheridan.

HI West Checks the Tigers.

DETROIT, Mich., June 22.—Hi West of Cleveland deserved to beat Detroit to-day and he di, 4 to 3. Birmingham's single in the eighth scored Jackson from second with the winning run. Ball's all around work and Bush's fielding featured. Score:

CLEVELAND.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	DETROIT.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
L'dsay, 3b	5	0	1	0	2	Jones, lf	3	0	0	3	1
Olsen, ss	4	1	0	2	5	Bush, ss	2	0	0	2	8
J'kson, rf	4	1	2	2	0	Cobb, cf	3	0	1	1	0
Graney, lf	3	0	0	4	0	Crawf'd, rf	4	1	1	0	0
Stovall, 1b	4	0	0	13	0	Deleh'ty, 1b	4	1	2	16	0
B'm'h'm, cf	4	1	2	3	0	Mor'ty, 3b	3	0	0	1	3
Ball, 2b	4	1	3	3	6	O'Leary, 2b	3	0	1	1	1
Fisher, c	4	0	0	2	0	Lathers, 2b	1	0	0	0	1
West, p	4	0	0	0	2	Stanage, c	4	0	0	4	1
						Summers, p	3	1	1	0	3
Total	36	4	8	27	15	*Shaller	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	31	3	6	27	18

*Batted for Summers in the ninth inning.

Errors—Olson, Delehanty, Moriarty (2,) O'Leary, Lindsay.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	—4
Detroit	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Detroit, 6. Two-base hits—Crawford and Jackson. Three-base hit—Ball. Sacrifice hits—Jones and Graney. Sacrifice fly—Moriarty. Stolen bases—Moriarty and O'Leary. Double plays—Ball, Olson, and Stovall. Struck out—By West, 1; by Summers, 4. Bases on balls—Off West, 3. Hit with ball—By West (Cobb.) Time of game—One hour and twenty-nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Perrine and Dineen.

White Sox Make a Clean Sweep.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 22.—Powell weakened in the sixth inning and Chicago scored 2 runs, winning to-day's game from St. Louis, 2 to 1, and making a clean sweep of the series. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	ST. LOUIS.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
M'Int're, rf	4	0	1	2	0	Shotten, cf	3	0	1	6	0
Lord, 3b	4	1	2	0	2	Austin, 3b	4	0	1	3	1
Cal'han, cf	4	1	0	2	1	Meloan, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Bodie, 2b	3	0	0	1	3	Laporte, 2b	4	0	0	0	4
D'gh'ty, lf	4	0	0	2	0	Hogan, lf	2	1	0	2	0
Collins, 1b	3	0	0	11	2	Clarke, c	4	0	3	5	3
Tannehill, ss	3	0	1	1	0	Rowan, 1b	3	0	0	8	0
Payne, c	4	0	0	7	1	Hal'nan, ss	2	0	0	1	1
Lange, p	3	0	0	2	1	Powell, p	3	0	1	1	5
						*Criss	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	4	27	14	†Murray	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	30	1	6	27	14

*Batted for Hallinan in the ninth inning.

†Batted for Powell in the ninth innnig.

Errors—Rowan, 2; Hallinan, Bodie.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—McIntyre, Clarke, Tannehill. Three-base hit—Powell. Sacrifice hit—Rowan. Double plays—Clarke and Rowan; Callahan and Payne; Lord, Collins, and Lange. Stolen bases—Collins, Meloan, Lord. Bases on balls—Off Powell, 3; off Lange, 5. Struck out—By Lange, 2; by Powell, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Chicago, 6. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Mullen and Evans.

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is the biggest seller in the field. Nothing but comfort and long wear could accomplish this result

The Most Comfortable Men's Garter Made.

There's a Reason for the White-Lined Pad

For Sale by Dealers Everywhere

LISLE 25c

SILK 50c

GEORGE FROST CO. Makers - Boston

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 7; Boston, 0.
Philadelphia, 8; Washington, 5.
Cleveland, 4; Detroit, 3,
Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston, 8; New York, 7.
Philadelphia, 2; Brooklyn, 2.
Pittsburg, 12; Chicago, 3.
St. Louis, 9; Cincinnati, 3.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Jersey City, 3; Rochester, 1.
Baltimore, 7; Montreal, 6.
Toronto at Newark—Rain.
Buffalo, 11; Providence, 3.
Providence, 7; Buffalo, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Detroit	41	19	.683	Boston	30	27	.526
Philadelphia	37	18	.673	Cleveland	25	30	.410
New York	30	24	.556	Washington	20	37	.351
Chicago	29	24	.547	St. Louis	16	43	.271

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	36	21	.632	St. Louis	32	25	.562
New York	36	22	.621	Cincinnati	25	33	.431
Philadelphia	34	24	.586	Brooklyn	20	37	.351
Pittsburg	33	24	.579	Boston	14	44	.241

EASTERN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Rochester	38	18	.679	Montreal	24	28	.462
Baltimore	33	23	.589	Providence	23	34	.404
Toronto	30	26	.536	Jersey City	24	38	.387
Buffalo	26	25	.510	Newark	18	34	.346

Where They Play To-day.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York—4 P. M.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Cleveland at Detroit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Brooklyn—4 P. M.
Boston at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.
Chicago at Pittsburg.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Rochester at Jersey City.
Toronto at Newark.
Buffalo at Providence.
Montreal at Baltimore.

STEINFELDT'S HOME RUN BEATS GIANTS

With Score Tied, Bostonian Drives Ball Out of Lot, Winning for Rustlers, 8 to 7.

THE SCORE.

Boston	1 1 0 0 0 0 5 0 1—8
New York	3 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 1—7

BOSTON.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Sweeney, 2b	4	2	2	3	4	0
Tenney, 1b	5	1	2	10	0	1
Steinfeldt, 3b	3	1	1	0	2	0
Miller, rf	4	0	2	3	0	0
Ingerton, lf	4	0	0	3	2	1
Kling, c	2	0	0	4	2	1
Jones, cf	3	2	1	2	0	0
Young, ss	3	1	0	2	3	1
Brown, p	0	0	0	0	1	0
Ferguson, p	2	1	1	0	2	0
Total	30	8	9	27	16	5

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Devore, lf	5	1	1	1	0	1
Doyle, 2b	4	2	1	2	3	0
Snodgrass, cf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Murray, lf	5	1	2	2	0	0
Merkle, 1b	4	2	2	7	0	0
Crandall, ss	3	1	1	1	2	0
Devlin, 3b	3	0	1	3	2	0
Meyers, c	4	0	3	7	2	0
Drucke, p	1	0	0	0	1	0
Ames, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Becker	1	0	0	0	0	0
Marquard, p	0	0	0	0	1	0
Wilson, c	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	7	11	†24	11	1

*Batted for Ames in eighth inning.

†None out when winning run was scored. Two-base hits—Meyers, (3,) Murray, Miller, Sweeney. Home runs—Merkle, Steinfeldt. Hits—Off Brown, 4 in 1 1-3 innings; off Ferguson, 7 in 7 2-3 innings; off Drucke, 7 in 6 1-3 innings; off Ames, 1 in 2-3 inning; off Marquard, 1 in 1 inning and none out in the ninth. Sacrifice hit—Snodgrass. Stolen bases—Murray, Sweeney, Tenney, Doyle. Double plays—Young, Sweeney and Tenney; Ingerton and Sweeney; Ingerton and Kling. Sacrifice fly—Devlin. Left on bases—Boston, 6; New York, 8. First base on balls—Off Brown, 2; off Ferguson, 4; off Drucke, 2; off Ames, 2; off Marquard, 2. Hit by pitcher—Young by Drucke; Steinfeldt by Drucke. Struck out—By Brown, 1; by Ferguson, 1; by Drucke, 4; by Ames, 2. Wild pitch—Brown. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Finneran and Rigler.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., June 22.—Harry Steinfeldt spilled the New York Giants into defeat this afternoon when he whacked a home run in the ninth inning and brought to an end a most tumultuous conflict. The drive not only gave Boston the game, but it held Steny's former teammates, the Cubs at the top of the League. The hit had no sooner cleared the fence and had been declared legitimate by Umpire Finneran than the Giants made one last tableau clustered about Finneran in various stages of mental and physical agitation. Before this Finneran had trouble, once or twice needing the assistance of the other umpire, Rigler, to quell the turbulent Giant outbursts, for the New Yorkers did not lose with good grace. One can hardly blame them, as they lost after having gathered three runs in the opening round. But at that even the Hopes were entitled to win the match.

The last two or three chapters were the ones that drew the most scrappy work. The game was 7 to 6 at the opening of the ninth inning. To tie it up Fred Merkle performed a most unusual feat, clouting an extra drive, according to the New Yorkers' point of view. Ferguson was in the box and had Merkle fairly well in a hole when Merkle drove the ball against the fence so close to the foul line that the Giants became frantic when Finneran called it a foul. Ferguson waited around until the argument had been settled and then sent another nice straight one to Merkle, who promptly pushed it clean over the left field fence. This made it seven all, and for a few minutes it looked very much like an extra inning game.

Lightning throws by Ingerton, each completing a spectacular double play, were the fielding features of the game and would have starred in any sort of surroundings. One of the hurls was a line drive to the plater, catching Crandall, and the other was a quick heave to second after a difficult catch. Ingerton is another Chicago graduate. Hence the Giants have one more ex-Cub to blame for the fact that they are not in first place to-night.

Brown started to work for Boston and Drucke went to the mound for New York. Buster's welcome was very boisterous, a single by Devore and a double by Doyle making way for a sacrifice for Snodgrass and a single by Murray. This gave the three runs and it started things off so propitiously for the visitors that the game looked to be about all over. Brown went once more inning without mishap and then Ferguson took up the duties. "Fergy" being a Giant graduate did all that he could to help his alma mater in several innings, but still on the whole pitched a fair brand of ball, considering that he pitches about once a month.

Boston crept up fairly close in the first and second innings, getting a run in the first and an equal number in the second. Then they had to take it easy until the seventh inning, and during their period of rest watched the Giants take one more in the fifth on Doyle's walk and steal and a hit by Murray. In the seventh session they did break loose most surprisingly, banging Drucke severely and treating Ames, who came to his relief, somewhat roughly. Kling got a walk as a starter and was forced. Young was hit, Ferguson ambled, and Bill Sweeney banged a double to left, following which Tenney dropped another in right and Steinfeldt got himself in the way of a pitched ball. Then Miller singled. There wasn't anything else of interest, but all these things netted the Hopes five runs and gave them the commanding lead of 7 to 4.

To set the stage just right for the last two runs there had to be a Giant rally along about this time, so Merkle and Crandall began the eighth with hits and Devlin's sacrifice fly scored Merkle. Meyers belted a double and brought Crandall over. Here is where Mike Donlin got his first chance to do real business, going to second to run for the chief.

Beals Becker went up in a rescue rôle and, batting for Ames, delivered a double-barreled slam to right on which Donlin went only as far as third owing to the uncertain nature of the bolt. Then Donlin was caught trying to go home on Devore's slap to Young, and Doyle struck out. The score was then 7 to 6 for Boston. The final has been told.

Marquard went into pitch the final rounds and fared exceedingly well until Steinfeldt, who was the first batter in the last round, leaned up against a perfect strike and sent it to the railroad tracks.

Cubs Slump for a Day.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Hard hitting and perfect fielding behind Pitcher Leifield gave Pittsburg an easy game to-day over Chicago, 12 to 3. The fielding of the locals was ragged and proved costly. Score:

PITTSBURG.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	CHICAGO.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Carey, cf	4	4	1	2	0	Sh'kard, lf	3	0	0	2	0
Clarke, lf	4	1	3	1	0	Collins, lf	1	0	0	0	0
Byrne, 3b	6	2	3	3	5	Schulte, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Wagner, 1b	4	2	2	11	0	Hofman, 1b	3	1	3	9	4
Miller, 2b	5	1	1	1	2	Z'm'n'n, 2b	4	1	1	2	1
M'K'nie, ss	5	1	1	1	4	Doyle, 3b	4	0	1	1	2
Wilson, rf	4	0	0	2	0	Tinker, ss	4	1	1	3	7
Gibson, c	5	0	1	6	0	Goode, cf	3	0	0	2	0
Leifield, p	5	1	3	0	3	Archer, c	1	0	0	4	1
						Graham, c	3	0	0	0	0
						Brown, p	1	0	0	0	0
						Toney, p	1	0	0	0	2
						Ovitz, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	42	12	15	27	14	Total	32	3	6	27	17

Errors—Zimmerman, Tinker, (2,) Archer.

Pittsburg	0	0	1	2	3	0	4	1	1	—12
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—3

Two-base hits—Clarke, (2,) Byrne, Hofman. Three-base hits—Hofman, Wagner, Byrne, Zimmerman. Home run—Tinker. Hits—Off Brown, 8 in four and one-third innings; off Toney, 4 in two and two-third innings; off Ovitz, 3 in two innings. Sacrifice hit—Clarke. Stolen bases—Goode, McKechnie. Double play—Byrne, Miller, and Wagner. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Pittsburg, 9. First base on balls—Off Brown, 1; off Toney, 1; off Leifield, 2; off Ovitz, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Leifield, (Goode.) Struck out—By Leifield, 4; by Brown, 3. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires Messrs. Brenan and Klem.

Cardinals Trim Reds Again.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 22.—After knocking Smith out of the box in the third inning, St. Louis, by a score of 9 to 3, won its third straight game to-day. McQuillan and Fromme, who succeeded him, were hit hard. Scbre:

ST. LOUIS.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	CINCINNATI	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
H'gins, 2b	5	0	1	4	4	Bescher, lf	5	0	1	1	1
Hauser, ss	6	2	2	1	4	Downey, ss	4	2	2	3	0
Ellis, lf	4	1	1	2	0	Bates, cf	4	0	3	2	0
K'tchy, 1b	3	2	1	7	0	Hobl'zel, lb	5	0	2	7	0
Evans, rf	4	2	2	2	0	Mitchell, rf	5	0	0	1	0
Mowrey, 3b	4	1	2	4	1	Grant, 3b	4	1	1	2	1
Oakes, cf	3	1	2	5	0	Egan, 2b	3	0	2	4	3
Bliss, c	5	0	3	3	1	Clarke, c	1	0	0	5	1
Harmon, p	3	0	1	0	0	Smith, p	0	0	0	0	1
						M'Q'lan, p	2	0	0	0	2
						Severoid, c	1	0	0	2	0
						*Altizer	1	0	0	0	0
						†McLean	1	0	0	0	0
						Fromme, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	37	9	15	27	11	Total	36	3	11	27	9

*Batted for Smith in third inning.

†Batted for McQuillan in eighth inning.

Errors—Hauser, Downey, Mitchell, Grant.

St. Louis	0	0	2	3	1	1	2	0	0	—9
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	—3

Two-base hits—Huggins, Evans, Mowrey, Downey. Three-base hits—Bliss, Grant. Hits—Off Smith, 7 in three innings; off McQuillan, 6 in five innings; off Fromme, 2 in one inning. Sacrifice hits—Oakes, Ellis, Huggins. Stolen bases—Oakes, Bliss, (2,) Evans, Konetchy, Egan. Double plays—Egan and Downey; Huggins, Hauser, and Konetchy; Bescher and Severoid. Left on bases—St. Louis, 12; Cincinnati, 11. Bases on balls—Off Harmon, 5; off Smith, 4; off McQuillan, 2; off Fromme, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Harmon, (Clarke.) Struck out—By Harmon, 4; by Smith, 1; by McQuillan, 4. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Johnstone.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Rain Helps Jersey City to Win Its First Game of Year from Rochester.

Rain turned defeat into victory at Jersey City yesterday and enabled the home team to capture the first game this season from Rochester. The score was 3 to 1 in favor of the home team at the end of the fifth inning. Rochester, aided by the darkness, made three runs and took the lead in the first half of the sixth inning. The storm broke before the home team went to bat in the last half of the inning, and the game reverted to the fifth. The score:

JERSEY CITY.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	ROCHESTER.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
D'n'ger, lf	3	1	3	2	0	Moran, lf	3	0	1	1	0
Dolan, 3b	1	0	0	1	0	Mullen, ss	2	0	0	0	2
Abstein, 1b	3	1	1	5	0	Moeller, rf	2	1	1	1	0
G'tman, cf	3	0	1	2	0	Osborne, cf	1	0	0	0	0
Wh'ler, rf	2	0	1	0	0	T'mons, 3b	2	0	1	0	0
Bueler, c	3	0	0	4	0	Alp'm'n, 2b	2	0	1	0	4
Breen, 2b	3	1	3	0	1	Spencer, 1b	1	0	0	8	0
Roach, ss	2	0	0	1	1	J'klitch, c	2	0	0	4	1
Frill, p	2	0	0	0	0	Dessau, p	2	0	0	1	1
Total	22	3	9	15	2	Total	17	1	4	15	8

Error—Mullen.

Jersey City	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Rochester	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Wheeler. Three-base hit—Moeller. Stolen bases—Getman, Breen. Sacrifice hits—Dolan, Wheeler, Spencer, Osborne. Bases on balls—Off Dessau, 1. Struck out—By Dessau, 4; by Frill, 5. Left on bases—Rochester, 4; Jersey City, 7. Time of game—One hour and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Pender and Wright.

At Providence.

FIRST GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	3	0	0	0	1	1	3	3	0	—11	13	2
Providence	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3	7	6

Batteries—Brennan and McAllister; Maroney, Busick, and Fitzgerald. Umpires—Messrs. Kelly and Kerin.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—3	7	4
Providence	3	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	—7	6	0

Batteries—Speer, Taylor, and Killifer; Sline

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A FUTILE OPPOSITION.

The Democrats of the House, without faltering, without a single false step, have advanced like men to the performance of their duty. The regular Republicans of the Senate have turned their faces rearward to the darkness, and in that direction alone they seem prepared to march. The Republican insurgents are squirming through devious and subterranean ways toward a still deeper disrepute than that which they have incurred by their flagrant insincerity. Five months ago the House Democrats passed the Reciprocity agreement bill, and sent it to the Senate. Two months ago they passed the Free List bill, and sent that to the Senate. The bill reducing the duties of the woolen schedule they passed and sent to the Senate on Tuesday of this week. Confronting the political and party emergencies which these three bills create, harassed upon the one side by the insistence of the protected interests that the tariff shall nowhere be touched, and upon the other by the fear and the fright growing out of their certain knowledge that the country demands the enactment of these measures, the Republicans of the Senate have been thrown into dire confusion. They have shown themselves hostile to the Reciprocity agreement. The Free List bill and the Wool bill were adversely reported by Senator PENROSE from the Finance Committee yesterday, the committee showing an alacrity which won for it the sarcastic congratulations of Senator GORE, whose resolution of reference ordering a report on the Wool bill by July 10 had met with this surprisingly prompt obedience. The insurgent Republicans joined with the Democrats in ordering the report. And now we are told that this unexpected projection of the whole tariff subject into the field of Senate debate indefinitely postpones and may, possibly, defeat reciprocity.

We do not believe it. Senator CUMMINS and Senator LA FOLLETTE are prepared with amendments to the Reciprocity agreement, amendments which have no purpose but to kill it. The insurgent enemies of reciprocity now insist that the revision programme of the House Democrats shall be broadened until it includes every schedule of the tariff, and some of them appear to delude themselves with the hope that by attaching a general tariff measure to the Reciprocity bill they will defeat it.

It is true that the Senate may prepare, it might even pass, a bill revising the whole tariff act in the form of an amendment to the Reciprocity bill. Under the Senate practice of unlimited debate, it may keep Congress in session all Summer, until the coming of Winter. But the Republicans cannot defeat reciprocity. They dare not do it, they will not do it. The Democratic leaders of the House are clear-sighted and resolute men. They have absolute command of the Congressional situation and they must know it. They have but to take their stand firmly on the principle that there shall be no tariff bill passed that has not originated in the House of Representatives, and in the Ways and Means Committee; let them make that resolve known to the Senate and to the country, and let them inflexibly adhere to that resolution, and their triumph will be sure.

Every day that the Senate delays the enactment of the Reciprocity bill, every day that it spends in futile debate of tariff measures that the House will not accept, will but swell the country's rising tide of indignation against those who oppose its will. There can be no secrecy in this matter. From day to day the tactics and the tricks of their opposition will be made known to the country, the Senators who are responsible for them will be made known, the responsibility will be fixed. Indignation and indignation mingled with contempt will be visited first of all upon the Republican insurgents, for their procedures are entirely incompatible with a belief in their sincerity. Their professed desire for a general tariff reform at this session fools nobody. Chairman UNDERWOOD'S programme in respect to the tariff has the approval of the country, and it is in his committee that revision measures should originate. Revision by Senate amendment is at best only a method of robbing the House of its Constitutional prerogative; but the insurgents do not aim at revision, they aim only at the death of reciprocity.

They will yield, because they will have to yield. Mr. UNDERWOOD and his associates in the House may and should defy them. If the House makes it known that no tariff measure save of its own making will be considered, the Senate will be forced to choose between accepting reciprocity or accepting the consequences of its stubbornness. Thus challenged, it will not have the hardihood to defeat the Reciprocity agreement.

TOO MANY SUBWAYS.

The Interborough Company asserts that three parallel and competing subways through Manhattan are a financial impossibility. Even the Interborough does not allege that it is impossible to build and operate them. The contention is merely that if they were to depend upon their earnings they would be insolvent. This does not seem an extravagant assertion.

Huge as the total of nickel fares is, it is not illimitable, and is reduced by each division. If two companies divide the takings, each gets less than would a monopoly. If three companies divide the total, one-third would not support the costs of any of the three. And it is necessary to consider that the basis of there being any more subways whatever is that the individual farepayer shall pay less. These new subways are going to cost more than the Spanish war added to the debt of the United States.

Persons in positions of financial responsibility are thinking hardest on the points which are giving others least concern. They may or may not believe that a billion more nickels will be paid in ten years from now, but they are sure that if they are paid the divisible portion will shrink with each new applicant for a share. The costs will not shrink with the additional weight of a quarter billion more capital.

THE CORONATION.

Another British sovereign, the eighth of the House of Hanover, has been crowned with mediaeval religious rites, somewhat modified; London has gone through the discomfort and danger of an enormous crowd of uncertain elements assembled within a comparatively small territory, and to-day King GEORGE V. is no more of a King than he was on Wednesday. The crowning and the symbolized anointment do not increase the measure of his sovereignty. The solemn oath administered by the Primate does not in the least enlarge the monarch's responsibility. The anointment with oil from the ampulla, "as ZADOK the Priest of Jerusalem and NATHAN the Prophet anointed SOLOMON," is a modernization of the ceremony of the old superstitious days when the naked King lay on the stone, now preserved at Kingston-on-Thames, and was vigorously rubbed by the greasy hands of the Bishops. But the King has been crowned, London has had its mediaeval pageant, and to-day nearly everybody will say that the wheels of commerce, the machinery of state, and the comfort of the people will never again be interrupted and disturbed by such an expensive and dangerous anachronism.

We shall see, if we live long enough. Nine years ago EDWARD was crowned. His mother had reigned more than sixty years, and few living persons knew what labor and trouble and expense a Westminster Abbey coronation entailed. None realized, until it was too late, the disturbance a modern metropolis would undergo when miles of its important streets were barricaded, vehicular traffic stopped, and crowds, undreamed of in the London of the thirties, gathered in the centre of the town. Yet the same thing was repeated on the same plan yesterday, and the intervening nine years have been filled with history making of a sort that does not harmonize with the mediaeval ideal of Kingship and the Divine right to rule. A Welsh democrat of a strong Socialistic trend is Chancellor of the Exchequer. A Liberal Parliament has enacted various Socialistic measures with no strong opposition from the Tories. The vast holdings of "unimproved" lands by the hereditary nobility have been taxed on appraisals of their commercial value. The grave problem of the unemployed is receiving more and more of the attention of statesmanship. The militant Irish have seen the beginning of a practical solution of their historic land question, and may be about to gain home rule. And the very existence of the House of Lords as a potential legislative body is seriously threatened.

Yet the new King was crowned yesterday with all the solemnity and impressiveness attached to a ceremony dating from the era when the King, once anointed, was the supreme, God-appointed ruler of all, and could do no wrong. We have no disposition to belittle the inherent and persistent British conservatism which made the ceremony possible and insured for it respectful attention. It is probably the most notable British trait and not the least admirable. Undoubtedly, there are thousands of Englishmen who think they could dispense with their sovereign, their Established Church, and all titles of nobility. But they are neither the most influential nor the wisest of their nation. From that point of view yesterday's ceremony must be regarded not only as a glorification of the constitutional monarchy and the power of the Church, but as a triumph of the British idea of holding fast to old forms and customs until thoroughly convinced that others are better.

In an era of great political change and a tremendous growth of the democratic spirit, it is, indeed, anachronistic. We must all admit that. But it serves a good purpose, the money expended on it is well spent and not lost, while the only danger it entails is the extra burden of responsibility it places on an already heavily burdened police force. All accounts agree that nearly perfect order was maintained in the crowded area, showing that the present Chief of the Metropolitan Police, Sir EDWARD R. HENRY, is the equal in executive skill of his famous predecessor, Col. Sir EDWARD BRADFORD.

Nobody, therefore, can safely predict that England will never have another coronation ceremony of this elaborate kind. We all hope for a long life for King GEORGE. It is his rightful inheritance. Great Britain, in this hour, could have no safer, wiser King. He is sound-hearted, clean-minded, serious of purpose, and public-spirited. If his successor, many years hence, is not crowned as he has been crowned it will not be because of the expense of the coronation ceremony and the public discomfort it causes.

"NOT A RUBBER STAMP."

We think President TAFT'S attention ought to be called to the curious statement made by Dr. GEORGE OTIS SMITH, Director of the Geological Survey, and quoted in a dispatch from our Washington correspondent appearing in THE TIMES of June 22. Director SMITH, charged with nullifying, in effect, the act of Congress which appropriated $2,000,000 to be spent before June 30, 1911, for the acquirement of "strategic areas" of forest lands in the White Mountains and the southern Appalachians, in order to "promote or protect the navigation of streams on whose watersheds they lie," responds: "I am not willing for my bureau to become a rubber stamp in this matter." He is going to act originally and to proceed with extreme deliberation. He has approved tracts in the Appalachians, he says, that will cost about $400,000. As measured by the sum appropriated, Dr. SMITH, who will not let his bureau "become a rubber stamp," is willing to sacrifice four-fifths of the intent of Congress to this resolve; meanwhile, also, he will permit the noblest forests to be rended from the steepest slopes of the White Mountains upon the Connecticut watershed.

A physician who should sit down with microscope and test tubes, paper, pens, and ink to write a monograph upon the case of a patient brought to him mangled and torn by the machinery of a cotton mill would not proceed in a more stupidly pedantic way than Dr. SMITH has adopted. It did not need the completed examination by the United States Forest Service, the record of which is accessible, of nearly 50,000 acres of the White Mountains, comprising the steepest northern sides of the Presidential range and the lofty northwest slopes of the Franconia range, all but 6,000 acres of which lie upon the Connecticut watershed, to show that here, if anywhere, forests must be acquired in the White Mountains to carry out the will of the people and of Congress. Even a layman can see at a glance that if these lands are not acquired there can be no taking of any forests in the White Mountains. Yet Dr. SMITH has set out to make literally microscopic examinations of these steep slopes, of their soil and rock surfaces, their vegetative covers, and their "runoffs"; to study "whether the topographical and geological conditions favor serious surface erosion in the absence of a protective cover of vegetation"; to classify the surface formations "with reference to permeability and storage capacity," and so on—all to certify that the control of these forested tracts, which have been well-nigh surveyed to death, ought to be purchased by the Government for the better control of the navigable streams whose springs are in the forest sponge.

But eight days remain within which $1,600,000 will remain available for the purpose to which it was dedicated after the agitation, discussion, and careful investigation of many years. Will President TAFT permit Dr. SMITH, who will not let his bureau "become a rubber stamp in this matter," to stamp out the hopes and desires of the friends of forestry in the East, as finally crystallized in the act of Congress, by a policy of pedantic and elaborate inaction? True, the law may be defective in not stating that Dr. SMITH shall report his conclusions before it is too late to act upon them. The complaint is not against him legally, but in an administrative sense. President TAFT would be acting quite within legal bounds and advisedly, we think, to act vigorously in this matter.

OUR SHIPS AT KIEL.

American warships and their officers and men have been cordially received at Kiel. There is no mistaking the sincerity of the greeting of Germany. Admiral BADGER and his fleet bear with them in German waters the good will of the United States to the great Empire. The Stars and Stripes flying from the mizzenmast of the imperial yacht, Hohenzollern, means more than a formal compliment. It is agreeable to us to learn that our battleships made a good impression. We know they are good boats, of course, but it is not the less encouraging to have our German friends recognize the merits of their design and equipment.

The Kaiser played the genial host, a rôle no other royal personage of Europe can carry more gracefully or effectively. The newspapers of the better class greeted the ships with cordial expressions. They represent, indeed, the growing navy of "a nation in close friendship with Germany." We hope that that friendship may be prolonged, and we believe it will be.

PARK DRIVES AND PATHS.

Commissioner STOVER'S rebuilding of the West Driveway will probably last all Summer. Meanwhile, much of that drive must be closed to Park traffic, but the loss will be small comparable with the gain of having one good, well-built drive, the whole length of the Park, ready for use in the Autumn. We are privileged to hope that the East Drive and the cross roads will be put in a better condition before Winter.

There is much other work to be done in Central Park, which need not be delayed. The bridle path has been shamefully neglected. It was built for use. The right of owners of saddle horses to the enjoyment of Central Park is as clear as that of the children who use the lawns for picnics, the juvenile ball players, and the croquet clubs. It does not cost much to keep up a bridle path if the work is done systematically. The enjoyment of the healthful exercise of riders in Central Park lately has been marred by the hardness and dustiness of the paths. The feet of valuable horses are injured. The renovation of the paths can be easily accomplished if competent workmen are employed.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

"Had" Olympic Arrived, or "Was" She?

Excited controversies, we hear, have started in several parts of the city as a result of the locution with which Mayor GAYNOR began his congratulatory telegram to the Mayor of Southampton. "The Olympic is arrived," he said. Everybody who has given the matter any attention admits that this use of the word "is" was at least a little peculiar or queer, while some go so far as to call it ungrammatical.

There is no doubt that the common and unquestionably correct phrasing would have been "the Olympic has arrived," but, of course, the rightness of one form does not prove the wrongness of another. If put on the defensive the Mayor would probably say that what he had in mind and intended to express was not the fact of the big ship's arrival, a fact the essence of which is instantaneity—no careful man could say or write "the Olympic is arriving" when he meant that she was coming up the Bay—but that she was here in the condition of a ship that had arrived. That is a continuing condition. In other words, he viewed "arrived" as an adjective, not as a participle at all, and treated it exactly as he would have treated any other adjective—"long," for instance, or "black."

The distinction is nice; possibly it is overnice, but there is no reason why anybody who chooses to make and mark it shouldn't do so. There is a tendency, perhaps regrettable and perhaps not, among the users of the English language to neglect and abolish these delicate shadings of significance. The tendency is illustrated by our recent almost complete abolition of the subjunctive mood, and the fewness of our tenses as compared with those of most other languages. Thus we gain simplicity at the expense of elegance, and which of the two outweighs the other is a matter of opinion, with everybody free to hold his own.

"Is arrived," being perfectly and instantly comprehensible, must be "good English"—for anybody that likes it and feels the need of it. To most people it sounds a bit fussy, and for them it has about the gravest error a locution can have—that of distracting attention from meaning to form of expression.

Not Pleasant, But Not Displeasing.

"From your letter," writes a man whose advertisement THE TIMES had refused to print, "from your letter we observe that you are absolutely dependent on the drug-giving, virus-injecting crowd who have so long grafted upon the American public, and whose strangle hold is now being broken by—" And then he gives the name of the little contraption that will "correct most all ailments, regardless of kind, cause, severity, duration or failure of other treatments." Our genial correspondent has more to say and says it—thus:

> Talk about the Russians or the trusts—the monopoly held by the drug gang on the treatment of disease in this country is literally appalling. Their position has been made possible by the rank stupidity and dense ignorance of such people as yourself. The time is not far away when the scales will have fallen from the eyes of many people, and it will then be found that —— has placed the power of treating disease in the patient's own hands. No longer will he be dependent upon the Guesser, whose yearly toll of lives taken is greater than any famine or war the world has ever known. This is all we have to say to you. Just think it over.

From the vivacity of these lines we derive cheering assurance that for the vendors of quackish nostrums it is getting to be steadily more and more difficult to find newspapers with publicity of value to sell that are willing at any price to advertise their preposterous claims. If this were not so the refusal by a single paper to print this man's advertisement would be to him a matter of too little consequence to cause the irritation he shows.

THE TIMES takes no great credit to itself for declining to share either responsibility or profits with swindlers and poisoners, but it is rather proud of the fact that it began to get letters like that just quoted rather earlier than did some of its contemporaries, and that it now exercises a somewhat more rigorous discrimination between what is and what isn't "fit to print" in its advertising columns than do the majority of them.

Well Started, and That's Something.

Quite the most significant and encouraging feature of Trenton's vote on the "commission form of government," probably, is not that the vote went the way it did, but that in deciding this purely local question the people of Trenton realized, consciously or unconsciously, the irrelevancy of party lines. They forgot, for the time being, whether they were Democrats or Republicans and divided into advocates of the new scheme and opponents of it.

Their decision may have been unwise. All the machine politicians think so, which goes some distance toward establishing Trenton's verdict as sound, but there are others, and not a few, who also have their doubts—doubts which would be stronger if it were not for the keeping of bad company which their entertainment involves. One thing is sure, however, and that is that municipal government should not have its form determined by, or its administration intrusted to, groups collected and held together for wholly different purposes.

Hence are both those in Trenton who voted for the commission and those who voted against it to be commended. In each case the ties that unite them are logical, and logic does make for efficiency—the quality which is so desperately needed by all our municipalities because they have so little of it.

The Government of New York City, by the way, is very largely by commissions, and yet—oh, well, we're not doing so ill after all that Trenton should not shake with fear over trying an experiment which, when all's said, isn't so very new.

SATISFIED WITH WALDO.

Likes Police Commissioner's Plan to Prevent Loafers from Congregating.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Law-abiding citizens can breathe more freely now, confident that Commissioner Waldo, unlike some of his predecessors, will give special attention to the chief purpose of his department—the proper policing of the city. Prevention of crime should be the aim of the authorities and there can be no doubt that violations of the law would be much fewer if the streets were constantly and completely patrolled. As nearly as possible policemen should be omnipresent at all hours of the day and night, at least in the thickly populated sections.

The Commissioner's idea of "stationary" policemen at certain points is an excellent one, and if it had been conceived and carried out in the past might have prevented the formation of many of the gangs of loafers and desperate characters that now infest the city.

I suggest that in Manhattan, north of Fourteenth Street, policemen be stationed along the avenues—which need protection most—at the intersection of the wide streets, where undesirable persons generally congregate. These officers need not remain at the same spot continuously; they could patrol, say, a block north and south and to a point midway of adjacent avenues. The intervening blocks, averaging about eight in number, might constitute a regular patrol post, which could be easily circuited in half an hour, the patrolman appearing at every point of his post at least a dozen times during his eight-hour tour of duty, instead of once or twice, as heretofore. In Third, Sixth, and Ninth Avenues especially these extra men would be useful, as the noise made by the elevated trains practically drowns all other sounds, rendering it difficult to hear a cry for help in case of assault and robbery or murderous attack.

New York, June 21, 1911. C. B. V.

Long Island's Smoking Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Observers Nos. 1 and 2 have hit the nail on the head in some respects, but neither of them has said half enough. The question of the smoking car on the Long Island Railroad is the hardest for the unfortunate passenger to solve. I live in Hempstead; the train that I take to New York every morning arrives in Hempstead a few minutes before it is scheduled to start back to New York. The two head cars are used as smokers; going back they turn the other two into smokers, and those two that have been used as such are made into passenger coaches—in consequence, the women or men who occupy them are in filthy, besmeared coaches that have not been cleansed.

If Observer No. 2 thinks he has been badly treated, he should take a trip from Hempstead to New York in Winter, with half the crew necessary properly to handle the train. The passenger is required to assist in every way. Such small matters as opening the outside door at stations and letting down the platforms, closing the same after the train starts, continually closing the inner doors and adjusting the ventilators are a few of the duties imposed upon the public.

OBSERVER NO. 3.

New York, June 22, 1911.

Mosquito-Proof Jerseymen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The other day I wrote to a New Jersey real estate man not of my acquaintance about buying a small farm in that State for my personal use in a mosquitoless section, and he responded over his own signature that out Somerville way he could show me places which would make my eyes pop out and my mouth water; places were little birds built their nests in elderly gentlemen's whiskers; places where the fields were covered with gold and precious and very rare stones; places where every hen laid three eggs a day, and every egg was warranted to hatch and grow to maturity, and where there were absolutely no mosquitos. I can readily believe all the rest of it, because I love Jersey and love is blind, but can a Jerseyite of either sex tell the strictest sort of truth about the presence of mosquitos?

Is it not considered a civic virtue over there to accompany statements concerning the absence of mosquitos with a mental reservation? Doesn't the Jersey moral system after a time become impregnated with mosquito virus to such an extent that the mosquito becomes imperceptible to the Jersey sensoria? Or words to that effect. W. J. L.

New York, June 21, 1911.

The Pluck of Miss Irving.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why cannot something be done to honor or reward the young woman, Miss Irving, who was the only one with pluck enough to go to the aid of a police officer attacked by a gang of cowardly rowdies the other day? Testimonials are continually being raised for less worthy purposes. It is so unusual an incident that something ought to be done to show appreciation of such rare courage in a New York crowd, which will usually, either from cowardice or a natural feeling of fellowship and sympathy with ruffianism, stand and see any one beaten to death rather than interfere.

Here is a good chance for the Mayor to show where his sympathies lie and correct a prevalent impression that he has a soft side for the disorderly and at the same time reward a brave act. I only regret the policeman did not kill one of his cowardly assailants with each shot in his revolver. There is too much shooting and clubbing by ruffians in this city, and far too little of it by the police, the Mayor to the contrary notwithstanding. W. E. JARVIS.

New York, June 21, 1911.

Infrequent Transfers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I write to know if it is fair and just to the traveling public that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company should force them, on Lenox Avenue, to use only the cars marked Columbus Avenue and Broadway when they wish to transfer at 116th Street to go west, and only to use those marked Lexington Avenue and Broadway when they desire to transfer at 116th Street to go east? What valid reason can there be why they should not be able to take the first car which comes along, (whichever one it may be)? There are two, sometimes three and four, Lexington Avenue cars following one another before a Columbus Avenue car arrives, and none of them runs at too frequent intervals, so that one has sometimes to wait an exasperatingly long while for the Columbus Avenue car.

F. S. GOODWIN.

New York, June 20, 1911.

Holidays o' Mondays.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some days ago I saw a letter from one of your correspondents suggesting that certain holidays be celebrated on Mondays. I have watched carefully since, hoping to hear from others. I think not only the business world but home life would be greatly improved by such change. Every business man knows that five consecutive business days bring better results than one and four or two and three in the same week. A day for recreation is certainly more profitable also when following Sunday, with the possible half-holiday on Saturday. A working man or woman can "do something" with his holiday then. He can get an outing which a day in the middle of the week could never give.

A VACATIONLESS ONE.

New York, June 22, 1911.

THE AIR IS FEDERAL.

Holds That Gov. Baldwin Unwisely Signed Connecticut's Statute.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With the advent, in a more or less perfected type, of the airship and aeroplane, arise questions not only of physical and mechanical technology as to construction and operation, which appeal particularly to the scientific mind, but problems dealing with the legal aspects of a situation already imminently forecasting its difficulties to the legal mind. Accordingly, your editorial article entitled "The Rivers of the Air" comes at a very opportune moment. It contains a plea for, and a justification of, Federal as contrasted with State regulation of aerial navigation, and treats the question from a "physical" and lay point of view, rather than from a more strictly legal basis.

The issue presented will probably take several concrete forms, but the more common of these will likely be such questions as the constitutionality of State or Federal statutes opening to aerial navigation, as public highways, the air lanes above certain specified altitudes, and the constitutionality of State Statutes regulating and licensing air craft and their masters and pilots—the former a question dealing more with private property rights and the latter governed by the broader considerations of public policy.

The disposition of the latter controversy will partly determine the solution of the former. Historically, the well-known commercial clause of the Federal Constitution giving to Congress the power to regulate commerce between the several States and foreign countries and the Indian tribes was an express delegation by the State or Colonial to the Federal authorities of this power for the purpose of destroying the barriers formerly interposed by contiguous States against such commerce and of providing for a uniform system of regulation. This delegation was thus founded in sound reason, and the United States Supreme Court has repeatedly held that this power of Congress is plenary. The necessity for unification of control and regulation is too self-evident to admit of argument, and the skeptic need only to consider the confusion resultant from separate State licensing, inspection, and general regulation of traffic on such a busy stream as our Hudson.

In interpreting this Congressional power and defining what shall constitute such inter-State as distinguished from intra-State commerce, the United States Supreme Court has taken several important strides, and now includes actual inter-State land and water commerce of practically all kinds. Thus inter-State railroads, ships and shipping, canals, telegraphs, telephones, and even the dissemination of education by means of the so-called correspondence schools are under the ban of Federal regulation. And our highest tribunal has proceeded even further; it has held that navigation, if on a navigable stream which connects two States or a State and a foreign country, is inter-State, even though the actual navigation lies wholly and entirely within the bounds of one State, and thus physically defined as being purely intra-State. The case referred to is the Daniel Ball, 10 Wall. 557 (1870). It was there decided that a steamer plying on the Grand River between the cities of Grand Rapids and Grand Haven, and solely within the State of Michigan, carrying goods destined for other States, or goods brought from without the limits of Michigan and destined to places within that State, was to be considered as being engaged in inter-State commerce, on the theory that the Federal Government has control of navigable waters and commerce thereon, and that such navigable waters include those which "form in their ordinary condition, or by uniting with other waters, a continued highway over which commerce is or may be carried on with other States or foreign countries in the customary modes in which such commerce is conducted by water."

This case has been repeatedly affirmed and cited approvingly in subsequent cases before the Federal courts.

If the prima facie case in favor of Federal instead of State regulation of aerial navigation, based on principles of public policy, convenience, uniformity and safety, is not sufficient to convince the legal as well as the lay mind of the desirability—and even the necessity—of such Federal control, the writer submits that there is presented such a striking analogy between the case of the Daniel Ball, supra, and the case under discussion that no other result than that here urged could be reached when the question arises. The Court, in that case, seems to base its decision on the theory that, while that particular ship was not actually engaged in inter-State commerce at that particular time, still its route was one susceptible of and, as a matter of fact, actually and generally used for inter-State commerce, and therefore subject to Federal control and direction.

The case before us now seems to be even stronger than the one already adjudicated. I cannot conceive of another medium through which such a combination and permutation of routes would be possible, as is the case with the air lanes. Railroad traffic is narrowly limited by engineering possibilities and the actual direction of the rails; water navigation is defined between the shores washed by the navigating medium; but, with the assumption that air craft are practicable, the air is a universal medium which knows no limits. Instead of the eight States and Canada, which are possible destinations of inter-State commerce on the Great Lakes under the Daniel Ball case, every State, territory and colony of the United States and, if the conquest of the air continues as it has begun, every country of the world may be reached from any one point of ascension.

It is submitted, therefore, that the recent statute passed by the Connecticut Legislature and signed by Gov. Baldwin, to regulate aerial navigation would, because of the theory above urged, if not solely because of the argument of uniformity, be declared unconstitutional on the ground that it is a transgression upon a field of delegated Federal control if the occasion ever presents itself.

SANFORD D. STOCKTON, Jr.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 18, 1911.

The McAneny Committee.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Are not the purposes and duties of the Public Service Commission well defined by the law creating it? Are not the purposes and duties of the Board of Estimate well defined by law or the charter? If so, by what manner of right or law has any number of the members of the Board of Estimate to attach themselves to the Public Service Commission, and thereby make themselves members thereof if only temporarily? It seems as though the whole transaction were illegal, and therefore the McAneny report worthless. C. V.

New York, June 21, 1911.

The Shade of Douglas.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I must say that the shade of Stephen A. Douglas talked well and to the point. His message to Woodrow Wilson was splendidly uttered. It was good in what it said, and in what it did not say—and what it did not say would fill a volume. But I need not remind you of what the Good Book says: "If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they hear though one rose from the dead."

G. N. M.

New York, June 21, 1911.

GIRL TAUGHT BY MAIL PLAYS PIANO TO JURY

All in the Courtroom Applaud Fourteen-Year-Old Child's Skill.

IN SUIT AGAINST COLLIER'S

Professors for the Defense Say Her Playing Is Crude—Correspondence School's Action Ends To-day.

After her father, Augustus Dods, of Mount Vernon, had testified that she had obtained all her musical education by correspondence through the United States School of Music, Adele Dods, a 14-year-old girl, played two pieces yesterday on a piano before Justice Brady and a jury in the Supreme Court. The decorum of the court was disturbed by the applause which greeted her efforts, for the room was filled and interested auditors crowded the corridors outside.

Miss Dods and her father were witnesses in the school's $50,000 libel suit against Collier's Weekly, based on an editorial calling the scheme of teaching music by mail "a triple-plated swindle." Although Miss Dods's playing won the approval of the courtroom auditors, it did not satisfy the professional music teachers, who were present to testify for Collier's. They criticised her work as inartistic. One of them also criticised the playing of Melvin Vreeland, a New Jersey farmer's boy, who learned to play a violin by correspondence. He declared that the lad's playing was such that no regular teacher would undertake to instruct him.

The girl played Smith's "Marche des Tambours" and a sonata by Mozart. She said she had never played before so many persons before, but was not visibly embarrassed. James W. Osborne, counsel for Collier's, asked her if she had not studied singing in the public schools before she took lessons from the correspondence school of music. She said that she had, but denied that she had ever played a piano before her father spent $16 to buy her a course of instruction in the school.

When George M. Pinney, Jr., counsel for the school, asked one of the teachers if he didn't think that the way she played would give pleasure in a great many homes, "this little girl's home, for instance?" Mr. Osborne said:

"We haven't criticised this little girl or her home." The teacher had said previously that the way she played the piano would not be pleasant to a cultivated music lover.

Mr. Osborne objected to the teachers being questioned as to the amounts which would be charged for personal instruction on the violin and piano.

Samuel Hopkins Adams, one of Collier's staff writers, testified that he had written the editorial on which the suit was brought. Adams said he had sent $2 to the school in a letter signed E. L. Sillack, and that lessons on the piano were sent to him. At the end of six weeks he wrote again under the same name and asked his money back, but failed to get it.

"We admit," said Lawyer Pinney, "receiving the money, and that it was not returned. It was the fee for one month."

Adams said that before writing the article he had talked to two musical friends, and they had told him they believed it impossible to teach violin playing by correspondence.

Adams said he had written three of the pupils whom the school mentioned as references and received no replies.

"That was the extent of your investigation—pupils of the school?" asked Lawyer Pinney.

"Yes, sir," answered Adams. He admitted having received a letter from the school in which comment was made that no reply had been received to the communication enclosing the instructions and sheet music and asking that he point out anything he did not understand. He admitted that he had not answered this letter.

J. K. Bickford, who prepared the violin lessons for the school, was the last witness.

"You are a professor?" he was asked.

"No, a teacher," he replied with a smile. He said he had taught violin playing for seventeen years. He said that the school did not claim to make finished artists on the violin, but only to help pupils to play with a reasonable degree of proficiency.

Counsel will spend three hours to-day in summing up the case, and then it will be given to the jury with Justice Brady's charge.

Mayor Praises Commission.

Mayor Gaynor sent a letter yesterday to William H. Dickey, Chairman of the Change of Grade Damage Commission, commending him for effective work.

The letter was in answer to one from Mr. Dickey as to the progress of the commission's work.

His Misery Loves Company.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice that the night removal of garbage is to be extended throughout the city, and I am glad to know that sections of the city other than the one I hail from are to be benefited by this blessing.

No doubt some unthinking people will protest against being awakened at short intervals throughout the night by passing carts so ingeniously constructed as to produce the maximum of noise with the minimum of effort, and each of which sounds like a battery of artillery going into action. But my affliction loves company. D. A. M.

New York, June 22, 1911.

Child Diggers in the Parks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's issue of THE TIMES I saw that $150,000 had been authorized for improving the soil in Central Park. We shall soon need a like appropriation for Morningside and Riverside Parks, not because the soil there is worn out, but because it is continually being dug up and carried away by small children with shovels and pails. If the people in charge of these children don't know the difference between a park and a Coney Island beach, it is high time the Park Commissioner had some one there to tell them. A. T. B.

New York, June 21, 1911.

GUADALOUPE'S STONE SAILS.

By day or night, in wind or calm,
In weather wet or dry,
The gray stone sails of Guadaloupe
Swell out against the sky.
A roving sailor long ago
Conceived the fancy quaint,
To build them halfway up the hill
In honor of a saint.

No bounding billows bear them on
To havens fair and free,
Beneath them waves the emerald grass,
And not the sapphire sea.
Against them from the east or west
The stormy gales may blow,
And nothing but their shadows move
Along the ground below.

They never feel the bripy kiss
Of ocean's flying foam,
But all unfurled to speed away,
Are always anchored home.
So many a spirit in the mold
Of far adventure cast,
Is like the sails of Guadaloupe,
Earth-rooted, firm and fast.

MINNA IRVING.

'THE RED ROSE' BLOOMS AT GLOBE

Valeska Suratt Appears in New Musical Play Full of Color and Action.

A MERRY PERFORMANCE

Some Very Good Features—Chorus of Unusual Beauty, and the Staging and Costuming Fine.

THE RED ROSE, a musical comedy in three acts, book and lyrics by Harry B. and Robert B. Smith. Music by Robert Hood Bowers. Globe Theatre.

Lola ..... Valeska Suratt
Dick Lorimer ..... Wallace McCutcheon
Alonzo Lorimer ..... Alexander Clark
Silas Plant ..... John Daly Murphy
Hon. Lionel Talboys ..... Ernest Lambart
Daisy Plant ..... Lilian Graham
Ludwig Spiegle ..... John E. Hazzard
Mme. Joyant ..... Flavio Arcaro
M. Duprez ..... Henry Bergman
Andre ..... Craig Campbell
Gyp ..... Carrie Reynolds
Baron Leblanc ..... Louis Casavant
Maxime Dupont ..... Henry Bergman

A successful Summer show made its first appearance at the Globe Theatre last night, when "The Red Rose" was presented for consideration. It is one of those girl shows, full of color and action and something that passes current for music, bright in its costuming, staged by one who had a Summer audience in mind. Last night's audience received it with acclaim and many encores.

It has a plot. The first act, taking place in an art school in Paris, discloses the fact that Lola, a model and daughter of the concierge, is in love with an American student, Dick Lorimer. Dick's father, the inevitable musical comedy millionaire, objects to the match until he learns that Lola is the acknowledged daughter of a Baron. Then through the next two acts, that take place at the home of Lola's supposed father, and at the ball of the Four Arts in Paris, Dick, his father, Lola, and various other musical comedy beings work at cross purposes to a happy ending that makes the model the actual daughter of the Baron and the American millionaire ashamed of his carrying-ons with Gyp, a motion picture employe.

Valeska Suratt appeared as Lola, the model. Her accomplishments and appeal are tolerably familiar by now. It may be mentioned that singing is not one of them. The gowns she wore, however, were worth the staying through the play if ther had been nothing else to entertain.

The supporting company was good throughout. Carrie Reynolds, as Gyp, whose livelihood is earned by enticing rich Americans into the focus of motion-picture cameras, was the brightest spot in the cast. Miss Reynolds has a good personality, is pretty, can really sing, and knows how to dance gracefully. Lillian Graham as Daisy, the daughter of a gouty American, was another bright spot. Miss Graham is very dainty, has much charm, and she did a toe dance in the last act that had to be repeated three times, and acquitted herself well throughout. Flavio Arcano had the rôle of a former ballet dancer grown too stout for the stage, and she contributed much of the comedy, together with John E. Hazzard, who was a blackmailing art dealer.

The tenor rôle of Dick Lorimer was taken by Wallace McCutcheon, and was well performed. Alexander Clark as the principal millionaire from America, John Daly Murphy as the gouty one, and Ernest Lambart as an Englishman, with a love for golf, were all extremely good. Craig Campbell as an art student, Andre, made his fine voice tell in several numbers. The chorus—the feminine part of it—was unusual in beauty, even for a Broadway Summer show.

A special word should be said for the costuming, which was remarkable in color arrangements and design. The staging of the piece, the scenery, and the lighting effects were very creditable.

"TALES OF HOFFMANN" SUNG.

New Grand Opera Company's Performance in Italian and French.

The New Grand Opera Company presented "The Tales of Hoffmann" at Daly's Theatre last evening before a considerable audience. The work won a wide measure of favor at the Manhattan Opera House when Mr. Hammerstein revived it, and it is strange, considering its popularity, that an elaborate production in English has not been attempted.

Last night's performance was in Italian, at least part of it was. Miss Gentle, however, who had already sung the part of Nicklausse at the Manhattan, sang her part in French as did a part of the chorus, who had also appeared in that institution's production. Miss Gentle was one of the redeeming features of the performance, which was not on a very distinguished level, and certainly not equal to the other productions made by this company. Mr. Daddi was another feature. He also had sung his two parts at the Manhattan and he is inimitable in them.

Miss Allan sang most of the Olympia music with bad intonation and Miss E'ena Kirmes did a like office for the barcarole, which is seldom sung on key by sopranos for some reason or other. Mr. Pico did not seem to know his part. In fact the performance as a whole was insufficiently rehearsed. To-night the company will be heard in "Aida," in which it does itself vastly more credit.

New Russian Ballet Stage Director.

After the performance by the Imperial Russian ballet at the Winter Garden Wednesday night, the principals and the corps de ballet, were assembled on the stage and the announcement was made by Morris Gest, in behalf of Gertrude Hoffmann, that Alexis Bulgakow was appointed "regisseur," or general stage manager. M. Bulgakow is a premier mime of the Imperial Theatre, St. Petersburg, and in the Winter Garden production he plays the rôle of the High Priest in the ballet of "Cleopatre," and the King Shar-Riar in "Sheherazade." He made a speech of acceptance, and Theodore Kosloff, Director Chorographic, made a congratulatory speech. Baron Schlippenbach, Russian Consul General in New York; his secretary, Vladimir Palevoy, and Dr. Rabinoff of The New Times of St. Petersburg, were present.

Danish Court Player Arrives.

Elith Reumert, Court Player to his Majesty King Frederick of Denmark, and a member of the Government Theatre at Copenhagen, arrived in New York yesterday to arrange for a tour of America in a series of recitations of the fairy tales of Hans Christian Andersen. Last year he delivered his series of readings in England, appearing at Buckingham Palace before Queen Alexandra, who is a sister of the Danish King. Mr. Reumert's recitations will be delivered in English.

Suit Against Chorus Girl Wife.

The trial of Charles A. Stevenson's suit for divorce against his chorus girl wife, Helen W. Stevenson, was begun before Supreme Court Justice Dugro and a jury yesterday. A young Pennsylvania student, Kenneth F. Blair, is named in the complaint. The wife is suing Stevenson for separation on the ground of cruelty. Among the acts of cruelty she specifies is a whisky shampoo.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Baxter's Partner" will open at the Bijou Theatre on Tuesday evening of next week, instead of on Monday, as was first announced.

Elizabeth Firth, formerly a member of the London Gaiety Theatre Company, and the original widow in the London production of "The Merry Widow," has been engaged by Charles Frohman for the Donald Brian company in "The Siren," that is to open at the Knickerbocker Theatre in September.

"Everywoman" will go on a vacation after Saturday night, July 1, after 151 performances in New York City. After a six weeks' rest, the play, with the same company, will resume its run at the Lyric Theatre and remain there indefinitely.

Previous to his departure for Europe Wednesday, Lew Fields signed a contract with Jessie Busley to play the role of Henrietta Peck, the manicure girl, in "The Hen Pecks," when that piece reopens at the Broadway Theatre in August. This will be Miss Busley's first appearance in musical comedy.

Elliott Schenck's lease of the roof of the Century Theatre will go into effect Monday evening, July 3, on which night he will give the first of his series of popular concerts with his orchestra. Concerts will be given every evening, including Sunday.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. William W. Hinshaw, (Miss Mabel Clyde,) who were married on June 3, arrived several days ago in Berlin on their bridal tour.

Mrs. Oliver Cromwell, who sailed shortly after the marriage of her daughter, Miss Louise Cromwell, to Mr. Brooks, will remain at Aix-les-Bains until September.

Mrs. George R. Schieffelin and Miss Dorothy Schieffelin will spend a large part of the Summer at Bar Harbor.

J. E. Fisher, Jr., who is sailing for Europe on June 28, will visit the International Exposition at Turin, Italy, and also make an ascent of the Matterhorn from Breuil, having made the ascent from Zermatt.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy L. Fearn of Oyster Bay, L. I., are at the Hotel Gotham for the week-end.

The wedding of Miss Norah Davis of Philadelphia, sister of Richard Harding Davis, to the Rev. Percival F. Farrar will take place in London Thursday, July 6. Mr. Farrar is a son of the late Dean Farrar, and is rector of the church at Sandringham, which is attended by King George and Queen Mary.

Senator Lodge and family arrived here from Washington, D. C., last night, and are at the Belmont for several days before going to their Summer place at Nahant, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Arnold are booked to sail for Europe on the Olympic on Wednesday, and plan to go to Paris for a brief stay before passing the season at Ostend. Before returning to this side on Aug. 30 they will motor through Germany.

The marriage of Miss Joan Tuckerman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Tuckerman, and Evans Dick, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Evans R. Dick, will take place on July 22 at Sunswick, the Summer home of the bride's parents at Ipswich, Mass. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., is Mr. Dick's sister.

MISS DEMAREST WILL WED.

Her Engagement to John G. A. Leishman, Jr., Is Confirmed.

The engagement of Miss E. Helene G. Demarest, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Gardner Demarest of this city, and John G. A. Leishman, Jr., son of the American Ambassador to Italy, and Mrs. Leishman, reported several weeks ago in cable dispatches from Paris, where Mrs. Demarest and her daughter have been for several months, has been confirmed. Mrs. Demarest has written to several friends here announcing the engagement.

Miss Demarest is well known in New York society, although she has passed much of her time in France. Her mother has the Chateau Bassaraba, at Evian des Bains, France, a fashionable resort on the shore of Lake Geneva. Early in the Winter Miss Demarest went abroad and toured in Algiers with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sanford and Miss Agnes Edgar of this city. She joined her parents later in Paris.

John Leishman is only 23 years old and has many friends in society. His sister is the widow of Count de Gontant Biron, whose marriage allied her with one of the oldest families in France. Ambassador Leishman is at his post in Rome, but his wife is in Paris during the height of the season. They have a house on the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne.

The wedding probably will take place this Fall at the villa which the Demarests have leased on Lake Como. The young couple will make their home in Paris.

MISS ETHEL HERRICK WEDS.

Married to Thomas J. Prindiville of Chicago—Reception at Sherry's.

The wedding of Miss Ethel Herrick, daughter of Mrs. Frederick C. Herrick of 70 West Fifty-fifth Street, and Thomas J. Prindiville of Chicago took place at noon yesterday in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Mgr. Lavelle performed the ceremony.

The bride wore a gown of white satin, with a short train, trimmed with tulle and having a deep lace flounce. Her tulle veil fell over a wreath of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley.

Mrs. Frank Grenville Curtis, who waited upon her sister as matron of honor, wore a gown of pink chiffon, with light blue sash, and a straw hat, with a streamer of light blue silk.

James Prindiville acted as best man, and the ushers were Paul Prentice, Morris Metcalfe, Frank Warren, Alden Swift, Frank G. Curtis, and Henry Lowe.

A reception and breakfast was held at Sherry's after the church ceremony, the couple receiving the congratulations of their relatives and friends under a bower of oak leaves and June flowers in the reception room. After breakfast there was dancing in the small ballroom.

The bridegroom's mother and two sisters were here from Chicago to attend the wedding. The bride and her mother have been living in Paris until recently. It was about a year ago that Miss Herrick's engagement to Walbridge S. Taft, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Waters Taft, and a nephew of President Taft, was broken by mutual consent.

Mr. and Mrs. Prindiville will make their home in Chicago.

WED AT HOTEL MANHATTAN.

Miss Aimee Marie A. Loppin Married to F. Eliot Adams.

Miss Aimee Marie Antoinette Loppin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert J. Loppin of Mamaroneck, N. Y., was married at noon yesterday at the Hotel Manhattan to F. Eliot Adams, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick M. Adams of this city. The Rev. Richard Cobden, Chaplain of the Twenty-second Regiment, performed the ceremony, which was followed by a small reception to the relatives.

The bride wore a traveling suit of old blue. She was attended by two bridesmaids, Miss Ilida Ketchum of Middletown and Miss Florence Moise of New York. William H. Woolley was best man, and Alexander J. Loppin, the brother of the bride, acted as usher.

The bridegroom is an officer in the Twenty-second Regiment, a member of several clubs, and prominent in athletics.

The couple left the city for a tour of the great lakes. They will live at 150 West Ninety-second Street on their return.

Miss Ridlon to Wed J. L. Hempstead.

Dr. and Mrs. John Ridlon of Chicago have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Hester Ridlon, to Joseph L. Hempstead of Brooklyn. Dr. Ridlon and his family are now occupying their cottage on the Cliffs at Newport, R. I., for the Summer. Miss Ridlon is a granddaughter of the late Mrs. Mary J. Robinson, who long resided in Newport. The marriage will probably take place at Newport this Fall.

GROTE—EGAN.

Miss Anna B. Egan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Egan of this city, and William J. Grote, son of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Grote, were married last evening in the Church of St. John Chrysostom, 167th Street and Hoe Avenue, by the Rev. Father Barry. Miss Jean Nealis was maid of honor and J. A. McCanless acted as best man.

A reception was held afterward at the home of the bride's parents in Westchester Avenue. Mr. Grote is a contractor of the Bronx. The couple will tour New England, and on their return will reside at 893 Irvine Street, Hunt's Point, N. Y.

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Surplus(all earned) 10,625,000

176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., Bklyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

BERNHARDT SAILS; COMING BACK IN 1915

Takes with Her $340,000 Earned on Her American Tour—Reception in Her Stateroom.

QUITS "EVERYWOMAN" IDEA

But Will Give "The Easiest Way" in Her Own Theatre in Paris After "Lucretia Borgia."

Sarah Bernhardt sailed for home on the Lorraine yesterday morning with about $340,000 of American money and the good wishes of her public and her managers. After the performance Wednesday night, which was not over until almost 12 o'clock, she went to a supper given by her American manager, William F. Connor, and yesterday morning she was among the first to board the ship. She held an impromptu reception in her stateroom until sailing time and then she took her place on deck to wave good-bye to her friends ashore and to the country. She said she was surely coming back in 1915, to be present at the opening of the Panama Canal.

Before she sailed she told some friends that she did not expect to give "Everywoman" in Paris, a plan that she had under consideration, but that she had obtained the French rights to "The Easiest Way," which she intended to produce at her own theatre immediately after the run of "Lucretia Borgia." In French it will be called "Le Chemin de Plus Facile."

JUSSERAND SAILS FOR HOME.

French Ambassador Will Be Gone Three Months on His Vacation.

J. J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, and his wife sailed yesterday on the steamship Lorraine. The Ambassador said he was going away on his regular vacation. He expects to return in three months.

The relations between France and this country, both commercially and diplomatically, the Ambassador said, were satisfactory, and the two countries are approaching the position of a perfect understanding. Regarding aviation and the deaths it had been responsible for the Ambassador said that, like war, regardless of the deaths in its wake, aviation would never be abandoned. Aviation, like every forward move, must be attended by sacrifice.

TO AVOID SHIP STRIKES.

Union Arranges More Conferences—Zapaca Sails with Regular Crew.

The officers of the International Seamen's Union and of the New York locals began yesterday to arrange conferences with the coastwise steamship lines which have not replied to the demands of the union.

The crew of the Zapaca of the United Fruit Company, which sailed yesterday from Pier 16 East River, for Central American Ports were ready to strike if demands made some weeks ago including an increase in wages of $5 a month for the sailors and the firemen were not granted. The conference committee of the union, which settled the strikes with five of the largest coastwise lines appeared before the crew and signed articles for the trip. Finally it was arranged that a supplementary pay roll for this trip would be made covering the advance demanded, pending a conference between the representatives of the union and the company to-day and the vessel sailed with the regular crew.

John J. Kelly, delegate of the union said last evening that conferences had been arranged for this morning with the Ward and Porto Rico Lines. These lines are owned by the same company but the management of each line is separate. "We have practically settled with the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company and several other lines," he said. "Some of the lines pay the men the wages we ask in a number of their vessels and less wages in others. I believe now that we will be able to adjust matters on the remaining lines without strikes."

Preliminary organization of a Waterfront Federation was effected last night at a conference between delegates of the locals of the coastwise seamen and of the unions of longshoremen and other workers for the purpose of mutual cooperation. It is stated that the new body would represent about 30,000 waterfront workers. Permanent organization will be effected and officers will be elected at another meeting to be held in a few days.

MRS. SAINT-GAUDENS LOSES.

Ellen Emmet's Portrait of the Sculptor Found to be the Painter's Property.

Charles F. Brown, the referee in the litigation brought by Augusta H. Saint-Gaudens as executor of the will of Augustus Saint-Gaudens, the sculptor, against Ellen Emmet, the portrait painter of this city, filed to-day his report in the United States Circuit Court. Referee Brown finds that Saint-Gaudens at the time of his death was not the owner of the portrait of himself, which was finished by Miss Emmet in her studio at 64 South Washington Square about Feb. 1, 1905, and was disposed of by the artist to the Metropolitan Museum of Art on April 20, 1908.

Because of this finding of fact Referee Brown recommends that the complaint in the suit be dismissed upon the merits with costs. As a conclusion of law, Referee Brown finds that the portrait was never in the possession or under the control of Saint-Gaudens or his widow, and that the materials used in connection with the painting and the skill and labor which produced the likeness of the sculptor belonged to the defendant. He finds further that at the time of the sale of the portrait to the Metropolitan Museum of Art it belonged to and was the property of Miss Emmet.

Mackay Will Be Fourth of July Host.

Special to The New York Times.

ROSLYN, L. I., June 22.—Clarence H. Mackay has issued invitations to the Roslyn Boy Scouts of America, the Roslyn Republican Club, and the Roslyn Board of Trade for the afternoon of July 4, and has prepared a programme of sports with which to entertain them. Committees and sub-committees will have charge of the arrangements for the day, which Roslyn will endeavor to make as attractive and as free from accidents as possible. Justice C. E. Remsen, President of the Roslyn Board of Trade, is Chairman of the General Committee; J. J. Tyla is the Secretary, and John Hennessy the Treasurer.

Carnival at Hastings Begins To-night.

Carnival week will begin at Hastings-on-Hudson and Dobbs Ferry to-night with an al fresco performance of "The Rivals," given by George Ober and company on the estates of Riverview Manor, half way between the two villages. During the intermissions in the play there will be dancing on the lawns, fortune telling in ornate booths set up in the grounds, and various other forms of amusement. To-morrow afternoon Mr. Ober will give a performance of Rip Van Winkle, and in the evening "She Stoops to Conquer" will be presented. Dances and vaudeville will follow each performance. The proceeds will be devoted to the playground fund of the Village Improvement Association of Hastings.

Hen's Egg Eight Inches Around.

Mrs. Alva Du Bois of 77 West Thirtieth Street, Bayonne, found in her hennery yesterday morning an egg, laid by one of her Rhode Island red hens, which measured eight inches around the largest end and had no yolk. There was, however, a second egg inside it.

ABSENT TREATMENT FAILED.

Christian Science Passenger from the Isthmus Saved by Ship's Surgeon.

Not having a belief in "absent treatment" as practiced by Christian Scientists the Captain of the steamship Almirante of the United Fruit Company's service brought his vessel into port yesterday at top speed because of the illness on board of Charles G. Young of Yonkers, who was ill with typhoid fever. Mr. Young is a member of the engineering firm of Charles G. Young & Co. of 60 Wall Street. He went out to look after an engineering contract in Panama, and was taken ill while on the Isthmus at the Gatun Dam. Being a Christian Scientist, he refused to see a doctor. At Gatun he met with a Christian Science healer, with whom he made arrangements to treat him by the absent method.

After going on board the Almirante Mr. Young grew rapidly worse. Dr. J. F. Hadley endeavored to treat him, but Mr. Young reiterated his belief in the Christian Science method of healing. He refused all medicine. As the disease progressed and after the vessel left Kingston on her way to this port Mr. Young became delirious. It was then that Dr. Hadley was enabled to administer medicine to him. When he began the treatment he found the engineer suffering with typhoid fever and with a temperature of 104.

Without the knowledge of his delirious patient Dr. Hadley gave remedies and the patient became much better. Knowing the condition of the engineer, Capt. H. A. Henshaw made all speed into Quarantine. Dr. A. H. Doty, the Health Officer, agreed to allow the steamship to leave Quarantine provided Mr. Young was properly cared for. To this the skipper agreed, and an ambulance from the New York Hospital was waiting when the vessel arrived at her East River pier. L. H. Leonard, Mr. Young's brother-in-law, was waiting, and the patient was taken, by his direction, to the Roosevelt Hospital, where it was said last night he was improving.

Mr. Young had been in the Canal Zone for a month.

FINED FOR SMOKY AUTOS.

Twenty-seven Chauffeurs Pay $2 to $5—Nineteenth Offense for One.

Twenty-seven automobile drivers were summoned to court yesterday for permitting the exhausts of their cars to smoke. Most of the arrests were made in Fifth Avenue, though one or two were in Broadway. Magistrate Steinert, in the Yorkville Court, and Magistrate Herman in the West Side Court fined the men $2 each. Magistrate Barlow in the Jefferson Market Court imposed $5 fines on seven men.

Hugh C. Bassford, a taxicab chauffeur was fined $5 after he had told Magistrate Steinert that he had been arrested eighteen times for the same offense.

MRS. PHILLIPS DIES ON TRAIN.

Mother of David Graham Phillips Was Going to Her Old Home.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 22.—Mrs. J. G. Phillips, mother of the late David Graham Phillips, the author, died suddenly to-day on a Southern Pacific train two miles west of Jennings, La. Accompanied by her nurse, Miss Sadie Williamson, Mrs. Phillips was on her way from Los Angeles to her old home at Kinsey, N. C. Mrs. Phillips had been very weak for years, and the killing of her son in New York on Jan. 23 further enfeebled her. She was 84 years of age. Her body was sent to Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. Phillips's maiden name was Margaret Lee.

Dr. George Bailey.

Dr. George Bailey, prominent in the work of the Presbyterian Church in America and well known in business circles in the Eastern States, died on Wednesday at his home, 1,165 East Jersey Street, Elizabeth, N. J., at the age of 71 years. Dr. Bailey began his medical career with the Northern Army in the civil war, but ill-health caused him to retire from the profession soon after the close of the war, when he joined the real estate firm of William T. Bailey & Co. Later he became President of the George W. Bailey Coal Company, Director of the Sunday School Times Company, the Whitney Glass Works Company, and the Ocean City Water Company. He was a Trustee of the Presbyterian Hospital of Philadelphia, and Vice President of the West Jersey Orphanage at Camden, N. J. In 1894 he was made Vice Presiremt of the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church. For many years Dr. Bailey was Ruling Elder of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. He was a member of the Union League Club of this city.

Rev. Dr. John McClellan Holmes.

The Rev. Dr. John McClellan Holmes, a former pastor of the Lee Avenue Reformed Church, Brooklyn, and President of the Particular Synod of New York, died Wednesday at his home in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Dr. Holmes was born at Livingston, N. Y., in 1834, and was graduated at Williams College in 1853 and at the New Brunswick Theological Seminary in 1857. He was pastor of the State Street Presbyterian Church, Albany, from 1877 to 1897, and then retired on account of failing health. Dr. Holmes was a former associate editor of The Christian Intelligencer and a member of the Board of Superintendents of the New Brunswick Theological Seminary.

Mrs. Zelda Seguin-Wallace Here.

Mrs. Zelda Seguin-Wallace is in New York, it was learned last night, visiting her son, Edward R. Seguin, at 558 West 184th Street. Mrs. Wallace's husband was a brother of Gen. Lew Wallace, and she herself was a popular American contralto about thirty years ago. She sang in more than forty operas and has appeared at various times with the Max Strakosch company, the Duff company, the Maurice Grau company, the Emma Abbott company, and, finally, her own company.

Obituary Notes.

MATTHIAS FULLER, father-in-law of United States Marshal William Henkel, and the oldest Republican of the Eighteenth Ward, died yesterday at his home, 440 East Sixteenth Street, at the of 83. He retired from business a few years ago. Mr. Fuller will be buried on Sunday in the Lutheran Cemetery.

WILLIAM CORNEL HENDRIE, a mining expert, and for many years one of the Governors of the Consolidated Exchange, died on Wednesday at his home, 843 Park Place, Brooklyn, at the age of 65 years. Mr. Hendrie was born in Marietta, Ohio, and after graduating at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., he engaged in the machinery business in Burlington, Iowa, with his father, Charles Hendrie. For the last twenty-six years he had made New York his home. He is survived by his wife and two children.

FREDERICK W. FARNELL, 46 years old, a member of the firm of H. A. Farnell & Brother, stationers at 205 Montague Street Brooklyn, died in the Kings County Hospital. His home was at 48 Stratford Road, Brooklyn. Mr. Farnell's death was due to a fracture of the skull resulting from an accidental fall at his home.

GALEN BENNETT, 73 years of age, died from heart disease while working in his garden in Branchville, N. J., Wednesday. For many years he ran a monument business at Tri-States. Mr. Bennett is survived by two sons. His brother is James Bennett, editor of The Port Jervis Union.

Dr. C. H. LELLMANN, who formerly lived at 24 West Ninety-first Street, died Wednesday at Karlsruhe, Germany. Dr. Lellmann had been abroad for several months. He was a consulting physician at the German and St. Francis Hospitals.

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DICTAGRAPH TO TELL OF OHIO BRIBERY

In Opening Trial of Diegle Prosecutor Says Machine Will Implicate Senators.

TRY TO IMPEACH BURNS MAN

Defense Asserts That Smiley Was Indicted for Complicity in a Murder for Insurance Upon a Girl's Life.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 22.—The first of the legislative bribery cases in which the dictagraph plays an important part began in the criminal court here to-day. The inventor of the instrument has been summoned from New York to explain its workings.

The defendant in the case is Rodney J. Diegle, Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, who was indicted on a charge of accepting a bribe of $200 from F. S. Harrison, a Burns detective, and also for aiding Senators Andrews, Cetone, and Huffman to obtain a bribe of $200 each.

Prosecuting Attorney Turner in his opening statement said that the name "F. S. Harrison" was assumed by Frank H. Smiley, a Burns detective, when the legislative investigations began. Mr. Turner, in his address, said:

"We expect the evidence in this case to show that three members of the Burns Detective Agency came to Columbus for the purpose of discovering persons guilty of bribery in the General Assembly. The evidence will show that the defendant, Rodney J. Diegle, and several members of the Senate conspired together to obtain money to influence the action of the various members of the Senate on bills pending therein.

"The dictagraph is a highly sensitized telephone, the transmitter of which in this case was put in the room where the talking was done. The wires from it were run under the door to an adjoining room, where a stenographer was stationed with a receiver on his head. The stenographer recorded the conversation as it went on in the detective's room, and we shall not depend upon the mere memory of the detectives, but will offer the testimony of the stenographer and a transcript of the conversations."

C. J. Mattern, counsel for the defense, bitterly arraigned Detective Smiley in his address. He promised to show the jury by court records and prove by witnesses who had heard his confession that Smiley was not only an embezzler but that he "murdered for money." He said that Smiley, while acting as a private detective, conspired with another detective and a doctor named Unger to defraud insurance companies that he posed as the fiancé of Marie Diefenbach and caused her life to be insured for his benefit. She was the person killed, the lawyer said. Smiley had collected $5,000 insurance, and had attempted to collect $5,000 more when he was indicted, counsel declared. Mr. Mattern said he would prove that Smiley turned State's evidence to save himself and made a confession in court. The lawyer also declared that Gov. Deneen of Illinois had agreed to testify for the defense if his evidence was required.

Detective David H. Barry of the Burns agency was the first witness to testify. He said that he arrived in Columbus on March 27 from Chicago, Detective A. B. Bailey having preceded him. He met Diegle several days after his arrival in the bar of the Neil House, and said that Diegle told him that the idea of a corporation trying to pass a $2,000,000 merger bill upon a bottle of pop was ridiculous. Barry represented himself as interested in the Insurance bill.

On April 27 he said he and Bailey went to the State House and talked with Diegle.

"What can I do for you?" Diegle is alleged to have asked.

Barry stated, he replied, that he had a friend (Harrison) in the Chittenden, who was interested in a matter now before the Senate, and wanted him (Diegle) to handle it for him. Diegle said that he thought he could, and asked them to return at 11 o'clock. They returned and together they went to Room 317 at the Chittenden, where Diegle was introduced to Harrison.

Smiley, according to Barry, said that he was interested in a bill which he wished got out of the committee. Diegle replied that it would take a little money. "We have four votes," he is reported to have said, "and it will take $200 apiece cash."

At that time he declined to name the four. Diegle asked $200 for his share of the work, which was objected to as too high by Harrison. Diegle stated that his friends trusted him and that he had never double-crossed them, and there was considerable risk in it.

Smiley gave him, according to the witness, $50 with the promise of $150 more when the bill was passed. Diegle left, promising to be back at 2 o'clock to report progress.

Detective Smiley was called. He said he had been a detective fifteen years and in Burns's employ over a year. He corroborated Burns's story of the negotiations with Diegle and told of the payment of the money.

After considerable parley as to the members coming down to the hotel, Smiley asked Diegley what he expected for his services, to which Diegley replied: "Two hundred dollars would be fair."

SHIP'S PASSENGERS HALTED.

Those on the Laura Let Go Once May Be Called Back to Quarantine.

The Austro-American liner Laura, in from Trieste and other ports, was released yesterday from Quarantine, where she had been held all of Wednesday because of a suspicion of cholera on board. After being released yesterday it was discovered that three persons were ill, and Dr. Doty, Health Officer of the Port, decided to detain the vessel's passengers for further observation after they had arrived at Ellis Island.

There is a possibility that they may all be taken back to Quarantine, though it was said late yesterday that the Health Officer was satisfied that cholera had not made its appearance among them.

Dr. Doty said that while the bacteriological examination of two patients of the Launa showed no traces of cholera, the examination of the third patient showed slight symptoms of the disease, and so he decided to hold the passengers for more thorough examination. He said all would probably be released to-day.

FOSDICK AFTER SPECULATORS

Relieves One of His Men and Questions Others About Stock Scheme.

Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick went to the Park Department yesterday afternoon accompanied by Porter Atlee, an examiner in his office, whom he has appointed to look after the routine of the Park Department. This position was held by Willis Chaffee, who has been suspended pending an investigation by Mr. Fosdick of the report that with other office holders he was selling stock of a mining company.

The Commissioner said that Alexander Balgly, chief clerk in the Bureau of Supplies and Repairs of the Park Department, was under subpoena to appear on Monday. He is to be questioned about being solicited to buy the stock.

Morris Mayer, bookkeeper in the Park Department, has testified that he bought 200 shares for $50 and presented them to his wife. He had been informed that the ore assayed $30 a ton.

YESTERDAY'S WILLS.

WILLIAM D. MEINERS died May 10, 1911, left $5,000 realty and $200 personalty to his brother, Henry D. Meiners.

CORNELIUS C. CORSON died Dec. 29, 1910; left more than $10,000 realty and about $7,000 personalty to his wife, Catherine W. Corson.

MARY BOYLEN or BOYLAN died April 23, 1911; left $1,388 personalty, $800 to her daughter, Maimie Boylan; $600 to her daughter, Katie White, and $500 to her son, Patrick Boylan.

DAVID HIRSCHBERG died May 27, 1911; left $2,000 to his son, Isaac Hirschberg, and $600 to his daughter, Nellie Hirschberg.

SARAH H. TALCOTT left $2,000 to Hamilton College, $1,000 to her sister-in-law, Sarah E. Talcott; furniture to her sister, Harriet C. Munger; $1,000 to her mother-in-law, Mary L. Talcott, and $5,000 to Charles A. Munger as trustee for Harriet C. Munger.

ARREST CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST

Woman Detective Complains That He Treated Her for Stomach Trouble.

Julius Benjamin, 40 years old, a Christian Science practitioner, was arrested at his home, 148 East Eighty-third Street, yesterday, by Detectives Lockman and Reich of the Central Office for alleged violation of the medical law. Before Magistrate Kernochan, in the Harlem Police Court, he pleaded not guilty and was held in $500 bail for further examination next Wednesday.

Benjamin was arrested on complaint of Mrs. Frances Benzecry, a detective of the County Medical Society. In a long affidavit she states that she visited Benjamin in his office at 148 East Eighty-third Street, on May 18 last..

Mrs. Benzecry states that she told Benjamin that he had treated her three years ago, that she had been in Europe and had come back for further treatment. She visited Benjamin's office frequently after that and was "treated" by him for stomach trouble and headache. She paid $1 for each treatment.

Mrs. Benzecry says that Benjamin told her that he did not use medicines. He read to her passages from the Bible and gave her a copy of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health."

THE FOURTH IN QUEENS.

Exercises, Music, and Fireworks in Several Districts of the Borough.

The committee for the "safe and sane" celebration of the Fourth of July in Queens announced yesterday the details for the local celebrations in that borough. Long Island City is to have a band concert at 9:30 A. M. in Rainey Park, Ravenwood. There will be fireworks in the evening in the same place. Ridgewood will have a morning band concert at Cypress and Myrtle Avenues and fireworks in the evening in the same location.

There will be a band concert, a parade of school children, and speeches at Linden Park, Corona, and fireworks later. At Flushing there will be a parade and a concert at Monument Square. Jamaica is to have a parade, speechmaking, and fireworks, and Far Rockaway is to have a band concert and fireworks.

Killed by an Auto Moving Van.

Samuel Hammond, 70 years old, of 39 Central Place, Brooklyn, was killed instantly at Broadway and Kosciusko Street when he stepped in front of an automobile moving van and was run over.

$2 Acknowledged to Charity.

THE TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $2 from "X. Y. Z." in response to a Charity Organization Society appeal.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

LARKUM.—June 20, Hartford, Conn., to Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Larkum, a daughter.

Married.

COMSTOCK—WILLS.—On Tuesday, June 20, 1911, at the residence of the bride's mother, Denver, Col., by the Rev. John H. Houghton, Ella Gardner, daughter of the late Edmund D. Wills, to George Frederick Comstock of Pittsburg, formerly of New York City.

HOPKINS—CROSBY.—On Wednesday, June 21, at 4 o'clock, at St. George's Church, Flushing, L. I., by the Rev. Henry D. Waller, Josefa M. N., daughter of Mrs. Allen H. Crosby, to Roger Brooke Hopkins of Baltimore, Md.

RINDGE—BOOTHE.—On Thursday, June 22, at St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, by the Rev. Raymond C. Knox, chaplain, Carrie St. John, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Curtis Boothe, to Fred Hamilton Rindge, Jr.

BENDER—BAMBACH.—June 21, Mary Bambach to Frederick W. Bender.

HELRIG—HICKEY.—June 21, Catherine E. Hickey to Dr. William H. Helbig.

NOLAN—BRIGGS.—June 20, Katharine Briggs to Daniel C. Nolan, Jr.

Brooklyn.

EVANS—BLATZ.—June 21, Jeanette M. Blatz to Claire O. Evans.

FREY—KNAB.—June 21, Elizabeth Knab to John C. Frey.

HARRISON—REDMOND.—June 21, Elizabeth Redmond to Joseph H. Harrison.

MALCOLMSON—BRAMAN.—June 21, Hazel Braman to A. Sydney Malcolmson.

OWENS—ANCELIN.—June 21, Eulalie Ancelin to Dr. George C. Owens.

SCHWARZ—BLOOMBERG.—June 21, Blanche Bloomberg to Max Schwarz.

SMITH—HOPKINS.—June 21, Marion Hopkins to Frederick W. Smith.

Connecticut.

ALLEN—BARRET.—June 20, Danbury, Bertha M. Barrett to Clesson S. Allen.

BRADY—McGLONE.—June 20, Danbury, Margaret McGlone to Robert L. Brady.

CAULFIELD—AHEARN.—June 21, Hartford, Anna C. Ahearn to George B. Caulfield.

DAY—ALLING.—June 21, South Bend, Lena E. Alling to Louis E. Day.

DONAHUE—KIRK.—June 21, Hartford, Grace Kirk to Joseph Donahue.

LAWLOR—O'ROURKE. — June 21, Julia O'Rourke to William Lawlor.

LYNCH—ACKER.—June 20, Danbury, Helen C. Acker to

Saving and Investing

The habit of saving is the first step towards investment. After a savings fund has been accumulated, it should not, however, be invested until knowledge has been gained of the principles underlying conservative investment.

It is our function as investment bankers to aid investors in selecting investments that would seem to be best adapted to their requirements, and we are always ready to extend the facilities of our organization to any one seriously interested in this subject.

In these days, it is not a difficult matter to obtain investment bonds yielding approximately 5 per cent., and which, in our judgment, combine:

1. Safety as to principal.
2. Convertibility into cash.
3. Opportunity for profit.

Write for Bond Circular No. 837, "Investment Securities."

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Members New York Stock Exchange

The Desirability of Public Utility Securities

has been established by their record for stability and uninterrupted high income. These elements are conspicuous in the securities of this class which we offer because we ourselves are largely interested in and control and operate the properties upon which they are based.

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A First Mortgage Gas Bond to Yield 5.75% Income

Earnings available for interest in 1910 over 3 times the amount required.

Earnings for 1st quarter 1911 over 5 times the interest requirements.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by indorsement on each bond.

Compulsory sinking fund payable to trustee monthly to retire large amounts of bonds every year commencing July 1st, 1911, will in our opinion greatly enhance the market value of these bonds in the near future.

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We offer, at a price to pay more than 7%, the Notes, due Feb. 1, 1913, of a well-known Railroad Co., secured by first mortgage Bonds, at the rate of about $14,000 a mile.

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100 Southern California Edison Com.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks More Active and Reactionary — Crop News Is Still Conflicting.

MORE LIGHT ON STEEL TRADE

Independent Companies Sharing In Improvement Reported by Steel Corporation.

A selling movement which carried the principal active stocks a point or more below Wednesday's close was accompanied yesterday by trading which was more than double the previous day's total. A recovery with Norfolk & Western assuming the position of greatest strength was followed by a later reaction which left a large majority of stocks a fraction down on the day's trading, with some losses well in excess of a point. Norfolk & Western, with its gain of 1⅝ points, was the chief exception to the general downward tendency. Several matters were in the mind of Wall Street traders yesterday, each of which played a varying part in the shaping of sentiment which found its reflection in the day's reaction, although some elements in the situation of decidedly satisfactory import escaped general attention. The new turn of affairs in Congress caused more thought to be given to the matter of possible tariff revision, and this was much talked of yesterday. Of more general influence, however, was the crop situation which necessarily occupies a position of continuing importance.

With a continuance within the last two or three days of the unfavorable conditions which first led to the reports of damage to the Spring wheat crop, particularly in South Dakota, the condition of wheat in that State is now described, even in some reports from highly conservative sources, as having suffered really great impairment. Reports received by one of the Northwestern railroads estimated that the crop was not likely to be more than half of the crop harvested in South Dakota last year, while other railroad reports were to the effect that no serious damage had yet been reported. This conflict of information still left the real situation in considerable doubt, although it seems now pretty well established that the South Dakota wheat yield will fall considerably below earlier expectations. Last year North Dakota, which in 1909 raised about 90,000,000 bushels of wheat, harvested only 36,000,000 bushels. Conditions in this State are still very satisfactory, and an approximation of the 1909 yield would much more than make up for such decline as has taken place in the South Dakota prospects, for that State's normal wheat yield is under 50,000,000 bushels. Last year South Dakota raised 47,000,00 bushels, and the year before 48,000,000 bushels. When the further fact is borne in mind that reports indicate that Minnesota has suffered little if at all, it will be seen that the deterioration in South Dakota, even granting the worst that has yet been predicted, will not necessarily prevent a satisfactory Spring wheat yield. So far as the grain markets can be regarded as indicating the current crop prospects the movement yesterday was favorable, for both here and at Chicago prices were fractionally lower. The cotton market also reacted.

Reports in circulation yesterday that some of the independent steel mills were receiving little or no business and that some of them were face to face with the necessity of closing part of their plants in the near future unless increased orders soon came to hand, found no verification. On the contrary, inquiries concerning these reports brought to light the fact that some of the independents are experiencing in full the improvement in the steel trade situation, which is reflected in the increased operation of the mills of the United States Steel Corporation. The Republic Iron and Steel Company, which took the lead in reducing prices, has received a large amount of new business, and the percentage of its capacity in active operation has been largely increased. Its new mill, with an annual capacity of 300,000 tons, has been put in operation and is now running at about 50 per cent. of its capacity, which is being gradually increased. The percentage of the total capacity of the company in operation is very much in excess of this. The present position of the company bears out fully the expectation entertained at the time of the recent price reduction that this step would lead to a substantial increase in orders.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Brake Shoe and Foundry Co. for dividend on common and preferred.
American Power and Light Co. for dividend on preferred.
American Smelting and Refining Co. for dividend on common.
American Woolen Co. for dividend on preferred.
Arlington Mills for dividend.
Beech Creek Railroad for dividend.
Carthage, Watertown & Sacketts Harbor Railroad for dividend.
Cincinnati and Suburban Telephone Co. for dividend.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad for dividend on preferred.
Gorham Manufacturing Co. for dividend on preferred.
Lanston Monotype Co. for dividend.
Mortgage Bond Co. for dividend.
Tri-City Railway and Light Co. for dividend on preferred.
West End Street Railway for dividend on preferred.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Co.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2¼@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 2¼ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2⅜ per cent.

Time money rates, 2¼@2½ per cent. for sixty days, 2½@2¾ per cent. for ninety days, 3@3¼ per cent. for four and five months, 3@3½ per cent. for six months, 3½@3⅝ per cent. for seven months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 3¼@3⅜ per cent. for two to four months and at 3½@4¼ per cent. for five to seven months, according to grade.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $298,619,053; balances, $18,559,169; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $235,616.

The local banks have lost $1,087,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Foreign exchange rates on the points named were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8620; demand, $4.8595.
Paris—Cable, $5.20⅜ plus 3-64; check, $5.20⅜ less 1-64.
Berlin—Cable, 95⅛ less 1-64; check, 95⅛.
Switzerland—Cable, $5.20; check, $5.20 less 1-16.
Holland—Cable, $4.024; check, $4.022.
Belgium—Cable, $5.21½ less 1-32; check, $5.21½ less 3-32.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.8390; 90 days, $4.8290.
London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.83⅜; 90 days, $4.82⅝.
Paris—Bankers', 60 days, $5.22½ less 1-16; 90 days, $5.23⅜.
Paris—Commercial, 60 days, $5.23½; 90 days, $5.23⅝ less 1-16.
Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94 11-16; 90 days, 94⅝.
Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 94 7-16; 90 days, 94 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, 7½c discount; Chicago, 30c premium; St. Louis, 40c premium; St. Paul, 85c premium; San Francisco, 30c. premium; Montreal, 31¼c discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted unchanged in London, at 24 7-16d per ounce, and in New York unchanged at 52⅞c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Thursday.

Total sales June 22, 1911 471,360
From Jan. 1, 1911 51,178,968
Same period last year 98,221,701

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
29½	30	600	Allis-Chalmers pf	30	30	29½	29½	−1⅛
70½	70½	16,900	Amalgamated Copper	70½	70⅝	69⅝	70⅜	− ⅝
56½	57	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	57	57	57	57	...
54½	54¼	3,500	Am. Beet Sugar	54½	54½	53⅝	54¼	− ⅝
10⅞	11	300	Am. Can	11	11	10⅞	11	...
85¼	85⅝	900	Am. Can pf	85⅝	85⅝	85¼	85½	− ¼
55⅝	56	300	Am. Car & Foundry	56½	56¼	56	56	− ½
51½	53	100	Am. Cotton Oil	51½	51½	51¼	51½	...
99	102	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	100	100	100	100	...
23	23¼	700	Am. Ice Securities	23⅜	23⅝	23	23	− ⅛
4¾	5	500	Am. Malt	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
40	41½	500	Am. Malt pf	42	42½	41½	41½	− ½
81⅜	81½	10,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref	82	82	80⅞	81⅜	− ⅞
41	41½	100	Am. Steel Foundries	41	41	41	41	− ⅞
119¼	120	100	Am. Sugar Refining	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	− ⅜
148⅜	148½	8,152	Am. Tel. & Tel	148⅝	148⅝	148	148¼	− ⅛
96¼	96½	300	Am. Tobacco pf	95¾	96¼	95¾	96¼	+ ⅜
31½	32	400	Am. Woolen	32	32	31½	31½	− ½
92	93¼	1,515	Am. Woolen pf	93½	93½	91⅝	91⅝	−3
39½	40	400	Anaconda Copper Co	40⅜	40⅜	39⅝	39½	−1¼
112⅝	112⅞	11,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	113¼	113¼	112½	112⅝	− ⅜
104¼	105½	300	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	105	105	105	105	− ⅛
127	127½	600	Atlantic Coast Line	128	128	127	127	−1
107½	107⅝	700	Baltimore & Ohio	107½	107½	107¼	107½	− ⅛
89	89½	25	Baltimore & Ohio pf	90	90	90	90	...
...	...	100	Bank of Commerce	220	220½	220	220½	...
33	33½	200	Bethlehem Steel	33	33	33	33	−1¼
79¾	80½	3,240	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	80	80¼	79⅝	80	− ½
238⅝	239⅞	2,600	Canadian Pacific	238½	240⅞	238½	239⅝	+ ⅝
30⅝	31¼	1,700	Central Leather Co	31½	31¼	30⅝	31	− ½
83¼	83⅝	7,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	83⅝	83⅝	82⅝	83⅛	− ⅜
23½	24	450	Chicago Gt. Western	23⅛	23½	23	23	− ⅛
125⅝	125½	21,790	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	126⅜	126⅝	124½	125⅞	−1⅛
153½	153	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	154½	154½	154½	154⅞	− ⅛
146⅛	146⅜	900	Chi. & Northwestern	147½	147½	146⅛	146⅜	−1½
24⅛	24⅞	600	Chino Copper	24	24	24	24	− ⅛
34⅜	34⅞	400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	34¾	34⅝	34¼	34⅛	− ⅝
110	116½	20	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	110	110	110	110	...
54¼	55	100	Colorado & Southern	55	55	55	55	− ⅜
80¾	81	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	80½	80½	80½	80½	− ½
...	...	100	Comstock Tunnel	20	20	20	20	...
144¾	145¼	2,500	Consolidated Gas	145¼	145¼	144⅜	145¼	− ⅛
14⅞	15	600	Corn Products Ref	15	15	14⅞	14⅞	− ⅛
82	82⅝	300	Corn Products Ref. pf	83	83	82⅜	82⅝	− ⅜
27½	27⅝	1,100	Denver & Rio Grande	27⅝	27⅝	27¼	27⅜	− ⅛
56	56⅞	1,200	Den. & Rio Grande pf	57⅜	56	55¾	56	− ⅛
36	37	700	Distillers' Securities	38⅝	36⅝	36	36	− ⅛
96	99	128	Du Pont Powder pf	96½	96¼	96¼	96½	− ½
35⅝	36	4,550	Erie	36	36	35½	35⅝	− ⅛
55½	55⅝	1,100	Erie 1st pf	55¾	55⅞	55⅛	55⅞	− ⅜
45⅛	45½	200	Erie 2d pf	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	−1½
28½	33	200	Federal M. & S	33½	33½	33	33	−3
...	...	700	General Electric	163	163	162	162½	−1¼
6	6⅛	700	Goldfield Consol	6¼	6⅛	6	6⅛	...
135⅞	136	9,500	Great Northern pf	136½	135¾	135¼	136	− ⅛
95½	99½	100	Havana Electric	95½	95½	95½	95½	...
84	87	100	Homestake Mining	84½	84½	84½	84⅝	− ⅜
140½	140⅜	2,500	Illinois Central	140¾	140¾	140	140⅜	− ⅜
18⅛	18½	1,900	Interborough-Met.	18⅛	18¼	17⅞	18¼	− ⅛
51	51½	1,900	Interborough-Met. pf	51¼	51¼	50¾	51¼	− ⅛
120¼	121	800	Int. Harvester	121	121	120½	120½	− ½
122½	124½	100	Int. Harvester pf	123	123	123	123	− ½
46½	47½	900	Int. Paper pf	48	48	46¾	46¾	−1⅝
41¼	41½	100	Int. Steam Pump	41½	41½	41¼	41½	− ½
89½	90	100	Int. Steam Pump pf	89½	89½	89½	89½	−1
18¼	18⅝	200	Iowa Central	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	− ⅛
36	37	300	Iowa Central pf	36	36	36	36	− ⅛
34½	35	1,200	Kansas City South	35¼	35¼	35	35	− ⅛
67½	68¾	900	Kan. City South. pf	69	69	68¾	68¾	− ⅛
108¼	108¼	1,550	Laclede Gas	108½	108½	108	108¼	− ⅛
178¼	178¼	9,500	Lehigh Valley	178¼	178½	177⅜	178¼	− ⅛
149⅜	150⅜	600	Louisville & Nash	150½	150½	149⅝	149⅝	−1⅛
80	80⅞	500	May Dept. Stores	81	81¼	80⅞	80⅞	− ⅛
16⅞	18¼	350	Mercantile Marine pf	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	− ⅛
22¾	22¾	600	Miami Copper	22½	22½	22½	22½	− ¼
29½	30½	650	Minn. & St. Louis	30	30	30	30	...
44	47	225	Minn. & St. Louis pf	45	45	45	45	...
137	137½	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	137	137½	137	137½	+ ½
36⅛	36⅜	800	Mo., Kansas & Texas	36⅜	36⅝	36⅛	36¼	− ⅜
66	67½	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	67	67	67	67	−1
49⅝	49½	3,500	Missouri Pacific	49¾	49¾	49¼	49⅝	− ⅜
...	...	27	Nat. City Bank	445	447	445	447	...
55⅜	56	100	Nat. Lead Co	56	56	56	56	− ⅜
19⅞	20	1,500	Nev. Consol. Copper	20	20	19⅝	19⅞	...
109	109¼	1,400	New York Central	109¼	109½	108½	109⅛	− ⅜
58¼	59	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	−1¼
140	140½	805	N. Y., N. H. & Hart	140½	140½	139⅞	140⅛	−2⅜
44½	44⅝	1,300	N. Y., Ont. & West	44½	44¾	44¼	44⅛	− ⅜
108	109⅛	11,800	Norfolk & Western	108	109⅝	107⅞	109⅝	+1⅝
133½	133⅝	9,500	Northern Pacific	133½	133⅞	132	132⅝	− ⅝
...	...	400	Pacific Mail	26¾	26¾	26¼	26¾	...
...	...	50	Pacific Tel. & Tel	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	...
124½	124¼	5,400	Pennsylvania R. R	124⅝	124⅝	124	124¼	− ⅛
105⅞	106	800	People's Gas, Chi	106	106	105⅞	105⅞	− ⅛
92	94	200	P. C. C. & St. L	94½	94½	94	94	− ⅝
20⅞	21⅛	1,000	Pittsburg Coal	21½	21½	21	21	− ⅝
86	86⅝	600	Pittsburg Coal pf	85½	86	85¼	86	...
36	36½	500	Pressed Steel Car	36	36	36	36	− ½
101½	103	235	Pressed Steel Car pf	101½	101⅝	101¼	101⅜	+ ⅛
37	37½	700	R'way Steel Spring	37½	37½	37	37	−1
101¼	105	100	R'way Steel Sp. pf	102	102	102	102	−1
17⅝	17⅞	300	Ray Consol. Copper	17⅞	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	− ⅛
158⅜	158⅞	85,200	Reading	159	159¾	158⅛	158⅝	− ⅜
30¼	30⅜	1,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	30¼	30½	30¼	30½	− ⅛
93¼	93½	300	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	93⅝	93⅝	93⅜	93⅜	− ⅛
32⅞	33	4,400	Rock Island Co	33	33	32½	32⅞	− ⅛
45	45½	600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	45	45	45	45	− ½
119⅛	119¼	6,700	Southern Pacific	119⅝	119⅝	118⅜	119⅛	− ⅛
30⅞	31	4,100	Southern R'way ext	31⅜	31⅝	30½	30⅞	− ⅛
70¼	70⅝	1,000	South. R'way pf. ext	70¼	70½	70	70¼	− ⅛
41¼	41½	2,000	Tennessee Copper	41¼	41¼	40⅝	41¼	− ½
28	28½	200	Texas & Pacific	28	28	28	28	−1⅝
10⅜	11¼	400	Third Avenue	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	− ⅛
22	22⅞	400	Tol., St. L. & West	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
49⅜	50⅞	200	Tol. St. L. & W. pf	51	51	51	51	...
94½	94⅜	1,360	Underw'd Typewriter	94	94½	93⅛	94	...
110⅜	111¼	230	Underw'd Typew'r pf	111	111¼	111	111¼	+ ⅜
183⅞	184	50,200	Union Pacific	185	185	183¾	184	−1⅝
93⅝	94¼	600	Union Pacific pf	94½	94½	93½	94	...
38½	39	300	United Rys. Inv	38¾	38¾	38½	38½	...
40⅜	40⅝	1,200	U. S. Rubber	40¾	40¾	40½	40½	− ⅝
77⅝	77¾	98,700	U. S. Steel	78½	78½	77¾	77¾	− ⅝
118	118¼	2,900	U. S. Steel pf	118⅝	118⅝	118	118⅛	− ⅜
50⅛	50¼	8,200	Utah Copper	50⅜	50½	49⅝	50⅛	− ⅛
55	55⅛	4,100	Va.-Caro. Chemical	54⅝	55	54½	55	+ ⅛
124	127	15	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	124	124	124	124	...
71⅝	74	200	Va. Iron, Coal & C	71	71½	71	71½	− ⅛
16¾	16⅞	100	Wabash	17	17	17	17	...
37½	37⅞	400	Wabash pf	37½	37½	37¼	37⅜	− ⅛
171	173	50	Wells Fargo Express	172½	172½	172½	172½	...
58½	59	400	Western Maryland	58½	59	58½	59	− ⅛
78	79	700	Western Union Tel	79	79	78¾	78¾	− ⅛
75¼	76	810	Westinghouse E. & M	75½	75¼	75¼	75½	−1
110	119	100	Westinghouse 1st pf	118½	118½	118½	118½	...
3½	4¼	500	Wheel. & Lake Erie	3¾	4	3½	3⅝	− ⅛
66	67½	200	Wisconsin Central	68	68	67½	67½	− ½

*Cents per share.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	100¼	100⅜
2s, c., 1930	100¼	...
3s, r., 1918	101½	102¼
3s, c., 1918	101½	...
4s, r., 1925	114	115
4s, c., 1925	114	115
Pan. 2s, r., 1936	100	100⅜
Pan. 2s, r., 1938	100	100⅜
Adams Exp.	240	248
Allis-Chalm.	8½	9¼
Am. Ag. C. pf.	101¼	...
Am. B. S. pf.	98½	101
A. B. S. & Pdy.	93½	95½
A. B. S. & Pdy. pf.	133½	134½
A. C. & F. pf.	116	118
Am. Coal	90	100
Am. Exp.	235	238
A. H. & L.	4½	5
A. H. & L. pf.	25	26
Am. Cot.	11¼	11⅞
Am. L. Co. pf.	30⅞	31⅜
Am. Locom.	41	41¾
A. Loc. pf.	108	109⅞
Am. S. pf., B.	88	88⅜
A. S. & R. pf.	107	107½
Am. Snuff.	250	...
Am. Sn. pf.	90½	99
Am. S. Ref. pf.	117	119½
A. T. & C.	78	82
Am. W. Pa. pf.	28½	29½
Ann Arbor.	20	40
Ann Arbor pf.	60	80
Asso. Oil	50	54
Batopilas M.	1⅝	1⅞
Beth. Steel pf.	61½	62
B. Un. G.	142½	146
Bruns. Ter.	9⅝	10⅛
B., R. & P.	110	126
B., R. & P. pf.	130	150
But'k Co.	29½	31
Canada So.	62½	72¼
Cent. Leath. pf.	100¼	100⅜
C. R. R. of N. J.	280	290
C. & S. A. Tel.	119½	120½
Chi. & Alt.	20	30
Chi. & Alt. pf.	45	65
Chi. Gt. W. pf.	45	46
C., I. & L. pf.	60	80
C. & N. W. pf.	199	205
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	140	143
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	155	160
Chi. Un. T. pfd's. stk.	2	3
Chi. Un. T. pf. ots. st.	5	7
C., C., C. & St. L.	58	60
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	95½	100
Cleve. & P.	106	...
Cleve. & P. Special	96	...
Col. & So. 2d pf.	73	80
Col. & H. C. & I., full paid	12	...
Cons. Coal.	102¾	...
C. R. & L.	70	...
Crex Carpet.	70	80
Cub.-Am. S.	37	38½
Cub.-Am. S. pf.	87½	90¾
Del. & H.	170	172½
D., L. & W.	530	565
D., M. & Ft. D.	6¼	8
Det. Edison.	110	...
Det. & M.	120	...
Det. & M. pf.	120	...
Det. U. R.	70	74
D. S. S. & A.	13½	15
D., S. S. & A. pf.	23½	25
Ev. & T. H. pf.	84	88
F. M. & S. pf.	64½	65½
Gen. C. Co.	132	136
Gen. C. Co. pf.	106	...
Granby Con.	30	60
Gt. N. Ore ctfs.	61½	62
Hav. E. R. pf.	98¼	...
Hock. Val.	132	142
Ill. C. I. l.	94½	97
Inger.-Rand.	90	...
Inger.-Rand. pf.	100	...
Int. Paper.	10½	11½
Joi. & Chi.	163¼	...
Kan. C., Ft. S. & Mem. pf.	75	82
K. & D. M.	6	8
K. & D. M. pf.	40	45
Lack. Steel.	40	44
L. E. & W.	15	17
L. E. & W. pf.	33	36
Lake Shore.	325	450
Long Island.	57	58
Mackay Cos.	90	91
Mackay Cos. pf.	73½	74½
Mah. C. R.	600	...
Man. Beach.	2	4
Man. Elev.	134½	137½
Md. C., pf.	50	...
Mer. Marine	4⅞	5⅝
May Dept. Stores pf.	112¼	113¼
Mich. Cent.	...	180
M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	130	154
M., St. P. & S. S. M. leased line.	89	89½
N., C. & St. L.	153	160
Nat. Bis.	135	139½
Nat. Lead pf.	128	129
Nat. Enam.	15	17
Nat. Enam. pf.	88	92
Nat. L. pf.	108	109½
Nat. Rys. of M. 1st pf.	65	67
Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	30¾	31½
N. Cent. C.	30	60
N. Y. A. B.	72	75
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	102	107
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	89	91
N. Y. Air Br.	85	90
North Am.	73¾	74
North. Cent.	245	...
N. O. T. & Light	44½	46⅞
Ont. Mining	1½	2¼
Pac. Coast.	95	105
Pac. C. 1st pf.	85	110
Pac. C. 2d pf.	95	105
Pac. Tel. & Tel. pf.	94	98
Peo. & E.	17	21
Pere Marq. pf.	...	30
Pere M. 2d pf.	...	38
Phila. Co.	112	116
P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	108	115
P., Ft. W. & C.	167	...
Pitts. St.	105	105¾
Pub. S. C.	119	120
Pullman Co.	161	161¾
Quicksilver.	2	3
Q'kall'r pf.	3½	4½
Rdg. 1st pf.	90	91
Rdg. 2d pf.	85½	88
Rock I. pf.	64¾	65¾
R., W. & O.	119½	...
Rub. G. M. Co. pf.	104	107
St. L. & S. 1st pf.	67	68
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. ctfs.	125	180
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. new ctfs.	58	62
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	...	130
St. L. S. W.	32	33
St. L. S. W. pf.	70½	71½
Sears-Roeb.	140½	141⅝
Sears-Roeb. pf.	118¼	119¾
S.-S. S. & I.	49	53
So. P. R. S.	78½	90
So. P. R. S. pf.	107½	110
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	81½	88
Stand. Mill.	16½	17
Stand. Mill. pf.	52	54
Texas Co.	118	120
T. P. L. Tr.	88	94
T., P. & W.	16	...
T. & L.	7	7⅝
T. C. R. T.	108	109
T. C. R. T. pf.	182½	145
U. B. & P.	7½	7⅝
U. B. & P. pf.	57	59½
Un. Cig. M. pf.	104	109
Un. Dry G.	106¾	107½
Un. Dry G. pf.	105½	107
U. Rys. In. pf.	70	70½
U. S. Ind. Alcohol	24	29
U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf.	97	99
U. S. C. I. Pipe	17	17½
U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	56	59½
U. S. Exp.	95	98
U. S. R. & Impt.	75	76
U. S. R. & Ref.	4	6
U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	11½	19
U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	113½	114½
U. S. Rub. 2d pf.	76	78
U. & B. R.	165	...
Vulcan. Det.	15	20
Vulcan Det. pf.	60	70
West. Md. pf.	80	81½
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	12	14
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	5	6

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The Treasury statement, issued to-day, gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday and for the elapsed periods of the month and of the fiscal year as follows:

	June 21.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
R'pts, customs.	$

BIG FOUR BOND ISSUE.

Guaranty Trust Offers $10,000,000 4½ Per Cent. 20-Year Debentures.

An issue of $10,000,000 of 20-year 4½ per cent. debenture bonds of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis is being offered by the Guaranty Trust Company at 97½ and interest. Application will be made to list the bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

From the proceeds of this issue $5,000,000 will be used to reimburse the railroad's treasury for the payment and retirement of that amount of four-year notes which matured June 1, 1911. The balance will be used largely in improving the terminal facilities, which the company says have been found entirely inadequate in the past two years, resulting in almost continuous congestion and adding greatly to the cost of operation.

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WE OFFER
A 7% Cumulative Pfd. Stock
of steam railroad
netting over 6⅝%
Earnings about twice dividend charges.
BOYER, GRISWOLD & CO
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Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds.
Telephone 3155 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

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WILL SELL
50 Bank of New York.....@318
10 Equitable Trust Co.....@505
50 Lincoln Trust Co.....@128
WILL BUY
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Members New York Stock Exchange.
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Established 1870.
43 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
NEW YORK CITY and other high grade municipal bonds.
Special circulars on request.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY
Fifth Ave. & 34th St. 60 Broadway.
Lenox Ave. & 125th St. Third Ave. & 149th St.

MANHATTAN TRVST COMPANY
Member N. Y. Clearing House
113 BROADWAY

Central Trust Company of New York
54 WALL STREET
CAPITAL and SURPLUS $18,000,000
(of which $17,000,000 has been earned)

CHARTERED 1864
Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY Fifth Ave. & 38th St.
Capital & Surplus, $8,800,000
Allows Interest on Deposits

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Government Bond Substitution.

Since the announcement of the $50,000,000 Panama bond issue, public bids for which were opened last Saturday, it has been expected that the National banks which have pledged other issues of Government bonds as security for Federal deposits would substitute the new bonds for this purpose. It is understood that some of the buyers of the new Panama 3s purchased the bonds with this intention, but the extent of this sort of substitution will not appear in the Treasury statement until after July 1, when the new bonds will be ready for delivery. A comparison of the daily Treasury statement of June 20 with that of June 1 shows that the only changes in the amounts of Government bonds pledged as security for public deposits was an increase of $20,000 in the 3s of 1908-18 and a decrease of $37,000 in the 2s of 1930. It was pointed out, however, that until the banks pay for and obtain the new bonds they cannot obtain possession of those now deposited as security with the Treasury.

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Bond Buyers Discriminating.

Individual buyers of bonds are still insisting upon yields which appear relatively high to borrowing corporations, which are inclined to look to the current money market rates for an indication of the rate at which they can place bond issues. A member of one of the larger bond houses, commenting on this fact yesterday, said that individual investors are coming to look upon 4½ per cent. as a reasonable return even on very good bonds, and are not disposed to take much less than that rate. The relatively low rates prevailing in the time money market is a factor, making for lower yields on permanent investments, but this factor influences the purchases of financial institutions more than it does investments by individuals. The decline in a number of recent issues of bonds to figures below their subscription prices is being pointed to as an indication of this insistence of investors on a larger yield than that which the issuing corporations are disposed to allow.

***

Lehigh Valley Gains.

Following the report of the Baltimore & Ohio, which had less business in May this year than last, comes the statement of the Lehigh Valley with a considerable increase for that month. Gross revenues on the Lehigh gained $340,000, or 10 per cent. The Baltimore & Ohio made up for its lost business by cutting expenses and thus scored an increase in net. The Lehigh Valley's expenses were larger by $160,000, which left a gain of $212,000 for the month's net. For the eleven months to June 1 the Lehigh's operating income, after taxes, was $11,150,772, or three-quarters of a million less than at the end of the corresponding period of 1910. As the company had a $6,000,000 surplus after dividends last year the probable decrease in its net income at the end of the current year is a trifling matter. In the eleven months to date the Lehigh's gross earnings increased $1,084,680, while its expenses advanced by $1,636,763, of which $1,240,157 was due to the increased cost of conducting transportation.

***

Advance in Norfolk & Western.

One of the very few stocks which closed higher yesterday was Norfolk & Western, which gained 1¾ points. The last sale was made at 109⅝. Norfolk & Western sold as low as 88½ last year and only touched par at the opening of 1911. Its rise has revived a story to the effect that the Pennsylvania, which exercises control through ownership of a little more than half of its stock, is considering a lease of the Norfolk & Western, with a guarantee of interest on the minority stock.

***

More Business Lost to Curb.

The Curb traders, in the loss of the new Panama 3s to the Stock Exchange, have been harder hit than in any recent defection to the big board, though of course the listing of so many of the active coppers last year counted for more in the long run. The transactions in Panamas in the last two active weeks in this issue have amounted to more than $9,000,000, without taking into account the $650,000 traded in during the first hour yesterday, before the listing by the Exchange was announced. The blow was made harder by the listing at the same time of the "when issued" contracts in the new Chinese Railway 5s, which have also been phenomenally active. This issue has supplied transactions totaling more than $1,000,000 in the past two weeks. Taking the two issues together the transactions since June 5 have aggregated more than $11,700,000, whereas in all the rest of the bond list put together the business in the period did not exceed $2,700,000. There was some question when the Chinese Railway contracts were admitted to the Exchange whether they would class as railroads or Governments. They finally appeared on the official sheets among the Governments.

***

One More Standard Oil Dividend.

Some of the small Standard Oil stockholders have been inquiring at 26 Broadway to know if they would not get their full $40 a share this year in spite of the order of dissolution. The second quarter's dividend has just been paid and another is due in September. Although the December payment is usually declared in November, and it is not until the middle of that month that the six months allowed by the court for winding up the company's affairs expire, it was said yesterday that the fourth payment could not be made after the company dissolved, no matter how early the disbursement might have been declared, and therefore only one more dividend will be paid on the existing stock. The present shareholders will of course not lose anything by shutting off of the dividends before the full year's usual disbursement of $40 has been made. Whatever form the new organization may take the stockholders will get their share of earnings.

Vanderlip in Seaboard Line.

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, was elected a Director of the Seaboard Air Line yesterday. Mr. Vanderlip is on the board of the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio, and his election is taken to mean that the projected lease of the Clinchfield to the Seaboard and Chesapeake & Ohio will be effected.

To Report on Clearing House Plan.

ALBANY, June 22.—The Senate to-day adopted the Grady resolution directing Superintendent of Banks Van Tuyl to inquire into the conditions under which State banks and trust companies have come within the operations of the New York Clearing House. The Superintendent is to report to the Senate not later than Tuesday next.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Beginning in December all of the three classes of stocks of the Reading Company will be placed on a quarterly dividend basis instead of semi-annual as heretofore.

Seaboard Air Line has declared the full interest of 2½ per cent. on its adjustment mortgage income bonds for the half year ending April 30. After all deductions were made for this period there remained $1,675,265 applicable to the adjustment interest, which requires $625,000.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN

Declines in Many of the Markets of Other Cities, Though Price Changes Are Small.

PHILADELPHIA SHARES FIRM

Prices of Local Issues Well Maintained Despite Drop in Arbitrage Shares and Interest in Powder Decision.

The principal out-of-town markets yesterday reflected the weakness in the New York market, though local issues, notably in Philadelphia, in many instances held their prices well.

Trading in Chicago was in fair volume, though price changes were inconsiderable. Sears Roebuck common, Hart, S. & M., the Can issues and Gas were among those which declined slightly, while the elevated issues were somewhat stronger. Demand for Quaker Oats common stock lifted the price to a new high record of 190. Very little stock was offered on the advance.

The decision of the United States Circuit Court ordering the dissolution of the so-called "Powder Trust" had a peculiar interest in Philadelphia, where many of the securities of the various companies affiliated with the big Du Pont combination are held. Brokers therefore received a good many queries from anxious stock and bond holders yesterday as to the effect of the court's ruling. There was no apparent effect on the market. The general local list was not depressed despite the weakness in New York, and the resultant drop in such arbitrage shares as United States Steel, Reading, Pennsylvania, and Lehigh Valley. In fact, Philadelphia Electric and U. G. I. were distinctly strong during the morning, large blocks of "P. X." being taken up to 17¼.

The Boston market opened weak, and during the early trading prices recorded some further decline. Around noon, however, there appeared to be a good demand for stocks at ruling prices, and the market gradually recovered. The close was steady.

Yesterday's transactions on the various out-of-town Exchanges, as reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES, were as follows:

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Aug.-Aiken E.& R.pf	72	72	72
25	Con. Power	92	92	92
90	Con. Power pf.	99½	99¼	99¼
100	Houston Oil pf.	58	58	58
65	Northern Central	130	129⅝	130
400	Seaboard Air Line	26	26	26
160	Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	61½	61	61½
400	Seaboard Co. com.	28	27½	28
975	United Rys.	19¼	19	19

BONDS.

$20,000	A. C. L. con. deb. 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾
5,000	City & Suburban 5s	105½	105½	105½
1,000	Con. Power 4½s	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
1,000	Con. Gas 4½s	97½	97½	97½
6,000	Fairmont Coal 1st 5s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1,000	G. B. S. Brewing inc.	5½	5½	5½
2,000	North Baltimore 5s	110	110	110
6,000	Norf. & Ports. T. 5s	88	88	88
2,000	Seaboard adj. 5s	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
90,000	United Rys. inc.	64⅞	64½	64½
6,000	United Rys. 4s	86¼	86	86
2,000	United Rys. fdg. 5s	87½	87½	87½
2,000	Un. Elec. L. & P.4½s	93½	93½	93½

BOSTON.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1	Boston Elevated	128½	128½	128½
10	Boston Suburban pf.	76¼	76¼	76¼
10	Boston & Albany	222¾	222	222¾
96	Boston & Maine	107	106	106
10	Boston & Wor. pf.	52	52	52
1	Con. & Mon., Class 4	160	160	160
100	Mass. Electric	22¾	22¼	22¼
104	Mass. Electric pf.	92	92	92
563	N. Y., N. H. & H.	141½	140	140
180	Union Pacific	184¾	183⅝	184
96	West End	90	90	90
5	West End pf.	105	105	105

TELEPHONES.

4,754	American	148⅝	147⅞	148¼
10	Cumberland	156⅜	156⅜	156⅜
25	Mexican pf.	6¼	6¼	6¼
15	New England	147⅜	147⅜	147⅜
10	Western	20	20	20
10	Western pf.	96½	96½	96½

MISCELLANEOUS.

50	Am. Agri. Chem.	57	57	57
55	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	103½	103	103½
66	Am. Sugar Ref.	119½	119½	119½
37	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	118¾	118	118
152	Am. Woolen	31¼	31	31¼
452	Am. Woolen pf.	94½	92¾	92¾
240	East Boston Land	10½	10¼	10¼
115	Eastern SS.	91¾	91¾	91¾
20	Georgia Ry.& Elec.pf.	93	93	93
49	General Electric	163	162¾	162¾
70	Mass. Gas	93¼	93⅜	93½
10	Mergenthaler	224¼	224¼	224¼
13	Pullman	162	162	162
160	Reece Buttonhole	15	14⅝	15
10	Rubber 1st pf.	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
15	Seattle Electric	111	111	111
195	Swift & Co.	102⅛	102	102
60	United Fruit	193⅝	193	193⅝
285	*United Shoe Machine	50	49⅝	49⅝
20	United Shoe Machine.	50½	50½	50½
12	*Un. Shoe Machine pf.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
4,508	U. S. Steel	78	77¼	77⅝
20	U. S. Steel pf.	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝

MINING.

95	Adventure	7	6⅝	6⅝
55	Algomah	10	10	10
2,510	Amalgamated	70⅛	69½	70⅛
325	American Zinc	20½	20½	20½
180	Arizona Com'l	17	17	17
150	Atlantic	6⅛	6 1-16	6 1-16
100	Boston Corbin	14½	14½	14½
90	Butte Coalition	19	19	19
323	Calumet & Arizona	59⅜	59½	59⅜
3	Calumet & Hecla	475	475	475
60	Chino Copper	24¼	24	24
100	Cons. Mercur	7c	7c	7c
282	Copper Range	62	61	61
1,635	East Butte	13⅜	13½	13½
414	Franklin	13	12⅝	13
925	Giroux	7 6 13-16	6 13-16	
110	Granby	42½	42¼	42½
1,505	Greene-Cananea	7⅞	7½	7⅞
233	Hancock	28½	28¼	28¼
40	Indiana	15⅝	15	15⅝
590	Inspiration Mining	9	9	9
5	Island Creek	39	39	39
165	Isle Royale	18	18	18
330	Kerr Lake	5 9-16	5½	5½
160	Keewenaw	3¼	3	3¼
355	Lake	37½	36⅜	36⅜
675	Mass.	9¼	9	9¼
15	Miami	22½	22¼	22½
20	Michigan	2½	2½	2½
175	Mohawk	52	50	50
45	Nevada	20	19⅞	20
505	Nipissing	10½	10½	10½
1,902	North Butte	34	33¼	33⅜
80	North Lake	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
50	Ojibway	7¼	7¼	7¼
950	Old Colony	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
60	Osceola	105	104	104
50	Parrot	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
40	Quincy	73¼	73	73
40	Ray Con.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
100	Santa Fe	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
449	Shannon	11¾	11¼	11¼
240	Shattuck Arizona	18¼	18¼	18¼
455	Superior & Boston	7⅝	7¼	7¼
17	Superior & Pittsburg	17¼	17	17¼
60	Trinity	4⅜	4¼	4¼
438	U. S. Smelting	39½	38½	38½
104	U. S. Smelting pf.	49¾	49	49
100	Utah Apex	3 3-16	3 3-16	3 3-16
160	Utah Con.	18¾	18½	18½
615	Utah Copper	50½	49½	50
65	Winona	8½	8¼	8¼
10	Wolverine	113	113	113

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. Agri. Chem. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾
20,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	91⅞	91¾	91⅞
1,000	A., G. & W. I. SS. 5s	71	71	71
10,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	97¾	97¾	97¾
1,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s, reg.	97½	97½	97½
2,000	C., R. & S. Y. 5s, 1915	101¾	101¾	101¾
1,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	100	100	100
4,000	United Fruit 4½s, 1923	96¾	96¾	96¾
2,000	Western T. & T. 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	11¼	11¼	11¼
10	American Can pf.	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
10	Am. Shipbuilding	68¼	68¼	68¼
100	Booth Fisheries	38½	38½	38½
10	Booth Fisheries pf.	62	62	62
40	Chi. Pneu. Tool	51¾	51	51
15	Chi. Rys. Series 3	9	9	9
25	Com. Edison	120	120	120
780	Illinois Brick	50½	50⅜	60
27	McCrum-Howell	50½	50½	50½
10	McCrum-Howell pf.	95½	95½	95½
381	Met. Elev. pf.	72⅝	72½	72⅝
320	Northwestern Elev.	28	27⅞	28
468	Northwest. Elev. pf.	68½	68½	68½
173	People's Gas	106	105⅝	105⅝
60	Quaker Oats	190	189	189
387	Sears-Roebuck	141½	140¾	141
15	South Side Elev.	77	77	77
20	Street's Stable Car.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
141	Swift & Co.	102	101¾	102
400	U. S. Steel	77⅛	77¼	77¼

BONDS.

$1,000	Chi. Rys. 4s B	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
1,000	Chi. Rys. 4s B	87	87	87
1,000	Chi. Rys. 4s B	87¼	87¼	87¼
2,000	Chi. Rys. 4s B	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
2,000	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1,000	Com. Edison 1st 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼
2,000	Chi. Rys. 4s B	87½	87½	87½
5,000	So. Side Elev. 4½s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4	American Gas	97¾	97¾	97¾
10	American Smelting	81½	81½	81½
270	Cambria Steel	45	44¾	44¾
415	Electric Storage	55¾	55	55
6	Fidelity Trust Co.	950	950	950
80	General Asphalt pf.	73½	73½	73½
1,716	Gen. Asphalt pf. war.	95	95	95
90	H. & B. T. pf.	14	14	14
233	Ins. Co. of N. A.	21	21	21
160	Lake Superior Corp.	26½	26½	26¼
21	Lehigh Nav.	88½	88½	88½
28	Lehigh Nav. 4 c	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
471	Lehigh Valley	89¼	88⅞	88⅞
50	Lehigh Valley tr. t. c.	9	9	9
70	Lehigh Valley pf. t. c.	23	23	23
20	Lit Bros.	16¼	16¼	16¼
100	P. R. T.	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
350	P. R. T. t. c.	19½	19¼	19⅜
2,135	Penn. R. R.	62 5-16	62	62¼
312	Phila. Co. pf.	44½	44½	44½
2,046	Phila Elec.	17¼	17⅛	17⅛
6	Phila. Trac.	86½	86½	86½
1,666	Reading	79½	79¼	79⅜
40	Southern Pacific	119	119	119
135	Southern Ry.	31	30¾	30¾
516	Tonopah Belmont	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
50	Tonopah Mining	5 15-16	5 15-16	5 15-16
519	United Gas Imp.	88⅝	88	88
10,958	U. S. Steel	78	77¼	77⅝
344	Union Traction	49¼	49	49

PITTSBURG.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
355	Crucible Steel	13	13	13
63	Crucible Steel pf.	82¼	82	82
25	Fireproofing	6¼	6⅛	6¼
25	Independent Brewing.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
235	Oklahoma Gas	58	57⅝	57⅝
25	Ohio Fuel Oil	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
20	Pitts. & Lake Erie	188	188	188
150	Pitts. Brewing	20	20	20
230	Pure Oil	9	9	9
215	River Coal pf.	32⅝	32½	32⅝
7,000	San Toy	34c.	32c.	34c.
10	U. S. Steel	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
102	Westingh. Airbrake	150	149⅞	150
130	Westingh. Elec.	38	38	38

BANKS.

10	Bank of Pitts. N. A.	114	114	114

BONDS.

$5,000	Pittsb. Brewing 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street.
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue,
New York.
LONDON 15 Cockspur St. 26 Old Broad Street. PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann
Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.
Administrator Guardian

SAVINGS BANKS.

Established 1827 Corner Pierrepont and Clinton Streets
Brooklyn Savings Bank
Interest at the rate of
4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM
will be credited to depositors July 1, 1911, (payable on and after July 20th,) on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
BRYAN H. SMITH, President.
EDWIN P. MAYNARD, Comptroller.
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Cashier.

The WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK
Broadway and Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn
Notice is hereby given that on and after the 20th day of July, 1911, a semi-annual interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT.
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum will be paid to all depositors in this bank, who, on the 1st day of July, 1911, may be entitled thereto.
Money deposited on or before July 10, 1911, will draw interest from July 1st.
E. B. TUTTLE, President.
WILLIAM F. BURNS, Cashier.
Bank Open Mondays until 7 P. M.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK
(Incorporated 1833)
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th Street.
TWO-RATE INTEREST-DIVIDEND.
SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1911.
On all sums from $5 to $3,000, to depositors entitled, to interest under the by-laws, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, on so much of every account as shall not exceed $1,000; and, at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on so much of every account as shall exceed $1,000, payable on and after July 17, 1911.
Deposits made on or before JULY 10 will draw interest from JULY 1.
JAMES QUINLAN, President.
CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. BACON, JR., } Secretaries.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, }

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS
74 and 76 Wall Street.
THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30th, 1911.
On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
Payable on and after Monday, July 17th, 1911.
DANIEL BARNES, President.
GEORGE M. HALSEY, Cashier.
WILLISTON H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
New York, June 8th, 1911.
Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
230 Fourth Avenue, June 15, 1911.
184TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Trustees has declared an interest dividend for the Six Months ending June 30, 1911, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upward entitled thereto, and payable on and after July 20, 1911. The dividend will be credited to depositors as principal July 1st, 1911. Deposits made on or before July 10, 1911, will draw interest from July 1st, 1911. WALTER TRIMBLE, President.
CHARLES A. SHERMAN, Secretary.
JAMES KNOWLES, Comptroller.

Union Dime Savings Bank
40th Street and 6th Avenue
Interest at 3½ per cent. per annum. Credited July 1. Payable July 20 or later. Money deposited on or before July 10 draws interest from July 1, 1911.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Treasurer.
WILLIAM G. ROSS, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership existing between LOUIS FRANKEL and LOUIS GRUMER, under the firm name of the NEW YORK SWISS EMBROIDERY CO., has this day been dissolved, and that the business will be continued by Louis Frankel under the same firm name. LOUIS FRANKEL.
Dated New York, June 20, 1911.

New York, June 15, 1911.
We hereby give notice that the firm of CHARLES D. FREEMAN & CO. is dissolved by mutual consent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of Freedman & Pikoe has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. J. Pikoe.

GOING TO JOIN JUDGE GARY.

President Farrell of Steel Corporation to Attend Brussels Conference.

President James A. Farrell of the United States Steel Corporation will attend the international steel conference at Brussels. He plans to sail on Tuesday, and will join Chairman Gary at the meeting which opens on July 5. His visit will be brief, it was said yesterday, and he is expected back at the Steel Corporation offices by July 14.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot.	5	6	Jackpot	4¾	..
Elkton	57¾	58½	McKinney	31½	37
El Paso	52	53	Old Gold	2¾	4¼
Findlay	3	5	Portland	98½	100
Gold Dollar.	10½	11	Vindicator.	78	80½
Isabella	9⅝	10	Jen. Samp.	9	10½

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Julia	.30
Alpha Con.	.03	Mexican	3.35
Andes	.15	Occidental Con.	.65
Best & Belcher	.38	Ophir	1.87½
Bullion	.10	Overman	.38
Caledonia	.44	Potosi	.25
Challenge Con.	.17	Savage	.19
Chollar	.10	Sag Belcher	.12
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.17½	Sierra Nevada	.42
Con. Imperial	.03	Union Con.	1.44
Gould & Curry	.18	Utah Con.	.09
Hale & Norcross	.18		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	6.07½	Comb. Fraction	.09
Jim Butler	.30	Florence	1.35
McNamara	.17	Goldf'd Con. M.	6.00
Midway	.17	Goldf'd Kewanaa.	.04
Montana	.75	Goldfield Merger.	.10
North Star	.15	Great Bend	.01
Tonopah Exten.	.95	Jumbo Exten.	.29
West End	.49	Lone Star	.01
GOLDFIELD.		Red Hills	.01
Atlanta	.11	Silver Pick	.04
Booth	.07	Nevada Hills	3.12½

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Franklin Society
The Franklin Society will pay the usual semi-annual cash dividend at the rate of Four and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all accounts of $10 to $5,000. This is the Society's
45th Consecutive Dividend.
SECURITIES—First Mortgage on dwellings in New York and vicinity, non-speculative, non-fluctuating.
Bank Department Supervision.
Even a dollar will open an account. Thousands of investors, large and small. Payments up to and including Monday, July 10th, earn from July 1st.
SIMPLE MAILING SYSTEM.
Begin now, or write for Booklet A.
THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS.
38 Park Row, New York.
4½ PER CENT

DIVIDENDS.

FOUNDED 1803
216th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend
THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York,
42 Wall Street.
June 22nd, 1911.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%,) free of tax, payable July 1st, 1911, to stockholders of record at the close of business this day.
JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

The Battery Park National Bank of New York
New York, June 22d, 1911.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent. (3%) on the capital stock of this Bank, payable July 1st, 1911.
Transfer Books will remain closed until that date.
EDWIN B. DAY, Cashier.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.
Philadelphia, June 21, 1911.
The Board of Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (or $2.50 per share) on its common stock to stockholders of record July 1, 1911; and a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (or $2.50 per share) on its preferred stock to stockholders of record July 1, 1911; both payable July 15, 1911.
Checks will be mailed.
J. M. BAXTER, Treasurer.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.
Five Per Cent. Adjustment Mortgage Gold Bonds.
The Semi-annual installments of interest on this Company's Adjustment Bonds, amounting to 2½% ($25.00) represented by Coupons Nos. 5 and 6 for $12.50 each, will be paid on and after August 1, 1911, at the office of Messrs. Blair & Co., No. 24 Broad Street, New York.
Seaboard Air Line Railway,
By D. C. PORTEOUS, Secretary.
New York, June 22, 1911.

SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK.
18 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors, the regular quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent. on the capital stock of this bank was declared, payable free of tax on July 1, 1911, to stockholders of record on June 26, 1911.
C. C. THOMPSON, Cashier.

The National Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
New York, June 22d, 1911.
The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three (3) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1911. The transfer books will be closed from June 22d, 1911, until July 1st, 1911.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

THE ALLIANCE REALTY COMPANY.
June 22, 1911.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a regular quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable July 15, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on July 5, 1911.
JOHN CARLSEN, Secretary.

LA ROSE CONSOLIDATED MINES CO.
165 Broadway, New York, June 19, 1911.
The Board of Directors has to-day declared a regular quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable July 20, 1911, to shareholders of record as of June 30, 1911. Transfer books will close June 30, 1911, and reopen July 18, 1911.
P. C. PFEIFFER, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Consolidated Stock Exchange Building Company,
36 Beaver Street, New York.
June 23d, 1911.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Consolidated Stock Exchange Building Company will be held at the office of the Company, 36 Beaver Street, New York City, on Monday, July 3d, 1911, at 3:30 P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Trustees to serve for the ensuing year.
J. E. LYNCH, Secretary.

The New York Times Weekly Financial Review gives valuable service to investors, bankers, and brokers. Reliable information on bonds, stocks, cotton, wheat, and metals. Full quotations of all securities dealt in on the Exchanges and the Curb. Every Monday. Mailed to

SPORTING NEWS

Continued from Page 9.

PLANT'S NEW ELENA WINS SECOND RACE

Schooner Yacht Defeats Irolita in Spring Cups Regatta of New York Yacht Club.

Close-hauled on the port tack in a fresh breeze from the southwest, and heeling but slightly under her great spread of canvas, Morton F. Plant's new schooner yacht Elena dashed across the finish line off Glen Cove yesterday the winner in her class in the New York Yacht Club's race for the Spring Cups by the small margin of eleven seconds. Boat for boat, she had defeated her opponent, E. W. Clark's Irolita, over the 28¼-mile course by 2 minutes 59 seconds actual time, but she was obliged to allow the Plant yacht 2 minutes 48 seconds.

Among those who watched the race there were many who declared that in a strong and steady breeze the Elena would probably have some trouble to defeat the old Queen, which has been renamed the Irolita. Yesterday's race was regarded as a fairly good light-weather test for these schooners.

At "eight bells," when the warning signal was set from the committee boat Edmund Moran, anchored off Nott's Point in Hempstead Bay, to mark the starting line, the scene was an inspiring one. While the seventeen yachts entered for the race, manoeuvring for positions in a light westerly breeze, approached the line the guests on board a score of steam and power yachts close by watched them with interest.

Commodore C. Ledyard Blair's big black steam yacht Diana, the flagship of the club, with a large party on board, anchored just before noon to the eastward of the line. Other steam yachts flying the pennant of the club accompanied the racing craft around the course. These included Rear Commodore George F. Baker, Jr.'s Viking, Walton Ferguson's Christabel, Grayton Ives's Vitesse, Charles T. Smithers's Carmina, Alphonse Alker's Florence, R. P. Doremus's Alisa Craig, W. McMaster Mills's Augusta II., Edmund Randolph's Ellen, W. L. Marshall's San Toy II., Mrs. Robert Black's Reposo II., R. Waverley Smith's Jane, and J. H. Brookfield's Blue Peter V.

Racing in the other classes was keen. George Scott's schooner Miladi, handled by young John Barr, made an excellent showing in her race against Robert Toland's Dervish, winning by 1 minute and 15 seconds elapsed and 10 minutes and 47 seconds corrected time. The Dervish flew a protest flag at the finish.

Daniel Bacon's sloop Avenger sailed a special race against the Irondequoit, and defeated her 2 minutes and 20 seconds sailing the 19¼-mile course, and in another special race between the Irondequoit and the Dorello the former was the winner by 2 minutes and 6 seconds. In the regular M Class C. C. Rumrill's Adventuress defeated the Irondequoit by 39 seconds.

A feature of the day's sport was the close racing in the P Class between the Corinthian, sailed by Colgate Hoyt, Jr.; the Cara Mia, sailed by Stuyvesant Wainwright, and the Windward, with R. A. Monks at the tiller. The Corinthian won by 42 seconds from the Windward and by 1 minute and 39 seconds from the Cara Mia.

The times taken at the eastern mark of the 19¼-mile course, Woolsey's Reef buoy, were: Avenger, 2:07:30; Adventuress, 2:12:42; Dervish, 2:13:42; Dorello, 2:14:12; Irondequoit, 2:14:25; Miladi, 2:15:37; Cara Mia, 2:28:01; Corinthian, 2:28:53; Windward, 2:32:09.

The Regatta Committee was H. de B. Parsons and C. Sherman Hoyt. The summary:

SCHOONERS—CLASSES A AND B.

Start, 12:10. Course, 28¼ miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Finish. H.M.S.	Time. H.M.S.
Elena, M. F. Plant	4:36:45	4:26:45
Irolita, E. W. Clark	4:39:44	4:29:44
Corrected Time—Elena, 4:21:01; Irolita, 4:21:12.		

SCHOONERS—CLASSES E AND F.

Start, 12:15. Course, 19¼ miles.

Miladi, George Scott	4:05:30	3:50:30
Dervish, Robert Toland	4:06:15	3:51:15
Corrected Time.—Miladi, 3:12:59; Dervish, 3:23:36.		

SLOOPS—CLASS L, SPECIAL.

Start, 12:20. Course, 19¼ miles.

Avenger, Daniel Bacon	3:42:17	3:22:17
Irondequoit, H. G. S. Noble	3:57:53	3:37:53
Corrected Time.—Avenger, 2:56:45; Irondequoit, 2:59:05.		

SLOOPS—CLASS M.

Start, 12:20. Course, 19¼ miles.

Irondequoit, H. G. S. Noble	3:57:53	3:37:53
*Adventuress, C. C. Rummell	3:52:37	3:32:37
Corrected Time.—Irondequoit, 2:29:05; Adventuress, 2:54:44.		

SLOOPS—CLASS N, SPECIAL.

Start, 12:20. Course, 19¼ miles.

Dorello, W. Barkle Henry	4:01:24	3:41:24
Irondequoit, H. G. S. Noble	3:57:53	3:37:53
Corrected Time.—Dorello, 2:57:59; Irondequoit, 2:59:05.		

SLOOPS—CLASS P.

Start, 12:25. Course, 19¼ miles.

Corinthian, S. C. Y. C.	4:16:45	3:51:45
Windward, R. A. Monks	4:17:27	3:52:27
Cara Mia, S. Wainwright	4:19:06	3:54:06

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB 30-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:30. Course, 19¼ miles.

Caprice, R. N. Ellis	4:26:03	3:56:03
Phryne, J. P. Morgan, Jr.	4:29:06	3:59:06
Nepsi, J. De Forest	4:29:19	3:59:19
Juanita, S. C. Hunter	4:29:49	3:59:49
Rowdy, H. S. Duell	4:30:51	4:00:51
Alera, J. W. Acker	4:33:01	4:03:01

The winners are: Classes A and B, Alena; E and F, Miladi; L, special, Avenger; M, Irondequoit; N, special, Dorello; Class P, Corinthian; New York Y. C. 30-footers, Caprice.

*Rated at top of class.

The Regatta Committee announced yesterday that the club's series races for the Sound Cups, the Huntington Cups, and the annual regatta, which were scheduled to be sailed off Huntington on July 6, 7, and 8, have been postponed to Sept. 6, 7, and 8, at the same place. On Saturday, July 8 there will be a special race off Glen Cove for the club's "thirties" and such others as want to race. The entries already include the Miladi, the Cygnet, the Irondequoit, and the Avenger. The start for the Brenton's Reef Cup race will be made off Brenton's Reef lightship on Monday, Aug. 14, and the Cape May Cup race on Sept. 4 off Ambrose Channel lightship. At the regular meeting held last night at the club, at which Commodore C. Ledyard Blair presided, four active, three navy, and one flag member were elected.

SMITH BEATS CLABBY.

Western Boxer in a Surprise Party at National Sporting Club.

Jeff Smith of Bayonne gave Jimmy Clabby, the Milwaukee welterweight, a big surprise in a ten-round bout at the National Sporting Club last night. Smith outpointed the boxer, who is just back from his trip to Australia and Europe, and gave him a bad bruising in the bargain. Clabby entered the fray with an air of supreme confidence, and looked upon his shorter opponent in the first few rounds with a bored look of disdain. Smith was able to reach his man effectively at long range and opened a bad cut near his right eye, which bled throughout the bout, and also had his nose somewhat battered.

Clabby was as quick as a cat and pummeled Smith's body hard when the men were at close quarters. Smith took the pounding on the body gamely and kept up a continual jabbing at Clabby's face. The bout was alive with action, and there wasn't a moment when the boxers weren't pegging away at each other at a rapid-fire pace.

Smith fared badly at Clabby's hands in the first few rounds because Clabby was on top of him continually, shooting short, jerky blows to his body and uppercutting to the jaw.

Later in the bout Smith blocked Clabby's infighting tactics by playing the same game, and during the last few rounds the boxers had their heads together, shooting their fists at each other like triphammers.

In the seventh and eighth rounds Smith forced the fighting and offset all of Clabby's attempts to score in the clinches. He had the Westerner's eye bleeding freely, and his jabs left their mark on his mouth and nose.

Clabby bored in aggressively in the ninth, but Smith whaled blows back at him as fast as they were sent over. Both boxers went at each other so fast in the clinches that many of the blows missed entirely. Clabby landed many a smash on Smith's body, but there wasn't much power behind the punches because Smith was never worried. Smith's blows were more hard and clean and he could have wrought a good deal more damage if he hadn't been too cautious.

TIME TRIALS ON HUDSON.

College Crews Favored with Good Weather and Water for Tests.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 22.—Good water conditions prevailed on the Hudson here this afternoon, and the five crews in training for next Tuesday's regatta were not slow to seize the opportunity offered for a hard row. The morning practice did not amount to much, for the water was still very rough, but in the evening the river had calmed down to a smooth surface, and all of the coaches sent out their crews for time trials. No times, however, were announced by any of the coaches.

The Pennsylvanians put in the hardest day, not only rowing over the course in the afternoon, but in the morning they were the only ones to tackle the rough water with any serious intent, and they surprised the other coaches by rowing a time trial in the choppy waves. Picking up their freshman eight at the two-mile mark in the morning row, the Quakers splashed down the course for a driving finish, and stopped rowing several seconds before the youngsters crossed the line.

The Cornell eights and fours were taken down stream by Coach Courtney in the afternoon, and, starting from a point below Milton, the 'Varsity eight was sent up stream with the tide on the first time row that Courtney has held in a week. The row started at thirty-six strokes to a minute, but this was quickly cut down to thirty-two, which pace they maintained until near the last quarter-mile. At the two-mile mark the eight picked up the freshman octet and the 'Varsity and first-year fours, and all of the Ithaca crews were in at the finish near the Cornell boathouse, the senior eight leading by a length. The men were all in good condition at the end of the hard pull, and Courtney seemed satisfied with the day's work, after waiting so long for just such conditions.

About the same sort of a schedule was run off by Jim Rice, who brought the Columbia 'Varsity eight down stream to the four-mile mark, below The Oaks, Cornell's quarters, and started the crew up the course, with the stop watch held on them. At the two-mile mark they picked up the freshmen and the four, who had been waiting for the first eight, and all three went from there up to the start of the course at a fast clip. The youngsters put up a scrappy row against the 'Varsity, and they were hardly a boat's length behind at the finish, and the time was exceptionally good. The four also showed improvement and gave a good exhibition in the finishing sprint of the crews. The 'Varsity octet was rowing thirty-four over most of the course and hit it up to thirty-eight on the finish.

Jim Ten Eyck took his Syracuse crews over about the same course that Courtney has mapped out for himself down by Milton, the only difference being that Ten Eyck's mark brings the finish near the bridge, where his boathouse is located. The 'Varsity was leading the freshmen with ease on the final spurt at the stroke of thirty-six, fairly low for the Orange crews, which usually row a high stroke. The freshmen from the Salt City are a husky set of oarsmen, weighing more than the Cornell or Columbia 'Varsity eights, but they seem to have great difficulty in keeping the shell on an even keel and roll around rather hopelessly.

The Wisconsin eights were the only crews taken over the course for a hard row against the tide. Harry Vail rowed them up rather early in the afternoon so as to catch the tide before it assumed its greatest strength, leaving the first-year eight to start along at the two-mile mark. When the Badger boats passed the three-mile mark the freshmen and 'Varsity were both rowing thirty-four, and the youngsters had gained a length and a half on the senior eight. A hard sprint at the finish, however, brought the 'Varsity up to a half-length behind their freshmen, but they were unable to completely overhaul the 1914 boat.

Wray Picks Harvard's "Four."

RED TOP, Conn., June 22.—Harvard's two eights got a hard tryout of five miles tonight from Coach Wray, and the first 'Varsity four was picked for its race with Yale, the second four being broken up and most of the men leaving for their homes. As selected, the four stands: Bow, Wiggins; No. 2, Trumbull; No. 3, Morgan; stroke, Waite, and coxswain, A. Abeles.

The two eights were taken upstream as far as Allans Point and return, a distance of five miles, a stroke of thirty-four being maintained both ways. On returning to quarters the freshman eight was taken in hand again by Wray, who ordered them to row downstream for half a mile and back. The two fours were left to themselves, and paddled about a mile and a half. With the exception of Balch, all the men are in excellent condition.

Yale Sprints Nearly a Mile.

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 22.—Both of Yale's eights rowed a mile upstream to-night, and for three-quarters of a mile on the return the men were sent at racing speed, the freshmen putting the stroke up to 37. Light work was done by the fours. The first 'Varsity four will probably row Harvard as boated to-night: Bow, Ives; No. 2, Oldenburg; No. 3, Mason; stroke, Howe, and coxswain, Wood. Lloyd Folsom, who was graduated Wednesday, has been appointed pilot of the Elihu Yale.

Westchester Wins Polo Match.

The second polo event for the Meadow Brook cups, played yesterday, was very interesting, and, if anything, more educational than the great combat of Wednesday. Much lower handicapped players were involved, as the Freebooters of Westchester and the Second New Havenites only aggregated sixteen goals for this special occasion, the Westchesters winning by 8 goals to 1½. The line-up:

WESTCHESTER FREEBOOTERS.	NEW HAVEN H.
N. L. Tilney,	J. C. Rathbone,
M. Robinson,	Charles Frick,
J. Watson Webb,	H. C. Holt,
L. J. Hunt.	T. Le Boutillier,

Goals—Westchester: Webb, (3,) Tilney, (3,) Hunt, (1;) less 1 for penalties. Total—8. New Haven: Holt, (1,) Rathbone, (2;) less 1½. Total—1½. Referee—Harry H. Holmes. Timekeeper—Phillip Fitzpatrick.

To-day the Great Neck first team (E. C. Cowdin, H. Hadden, J. B. Milburn, Jr., and one other) play the Meadow Brook Magpies, (Reynal, Belmont, Cheever, Cowdin, and W. Goadby Loew,) in the opening event for the Westbury challenge cups.

ON THE TENNIS COURTS.

Beals C. Wright made his bow in the metropolitan championship doubles yesterday of the tournament on the turf courts of the West Side Tennis Club. Wright had as his partner Nathaniel W. Niles, and the two were drawn in the first round of the paired event against Gustave F. Touchard and Lyle E. Mahan. The pairs made an excellent beginning through four games to two, all in the first set, when the rain caused all matches to be stopped for the day.

William A. Larned did not make his appearance in the doubles as had been scheduled. The other good match was that in which Otto H. Hinck and Harry Torrance, Jr., champions of New Jersey, defeated Arthur S. Cragin and Calhoun Cragin, 6—1, 8—6.

In the singles George C. Shafer won his place in the semi-final by defeating George M. Church by the score 7—5, 6—4. The result leaves Hall, Shafer, Inman, and Mathey in the semi-final round. The summary:

Men's Singles.—Fifth Round—G. G. Shafer defeated G. M. Church, 7—5, 6—4.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—A. S. Cragin and Calhoun Cragin defeated A. E. Thurber and W. H. Y. Hackett, 6—4, 7—5; G. C. Shafer and H. S. Charlock defeated G. S. Groebeck and partner, 6—4, 6—3, 6—3; F. H. Gates and Russell Gates defeated Skidmore and Carter by default; W. M. Washburn and G. A. L. Dionne defeated F. P. Fuller and partner, 6—2, 6—4.

Second Round—Dr. William Rosenbaum and B. M. Phillips defeated J. C. Tomlinson and partner, 6—0, 6—3; W. B. Washburn and G. A. L. Dionne defeated S. H. Voshell and F. C. Baggs, 6—4, 6—2; Dr. A. Stillman and Dr. Ewing Taylor defeated Dr. Janeway and M. Melbell, 8—6, 6—4; Harry Torrance, Jr., and Otto Hincke defeated A. S. Cragin and Calhoun Cragin, 6—1, 8—6.

Jeff Smith at Twentieth Century.

Jeff Smith of Bayonne, who fought Jimmy Clabby last night, was secured immediately after the bout by the Twentieth Century A. C. to box the best man obtainable in his class. Kid Henry of Albany has also been matched to box George Knockout Brown of Chicago in the same club. The return match between Ted Nelson of Australia and Sailor Burke will be staged by the club on June 30.

TRAVIS TURNS IN LOWEST GOLF SCORE

Qualifies in 148 Strokes, Leading All Contestants Easily in Apawamis Tournament.

By the margin of eight strokes Walter J. Travis of Garden City led Oswald Kirkby of Englewood, his closest rival in the 36-hole qualifying round of the invitation golf tournament on the links of the Apawamis Club yesterday. Travis returned a score of 148 and Kirkby 156. Other prominent golfers who qualified were Robert Hunter of Midlothian, the intercollegiate champion; Gardiner W. White of Oakland, Charles H. Seely of Wee Burn, an erstwhile metropolitan champion, and John M. Ward of Garden City.

The draw for the first match round in the leading sixteen has brought a number of strong players together in the same brackets, as may be seen by the following: Bowers vs. Travis, Ward vs. Houston, Conley vs. Morgan, White vs. Graham, Gwyer vs. Hunter, Wheeler vs. Eddy, Kirkby vs. McAdoo, McMurtrie vs. Seely.

A storm broke over the course and drenched many of the contestants. Travis finished a few minutes ahead of the rain, but Kirkby, White, Seely, Morgan, Ward, and in fact all the other favorites had to take a ducking. Bowers supplemented an 80 with an 86, but in this instance the elements were not at fault, for the Brooklawn man finished early.

C. W. Gordon of Brooklawn had the distinction of making the 537-yard seventeenth hole in 3. His second shot got him down the hill, and from there he holed out with a mashie.

The seventeenth hole cost Travis a 6 in the afternoon. Up to that point the Garden City veteran had been going along like a machine, and it looked as if he had a chance to tie the amateur record of the links of 71, held jointly by himself and Finlay S. Douglas. Travis's second shot was pulled, however, and as the ball brought up to a poor lie behind trees at the top of the hill he found it impossible to get home on his next stroke, though he tried to pull around the trouble. His partner, James D. Foot of the home club, never got going throughout the day, his putting in particular being unsteady. Travis's card follows:

Out	4	5	4	5	3	5	4	3	6—37
In	4	4	4	4	3	5	5	4	4—38—75
Out	4	4	4	4	3	5	5	3	5—37
In	4	4	2	4	5	4	3	6	4—36—73—148

The scores:

First Sixteen.—W. J. Travis, Garden City, 148; Oswald Kirkby, Englewood, 156; F. S. Wheeler, Apawamis, 158; J. J. T. McMurtrie, Apawamis, 159; C. H. Seely, Apawamis, 162; R. E. Hunter, Midlothian, 163; W. F. Morgan, Jr., Baltusrol, 163; S. J. Graham, Greenwich, 164; S. D. Bowers, Brooklawn, 166; L. P. Gwyer, Siwanoy, 166; D. W. Houston, Jr., Princeton, 166; Gardiner White, Oakland, 166; John M. Ward, Garden City, 167; F. H. McAdoo, Ardsley, 168; H. L. Conley, Siwanoy, 168; C. P. Eddy, Ridgewood, 168.

Second Sixteen.—J. A. Tyng, Baltusrol, 169; H. L. Downey, Calgary, Canada, 169; E. H. Hart, Wykagyl, 170; C. H. Zimmerman, New Haven, 170; G. E. Morse, Apawamis, 171; Arthur Yauch, Englewood, 171; Dr. U. S. Adams, Apawamis, 172; C. S. Kellogg, Essex County, 172; G. B. Adams, Baltusrol, 172; Seney Plummer, Apawamis, 172; Ralph Carroll, Greenwich, 173; H. V. Gaines, Wykagyl, 173; W. H. Pool, Apawamis, 174; M. G. Condon, Wykagyl, 174; W. W. Taylor, Ardsley, 174; I. W. Edginton, Jr., St. Andrew's, 174.

Third Sixteen.—J. Stearns, Jr., Princeton, 175; E. M. Marston, Cranford, 175; W. K. Gillett, Wykagyl, 176; R. P. Carter, Dunwoodie, 176; M. Malloy, Garden City, 177; H. V. Swords, Jr., Oakland, 177; R. J. Trevorrow, Powelton, 177; A. E. Bieling, Baltusrol, 178; J. C. Punderford, Fox Hills, 178; James D. Foot, Apawamis, 179; F. A. Moore, Apawamis, 179; Dr. A. T. Haight, Wykagyl, 180; F. B. McLane, Wykagyl, 180; B. Meyer, Apawamis, 180; Z. T. Miller, Dunwoodie, 179; G. B. Clark, Dunwoodie, 180.

Fourth Sixteen.—O. E. Carlson, Siwanoy, 180; G. W. Fairchild, Manhattan, 180; D. Edwards, Apawamis, 180; W. A. Pratt, Apawamis, 180; C. G. Waldo, Brooklawn, 181; E. Quincy, Essex County, 181; Maturin Ballou, Apawamis, 181; F. B. Lally, Apawamis, 182; J. H. Slater, Fox Hills, 182; F. V. Sullivan, Ridgewood, 182; Luther Loomis, Apawamis, 182; C. M. Relyea, Wykagyl, 182; F. S. McLaughlin, Scarsdale, 182; J. Soutter, Apawamis, 183; Henry Wilder, Apawamis, 183; W. D. McDonald, Wee Burn, 183.

JERSEY TOURING LICENSES.

Commissioner Smith Makes Plain His Position.

Horace A. Bonnell, Treasurer of the American Automobile Association, and J. B. R. Smith have been engaged in a lively controversy over the withdrawal of eight-day touring licenses from non-reciprocating States. Commissioner Smith sent an open letter to Mr. Bonnell, who is also Secretary of the Automobile Clubs of New Jersey, charging the latter with at one time favoring the course Smith is now pursuing. He further declared that as far as he was concerned the rule would be enforced until the laws were changed or the reciprocity was established between New Jersey and New York, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, which are the States affected.

"My position," declared Commissioner Smith, "is that touring New Jersey motorists are entitled to the same special privileges in other States which our State affords to non-resident tourists, and that if other States refuse to extend at least equal privileges New Jersey is entitled to, it is the duty of the State Department to collect from residents of such States full fees. The clear purpose of our tourists law is reciprocal, and I would not be true to my official trust nor to the rights of New Jersey motorists if I did not administer the law in that spirit."

AVIATION PILOT LICENSES.

District Representatives Selected to Pass Upon Tests.

Special arrangements have been made for aviators to procure pilots' licenses outside of the metropolitan district. At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the New Aero Club of America yesterday, the following were appointed to pass on aviators' license test: J. A. Plew, President of the Aero Club of Illinois; Harold F. McCormick and Messrs. Mudd and Sexton, for Chicago and district; Henry A. Wise Wood, for Boston and district, and A. Holland Forbes for Connecticut. It is expected that the new move will facilitate the issuing of licenses.

Alan R. Hawley and Charles Jerome Edwards were appointed delegates from the Aero Club to take charge of the international balloon championship elimination trials at Kansas City July 10. The newly appointed delegates will leave for Kansas City the latter part of next week.

In future members of clubs affiliated with the Aero Club of America will receive the privileges of the Aero Club upon presentation of their club membership card. The sleeping rooms at the Aero Club will be furnished at once for occupancy by visiting aviation club members.

Smith vs. Murphy To-night.

Two of the cleverest lightweight boxers in the East, Young Sammy Smith of Philadelphia and Eddie Murphy of Boston, will come together to-night at the Twentieth Century A. C., and the bout promises to be one of the best seen in New York in many weeks. The pair clashed at the Armory A. A. in Boston a short time ago, and Murphy was awarded the decision after twelve exceedingly fast rounds. Smith's ability as a boxer is well known to New Yorkers, as he has figured in many bouts in this city. Murphy is little known, except by reputation, but the fact that he has a victory over Smith to his credit stamps him as being in the top-notch division of clever lightweights. The winner has been promised a match with Matt Wells, the English champion. In case of a draw the club proposes to match Smith with Jack Britton and Murphy with Wells. A semi-final of six rounds and three four-round preliminaries will precede the main event.

Physical Examination for Boxers.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 22.—Hereafter all contestants in boxing bouts and wrestling matches in the State will have to undergo a physical examination. A bill passed by the Senate provides that such matches may be held throughout the State on sanction being given by the local authorities, but that a physical examination under the direction of the police must first be satisfactorily passed by the contestants.

BEACHEY'S DARING FLIGHT.

Aviator Will Fly Over Niagara Falls and Through the Gorge.

A dangerous and a most thrilling aeroplane flight will be made by Lincoln Beachey in a Curtiss biplane at Niagara Falls either on Tuesday or Wednesday of next week. On one of these days, depending upon the choice of the aviator and the weather conditions, Mr. Beachey will fly directly over the Canadian Falls at a very low altitude and down into the gorge and under the bridge leading across the gorge from the Canadian to the American side. He will continue his flight down the gorge as far as his discretion dictates. Those who are familiar with the work of Beachey during the last few months believe that he will not be content until he has flown the entire length of the gorge, over the rapids and whirlpool, as far as Lewiston.

SONDER YACHT BIBELOT WINS

All of American Boats at Kiel Have Won in International Regatta.

KIEL, Germany, June 22.—The American yacht Bibelot easily won the third of the series of international yacht races for sonder-class boats to-day. The American Beaver was second and the German Seehund III. finished third. The American Cima and the German Tilly XIV. finished in the order named. The German Wannsee broke a gaff and did not start.

The Bibelot is owned by Harry Payne Whitney of the New York Yacht Club and R. W. Emmons of the Eastern Yacht Club. Each of the American yachts has won a race.

The only real contest was for third place, the Seehund III. winning over the American for this place by half a second. No times were announced.

BEHIND TELEPHONE SCHEME.

It Is F. M. Delano of Detroit Who Seeks Franchise of Brooklyn A. D. T.

Brooklyn men interested in the report that Western interests were seeking the franchise of the American District Telegraph Company of Brooklyn with a view to establishing a rival telephone system in this city learned yesterday that F. M. Delano of Detroit is the man who has offered $80,000 for the stock of the company.

It could not be learned who Mr. Delano is representing in the negotiations. There was a belief in Brooklyn, however, that he had obtained options on the stock with the idea of interesting a group of capitalists in the possibilities of the franchise for telephone business. Mr. Delano is said to have been active in establishing many telephone systems in this country and in South America.

An officer of the New York Telephone Company said that his company was not interested in the reported deal. He doubted that the Brooklyn company's franchise, which was obtained many years ago, covered the telephone business. The telephone people seemed to think that if the franchise was as broad as it is said to be the owner could easily get more than $80,000 for it.

KING STAYS WITH COTTON MEN

Exchange Superintendent Induced to Withhold Resignation and Take a Vacation.

Col. William V. King, Superintendent of the Cotton Exchange, has changed his plan of seeking rest by retirement and will withdraw his resignation, accepting a three months' vacation which the Board of Managers of the Exchange has offered him.

Mr. King, who is a former President of the Exchange, has been its Superintendent since 1898. He sent in his resignation early in the Spring, but the retiring officers refused to act on it. The new officers elected early this month induced him to take the rest he seeks on a vacation.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Prices Steady in Paris and Stronger in Berlin.

PARIS, June 22.—Trading was dull, but prices were steady on the Bourse to-day.

Three per cent. rentes, 95 francs 27½ centimes for the account.

Exchange on London, 25 francs 30½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, June 22.—Prices were stronger on the Boerse to-day. The strength was mainly due to Chairman Gary's statement about steel trade conditions in the United States.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 42½ pfennigs for checks.

Money, 3½ per cent.

Private discount rate, 3⅝ per cent.

BANK OF FRANCE.

PARIS, June 22.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation decreased	34,625,000
Treasury deposits increased	77,500,000
General deposits increased	8,775,000
Gold in hand increased	11,075,000
Silver in hand increased	2,300,000
Bills discounted increased	75,000
Advances decreased	5,250,000

Foreign Public Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
German Government 3½s	93	94
German Government 3s	83¼	84¼
Prussian consol 4s	101¾	102¾
Bavarian Government 4s	101	102
Saxony Government 3s	82½	83½
Hamburg Government 3s	82	83
City of Berlin 4s	100¼	100¼
City of Cologne 4s	99¾	100¾
City of Augsburg 4s	99½	100½
City of Munich 4s	99¾	100¾
City of Frankfort-on-Main 3½s	92½	93½
City of Vienna 4s	95¼	96¼
Mexican Government 5s	98½	99¼
Russian Government 4s	91½	92½

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Following is the forecast for the cotton and grain States for Friday and Saturday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau:

North Carolina—Fair in eastern, local showers in western portion Friday. Saturday fair; light to moderate winds, mostly southwesterly.

South Carolina and Georgia—Unsettled Friday. Saturday generally fair; light to moderate south to southwest winds.

Florida—Generally fair Friday and Saturday, except occasional showers in extreme northwest portion; light to moderate variable winds.

Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana—Showers Friday. Saturday generally fair; light to moderate variable winds.

Eastern Texas—Unsettled Friday; showers in eastern portion. Saturday generally fair; moderate southeast to south winds on the coast.

Western Texas—Fair Friday and Saturday.

Utah—Unsettled Friday; local showers and cooler at night or Saturday.

Oklahoma—Generally fair Friday and Saturday; warmer Friday.

Arkansas—Unsettled and somewhat warmer Friday; Saturday probably fair.

Tennessee—Unsettled Friday; warmer in western portion. Saturday fair.

Kentucky—Fair; continued warm Friday and Saturday.

Ohio—Fair; continued warm Friday and Saturday; light to moderate west to southwest winds, becoming variable.

Indiana and Illinois—Fair; continued warm Friday and Saturday; light to moderate southerly winds.

Lower Michigan—Continued warm in southern, unsettled in northern, Friday, followed by showers and cooler in afternoon or night and probably Saturday; fair Saturday in southern portion; light to moderate variable winds.

Upper Michigan—Unsettled Friday; showers in afternoon or night and probably Saturday; cooler Friday in eastern and southern portions; light to moderate variable winds.

Wisconsin—Fair, continued warm, Friday; local showers and somewhat cooler at night or Saturday; moderate southerly winds, becoming variable.

Minnesota—Showers and cooler Friday in western, and Friday afternoon or night in eastern portion. Saturday, generally fair; moderate, variable winds.

Iowa—Fair, continued warm Friday and Saturday, except probably local showers and somewhat cooler Friday or Friday night in extreme northern portion.

Missouri—Fair Friday; warmer in southern portion. Saturday, fair, continued warm.

North Dakota—Unsettled and warmer Friday; showers at night or Saturday.

South Dakota—Unsettled Friday; probably showers and somewhat cooler in eastern portion. Saturday, generally fair.

Nebraska—Fair, continued warm, Friday and Saturday, except probably local showers and somewhat cooler Friday in extreme northern portion.

Kansas—Generally fair, continued warm, Friday and Saturday.

TO HANDLE SECURITIES.

Company with $10,000,000 Capital to be Formed by National City Bank.

The National City Bank has under consideration a plan for the formation of a security holding company as an adjunct to its regular business. While none of the officers of the institution was willing to discuss it yesterday, it was reported in well-informed quarters that the plan is likely to follow closely the lines of the First Securities Company, organized in 1908 by the First National Bank to take over its security holdings and to handle banking operations other than those specifically provided for in the charters of National banks.

The First National Bank, which is capitalized at $10,000,000, declared a 100 per cent. dividend, and as the holding company is also capitalized at $10,000,000 this allowed the bank's stockholders to take up the stock of the new company. It was said yesterday that the National City Bank's security company would also be capitalized at $10,000,000 and that the bank's stockholders would be enabled to take up the holding company's stock by the payment of a 40 per cent. cash dividend on their shares.

The First National Bank of Chicago is another institution which has found it advantageous to create a separate organization to handle some of its special interests.

The National City Bank has a capitalization of $25,000,000 and in its statement of June 7 reported security holdings of $43,872,000.

It has an active bond department and was in fact one of the largest bidders for the new Panama 3s, having offered bids for the entire $50,000,000. Besides doing a large foreign business, it has an immense aggregate of depcsits from interior banks, with which class of institutions it has more extensive relations than any other bank in the city.

At the date of the bank's report to the Controller of the Currency on the call of June 7 it had total resources of nearly $307,000,000. Its surplus is $30,000,000 and undivided profits are $4,705,858. Its individual deposits amounted to $112,990,537 on June 7 and its deposits from other banking institutions amounted to nearly $109,000,000.

PANAMA BONDS LISTED.

New Issue of 3 Per Cents on Stock Exchange on "When Issued" Contracts.

The new Panama 3 per cent. bonds were admitted to listing on the Stock Exchange yesterday, contracts being made "when issued," and the bonds sold made a total of $570,000 at 103 and 102⅞, the latter the closing price. The Government printing office has already prepared the bonds and the actual paper securities will be available after July 1, when the payments of the successful bidders may first be made. Payments may be made any time from July 1 to July 15 at the option of the buyers.

Before the bonds were put on the Stock Exchange, which was shortly after the opening of the morning session, the Curb brokers reported transactions of $650,000 at prices ranging from 102⅞ to 103¼. The latter figure, however, was for single bonds. A. B. Leach & Co., who, in combination with Harvey Fisk & Son, were successful bidders for $10,000,000 of the bonds at 102.77, announced yesterday that they were offering the issue to the public "at the market." It was said by a representative of the firm after the close of the Stock Exchange yesterday afternoon that the market was 103. The last price on the Stock Exchange was 102⅞.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
2d week June..	$76,200	$52,609	$23,349
July 1-June 14.	4,284,327	4,013,588	270,739

AMERICAN RAILWAYS CO.—

Month of May..	354,617	335,207	19,410
July 1-May 31.	3,667,416	3,448,024	219,392

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

2d week June..	580,607	619,972	*39,365
July 1-June 14.	30,961,530	29,930,899	1,050,632

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—

2d week June..	164,606	179,646	*15,040
July 1-June 14.	8,773,316	8,642,845	130,471

*Decrease.

CENTRAL NEW ENGLAND for the quarter ended March 31—

	1911.	1910.	1909.
Total oper. rev.	732,371	683,904	591,598
Total oper. exp.	425,042	379,687	361,455
Net oper. rev..	307 328	304,216	230,143
Taxes accrued..	57,000	29,500	16,800
Operating inc..	250,328	274,716	218,343
Non-oper. inc..	15,771	18,971	17,572
Gross income...	266,100	293,687	230,915
Total deduc. fr. gross income..	420,199	93,819	114,935
Net corp. inc...	154,099	200,867	115,979

LEHIGH VALLEY for May—

Gross	3,519,574	3,180,860	2,830,846
Expenses & tax.	2,161,319	2,033,764	1,777,163
Net	1,358,255	1,146,596	1,053,183
11 mos. gross...	33,999,731	32,915,051	30,211,283
Expenses & tax.	22,848,959	21,014,748	20,024,901
11 mos. net.....	11,150,772	11,900,303	10,186,381

Miscellaneous Earnings.

ATLANTIC CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY—

Month of May.	1911.	1910.	Increase.
Gross earnings..	32,351	28,312	4,039
Net earnings...	16,636	15,162	1,474
Sur. after chgs.	9,833	9,720	113

Twelve months ended May 31.

Gross earnings..	393,932	336,210	57,722
Net earnings...	209,759	180,629	29,130
Sur. after chgs.	140,682	116,043	24,639

CANTON ELECTRIC COMPANY—

Month of May.			
Gross earnings..	20,877	19,824	1,053
Net earnings...	10,484	9,204	1,280
Sur. after chgs.	5,780	5,961	809

Twelve months ended May 31.

Gross earnings..	294

COMMODITY MARKETS.

WHEAT.—The market was very strong during the morning, with Minneapolis displaying greatest excitement and advance. The market there gained nearly 2 cents a bushel, and Winter wheat markets gained from ½ to 1c. New crop deliveries showed most advance everywhere, owing to the reports of damage. The news was largely confirmation of previous statements sent in regarding South Dakota. There seems to be the most pronounced pessimism regarding the South Dakota crop, and it is claimed that rains will make no difference in the result; nevertheless, when more unsettled weather conditions were predicted, and some showers were reported, the market promptly lost a cent a bushel. Weather conditions are still the dominant factor in the market. A break in the Spring wheat drought is earnestly to be desired. The weather map showed rains all through the Manitoba districts, low barometer from the Dakotas westward, with scattered showers; low barometer all along the Rocky Mountain slope, with good general rains in the cotton States giving some hope that these areas of precipitation would work together and bring rain in the needing sections. There were increased offerings of new wheat reported. Cash demand is slow, exporters are not in the market, and flour interest is almost at a standstill. The large stocks at Chicago are not disappearing. Weather conditions were favorable for Winter wheat harvest. Some disappointment in yields is reported, but not serious. Cash wheat was inactive, No. 2 red quoted at 97¾c; No. 1 Northern, $1.06; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.03¾.

CORN.—Excited buying carried the corn market up about a cent a bushel early. The advance was accompanied by very general claims of serious conditions on account of the dry, hot weather over a greater portion of the corn country; nevertheless very few reports indicate any serious damage as yet, but nearly all agree as to the necessity of rain. The damage to oats and hay, and the great advance in oats, were again bullish influences. On the prediction of rains and cooler, the market lost all the advance, closing at a small net loss for the day. Cash corn was inactive, with No. 2 quoted at 63¾c, free on board.

OATS.—Further violent advance was seen, prices gaining 1½ to 1⅝c early, touching new high levels, and making advances of 14 to 15c per bushel from the low of the Spring. The advance in the market has been nearly 50 per cent., taking Western prices as a basis. Further acute damage reports were in circulation, and the most pessimistic utterances are heard regarding the situation. After midday, however, on the predictions of unsettled conditions, showers and coolers, the early advance was lost, but the close was at a small net gain. Cash oats were quoted: Standards, 48c; No. 2 white, 48½c; No. 3 white, 47½c.

PROVISIONS.—Trade in hog products was quiet, with prices slightly easier. Hog receipts were more moderate, amounting to 68,000 at all points, with prices unchanged to 5c up. Packing for the week was 665,000, against 490,000 last year, and since March 1 8,775,000, a gain of 2,560,000 over a year ago.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	97⅝	96⅝	96⅞	97¼
September	97½	96⅝	96⅞	96⅞
December	..	..	99¼	99
Corn—				
July	..	..	63¼	62¼
September	..	..	65	64½
December	..	..	66⅛	66¾
Oats—				
July	48½	48¼	47⅝	47
Lard—				
Spot	..	..	8.30@8.40	8.30
July	..	..	8.32@8.45	8.35
September	..	..	8.53@8.60	8.35
November	..	..	8.25@8.35	8.55
January	..	..	8.10@8.30	8.20

CHICAGO MARKET.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	91	89⅜	90	90¾
September	91¼	90¼	90½	90½
December	93⅞	92⅞	93½	92⅝
Corn—				
July	58⅞	57⅝	57⅝	57⅜
September	60⅝	59⅛	59¼	59⅝
December	60⅛	58¼	58⅝	58⅞
Oats—				
July	43⅜	42¼	42⅜	42⅝
September	44⅝	43⅜	43¼	43¼
December	46	45	45¼	44⅞
Lard—				
July	8.35	8.25	8.25	8.32½
September	8.50	8.40	8.40	8.47½
December	8.25	8.17½	8.17½	8.20
Ribs—				
July	8.45	8.40	8.40	8.45
September	8.52½	8.42½	8.42½	8.47½
January	7.87½	7.80	7.85	7.90
Pork—				
July	15.80	15.65	15.65	15.80
September	15.70	15.62½	15.62½	15.50

COTTONSEED OIL.

For a time there was a continued absence of pressure, but on the advance offerings became more plentiful and a partial reaction ensued. There appears to be a disposition to await the outcome of the early July deliveries, while the situation of the lard and the corn markets tends to have a slight sympathetic effect. In reflection of generally favorable conditions in the cotton belt, however, new crop months are quiet and show but little resiliency, although it is believed that there has been considerable buying recently for the account of refiners, who have been unable to operate except to a very unimportant degree in new crop crude. Future quotations:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.28@6.45	6.28
June	..	..	6.29@6.39	6.28
July	6.36	6.32	6.32@6.33	6.31
August	6.44	6.43	6.42@6.43	6.40
September	6.47	6.44	6.45@6.46	6.42
October	6.19	6.19	6.17@6.19	6.16
November	..	..	5.82@5.85	5.82
December	5.82	5.82	5.81@5.83	5.80
January	..	..	5.81@5.86	5.81

COTTON.

The market continues under the influence of generally favorable weather conditions, and it therefore appears difficult to awaken bullish entnusiasm, which was so pronounced several days ago. There has been a great deal of liquidation, and bearish opinions are receiving some modification owing to the extent of the decline, and due to a belief that around the thirteen-cent level buying by trade interests will again be manifested, while the supposition that the demand for cotton will be good during the next season is ever before the trade.

Nevertheless, operators realize that the plant, excepting for scattered localities in Texas and Oklahoma, has received the advantage of very beneficial rains, and at to date indications are for this probable required yield materializing, although naturally optimistic views may be altered by the developments later in the season. In the meanwhile, the undertone is heavy, and although during yesterday's session there was liberal buying by spot interests, partly credited to trade account, offerings were plentiful with an increase in the amount of cotton for sale on the bulges, the incentive for new buying being small.

Owing to the weakness on the curb late Wednesday, and the New Orleans market's losses, the opening declines of 5 to 10 points were not unexpected. There was short covering by recent sellers, which was prompted by predictions of warm and generally fair weather in the Western belt, but later, on private reports of showers in parts of Texas and Oklahoma, localities where rain is most desired, the market again became reactionary, subsequently closing at practically the low point.

Near positions showed some hesitation toward following the downward movement of the new crop months. This would seem to indicate that control has not as yet passed from powerful interests, although it is believed that commitments are being steadily reduced. Doubtless other factors in the steadiness of these options is the improved demand from spot sources and the disparity existing when compared with Southern spot markets. This latter feature precludes the possibility of important shipments to be applied on the July contract for delivery, unless a readjustment of differences occurs.

Warehouse stocks at present aggregate to approximately 103,000 bales, against 107,000 June 1, and 125,000 last year. Southern spots yesterday were generally unchanged, and locally the spot market was quiet at 10 points decline. Middlings quoted at 15.20. Future prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	14.65@14.67	14.69
July	14.80	14.67	14.70@14.71	14.74
August	14.66	14.46	14.54@14.55	14.57
September	13.50	13.36	13.36@13.37	13.44
October	13.15	13.01	13.02@13.03	13.12
November	13.01	13.00	13.00@13.01	13.11
December	13.15	13.03	13.03@13.04	13.13
January	13.14	13.01	13.01@13.02	13.12
March	13.20	13.09	13.09@..	13.19
May	13.21	13.13	13.14@13.16	13.23

Market barely steady at 3 to 11 points decline.

COFFEE.

Coffee was more active, with total sales of 61,000 bags. The near months were 3 points lower at the close, while sellers of July in many instances bought late months, and those positions closed 4 points higher. Havre closed at a net advance of ¼f, while Hamburg was unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower. Rio advanced 50 reis and Santos was unchanged to 50 reis higher. Spot coffee, Rio No. 7, 12¾c. Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	10.84@10.87	10.87
July	10.89	10.85	10.87@10.89	10.90
August	..	..	10.88@10.90	10.86
September	10.79	10.76	10.78@10.79	10.76
October	..	..	10.64@10.68	10.60
November	..	..	10.62@10.63	10.58
December	10.59	10.58	10.59@10.60	10.55
January	..	..	10.59@10.60	10.55
February	..	..	10.59@10.60	10.55
March	10.59	10.56	10.59@10.60	10.55
April	10.60	10.60	10.59@10.60	10.55
May	10.58	10.58	10.60@10.61	10.55

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The Consular and Trade Report will note the following foreign trade opportunities. Further information regarding these may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving ahe number of item referred to.

6,918. REVOLVING AND TILTING CHAIR MOVEMENTS AND COAT HANGERS.—An American Consular officer in England has forwarded to the Bureau of Manufactures the name of a firm in his district desiring an illustrated catalogue from American manufacturers of iron movements for revolving and tilting chairs, also from makers of coat and trouser hangers.

6,919. ROCK DRILLING MACHINERY.—A railway official in Canada informs an American Consul that he desires information regarding rock drilling machinery. The Consul suggests that manufacturers in this line send descriptive catalogues to the address on file in the Bureau of Manufactures.

6,920. EQUIPMENTS FOR COLLEGE BUILDINGS.—An American Consular officer in Turkey reports that three dwelling houses, one school building, one Y. M. C. A. building, one infirmary, and one engineering building are about to be erected in connection with an American college in that country. Some of these structures have been started and others will be erected in the course of the year. For these buildings the following articles of American make are wanted: Plumbing and sanitary material, steel columns, roofing, doors, windows, hardware (locks,) hospital equipment, school furniture, beds, two or three pool or billiard tables, and material for a bowling alley.

6,921. AGENCY FOR AMERICAN HARDWARE IN ENGLAND.—A party in England informs an American Consul that he is desirous of securing the agency for the Midlands of American hardware houses. The applicant is at present the Midland representative of an English firm dealing in gas mantles, and is prepared to furnish references.

HOME TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Further information regarding the following home trade opportunities may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of item referred to.

245. ARMY SUBSISTENCE STORES.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of the Purchasing Commissary, U. S. A., 263 Summer Street, Boston, until 11 A. M. June 21, for furnishing and delivering on or before July 3 the following subsistence stores: Dried codfish, pickled mackerel, canned salmon, hard bread, cornmeal, baking powder, baked beans, rice, hominy, potatoes, onions, prunes, evaporated apples and peaches, canned peaches and pears, coffee, tea, vinegar, cucumber pickles, pepper, lard, butter, syrup, extracts of lemon and vanilla, soap, candles, toilet paper, salt, apple butter, apples, apricots, bacon, ham, candy, cheese, clothesline, clothespins, sweet corn, crackers, currants, macaroni, mustard, needles, rolled oats, olive oil, raisins, sausage, squash, talcum powder, tapioca, smoking tobacco, towels, and witch hazel.

246. PANAMA CANAL SUPPLIES.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at the office of the general purchasing officer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, not later than 10:30 A. M., July 24, for furnishing, free of charges, on dock at either Colon or Ancon, spillway gates and caissons, (also erect same,) foot bridges for spillways, rising stem gate valves, lower guard gate valves, lateral culvert valves, bulkhead gates, and screens for the lock culverts, castings, &c., to form the gate seats in spillways; roller trains and sealing devices for the rising stem gate valves for the locks; roller trains and sealing devices, rocker bearings and gate rollers for stony gates at spillways, and railings for spillways. (Circular No. 636.)

CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Page, J.—Litigated motions. 1—In re O'Connell. 2—In re Beatty. 3—In re Burfiend. 4—Sawyer v. Sawyer. 5—Rouquette v. N Y Taxicab Co. 6—Archer v. Archer. 7—Albany Sav Bank v. Abelman. 8—Mount Morris Bk v. Banks. 9—Lenzora v. Malewitz. 10—Schlesinger v. Main Realty Co. 11—McNulty v. McNulty. 12—Schley v. Schley. 13—Simberland v. Simberland. 14—McCargo v. Jerzens. 15—Rosenthal v. Rosenthal. 16—Williamson v. British Col Copper Co. 17, 18—Fryer v. Enterprise Coal Co. 19—Elliott v. Guardian Trust Co. 20—Lang v. N Y Mail Co. 21—Cugell v. Post & McCord. 22—Froelich v. Cheesebugh Bldg Co. 23—Burke v. Fisher Co. 24—Moller v. Taylor. 25—Gacser v. Hudson Mfg Co. 26—Bertsche v. City of N Y. 27—Moran v. same. 28—Adams v. same. 29—Unterberger v. Heymann. 30—Bowery Bank v. Hart. 31—Goss v. Williams Eng & Con Co. 32—Schuhose v. Schuhose. 33—Turner v. Turner. 34—Pananlias v. Sigrist. 35—Essayan v. Essayan. 36—Boisse v. Dailey. 37—Setteducati v. Deyanuita. 38, 39—Maciejewski v. Maciejewski. 40—Innes v. Fuller Co. 41—Johns v. Crane. 42—Greene v. Greene. 43—Dooley v. Raymond. 44—Newhouse v. Levinson. 45—City of N Y v. Clarke. 46—In re Solomon. 47—In re Theiss. 48—Kiley v. Galiani. 49—Nottes v. Nottes. 50—Park v. Doherty. 51—Herzig v. Herzig. 52, 53—Burnham v. Burnham. 54—Rosenbaum v. Silverman. 55—Wilson v. Hand. 56—In re Hotchkiss. 57—Lilienthal v. Lilienthal. 58—Bisco v. Bisco. 59—People v. Friedman. 60—Bourne v. Bourne. 61—Jones v. Warner. 62, 63—Burnham v. Burnham. 64—Sunnwalt Ice and Coal Co v. Knick Ice Co. 65, 66, 67—Eisenberg v. Deutsch. 68—Di Franco v. Di Franco. 69—35% Auto Supply Co v. Hartford Suspension Co. 70—Mizrani v. Bahouth. 71—City of N Y v. Heznik. 72—Same v. Devaney. 73—Same v. Shewan. 74—Same v. Schaffler. 75—Balch v. Balch. 76—Bremer v. Iling. 79—Woodworth v. Orlowitz. 78—Garner v. Thomas. 79—Samo v. Samo. 80—In re Thedford. 81—Hickson v. Meredith. 82—Jantzen v. Walker. 83, 84—Doran v. Metrol R & C Co. 85—Tomasch v. Mackling. 86—In re Hartmann. 87—In re Cican. 88—Rush v. Rush. 89—Solinger v. Farquinon Sales Co. 90—Petronio v. Rossitto.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Erlanger, J.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Motions. Preferred causes. 2909—Robinson v. Keveny. 3301—Central Trust Co v. Rogers. 3406—Schmeidler v. Butler. 3423—Crowe v. Staples. 3309—Norton v. Metzger. 3550—Ker v. Ker. General calendar. 1957—Gannon v. Crawford. 1488—Connelly v. Flannery. 848—Yanow v. Sugiyama. 2697—Kelly v. O'Brien. 915—Rashe v. Rashe. 2337, 2342, 2343—Fenlay v. Kane. 2714—J C Gogert Co v. Spencer. 2752—Feuer v. Feuer. 433—Norment v. Whitman. 1808—Birnbaum v. Moynihan. 682—Holder v. Pecher. 2660—Tiffany v. Van Buren. 528—Searles v. Cassebeer. 385—Edwards v. Carlin Const Co. 2300, 2304—Hefferman v. Hefferman. 1921—Gulick-Haile Co v. Gulick. 2852—Latham v. Latham. 2538—Danner v. Equitable Life Assur Soc. 2581—Midtown Const Co v. Hayward. 1395—Monteforte v. Tomaso Campailla Soc. 807—Buckmon v. Rieser. 756—Jamgochian v. Alsaman. 1058—Casualty Co of Am v. U S Casualty Co. 2708—Kaufman v. Wise. 2819—Popper v. Gans. 1618—Elbert v. Gehrieg. 206—Caporilupo v. Decarlo. 2322—Cameron v. Flammer. 898—Donohue v. Swartwout. 908—Standard Time Stamp Co v. Internat'l Time Recording Co. 993—Schwartz Mfg Co v. Schwartz Bros Co. 2073—Essayan v. Essayan. 3551—Anderson v. Anderson.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McCall, J. Criminal Term. Trial calendar. 1—Adolph M. Schwartz. 2—Peter Cregan. 3—Henry A. Hayden. 4—Max Weinstein. 5—Otto Weiderman. 6—Joseph Schefet. 7—William A. Hayes.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Davis, J. Criminal Term. 1—Joseph B. Reichmann.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part 11.—Gerard, J. 2687—Baker v. Goldfield. 4435—Heuer v. Greene. 4476—Leih-und Sparkasss Asdorf v. Schwanhausser. 4616—Pitcarn v. Hyde. 4590—Colwell Lead Co v. Wexler Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Amend, J. 2085—Tracey v. Oliver & Burr. 2086—Riley v. same. 2192—Dementawicus v. N J Zinc Co. 2242—O'Rourke v. McKesson. 1820—Brennan v. Port Morris R & C Co. 2178—Kirk v. Connelly. 1928—Cline v. Fraad. 2289—Wilkins v. Consumers' Brew Co. 1803—Berringer v. Frawley. 2177—Kern v. Stoneham. 2010—Speitel v. Thompson-Starrett Co. 2028—Pochrass v. Kaplan. 2277—Egan v. Iron S B Co. 1921—Goldstein v. Epstein. 2301—Quirk v. Beaux Co. 2283—Rosenslack v. Lane. 2295—Umach v. Merch Un Ice Co. 5163—Goldstein v. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger. 5381—Grosser v. Larkin Co. 1520—Wieser v. Wieser. 2210—Eisner v. American Oilcloth Co. 1188—Powell v. German Art Weaving Co. 2139, 2140—Radusky v. Schlegel. 2148—Baer v. Elias. 2151—Flax v. Rowan. 2152—Cohn v. Martin. 2109—Shillspan v. Orsenspan. 462—Young Brothers Lumber Co v. Fraade. 464—Siebrecht v. Siebrecht. Highest number reached 477.

SUPREME COURT—Part I., Mills, J.; Part II., Keogh, J. 1193—People v. Yonkers Painting and Decorating Co. 1194—People v. Nevins. 852—Drivers & Mech Nat Bank v. Milo. 1802—Perelman v. State Bank. 1101—Goldman v. Pellangierri. 959—Caruso v. Huguenot Coal & Wood Co. 1109—Moos v. Schoenberg. 988—Horan v. Rockland Light & Power Co. 1005—Morrow v. City of New Rochelle. 1003—Reynolds v. Bushnell. 310—Lawyers Title Ins. & Trust Co. v. Jewell. The remainder of the calendar goes over the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Tompkins, J. 426—Travers v. Kirauff. 444—Weldon v. Hand. 460—Mount Vernon Builders' Supply Co v. Renard Bldg & Const Co. 481—Stacy v. Scully. 482—Ziemer v. Ziemer. 483—In the matter of the Application of Van Nest Reformed Church, Peekskill. 484—In the matter of Application of Wm L Dyckman. 485—Kennedy v. Mount Pleasant. 486—Appleby v. Miller. 479—Kinsey v. Kinsey.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fowler, S.—Motion calendar. Cornelius Driscoll, Elizabeth Byrnes or Hastings, Ruth Wagner, Anna M Miller, Marietta E Williams, Mary Kelly, Patrick Dunn, Henry Reese, William W. Lesem, John McGuire, Sigmund Cohn, Mamie Scott, Frank B King, Ida Thomas, Michael Leamy, Josephine I Harrington, Ernest Smith, James P McBurney, Mary Rodgers Freas, William Scupin, James L McCarthy, Henry Bischoff, Philip Bernstein, Thomas Thompson Eckert, Andrew L Gardiner, Leo L Braunfeld, William H Jackson, James Bryan, Mary Dudley, Anna Dudley, Margaret Keating, William H Gardiner, Hannah Henry Stefens, Catherine Thompson, John Turpen, Charles J Horstmann, Babette Mandle, Elizabeth Britton, Elbert M Dickerson, John Collins Redman, John H Bloodgood, Caroline Phelps Stokes, Marie Klein, August Goettel, Albert M Smith, James Henry Mergentime, Clarence B Smith, Augustus Palmer Dudley, John Jay Mathews, August Simon (2,) Leopold Friedman, Frank Gisler, John J Blank, Mary Jane Moore, John Lambert, James A Hibson, Henrietta Pinckney, Leo L Braunfeld. Wills for probate. James McManus, Frank Johnson, Johann H Schwiebert, John J Reilly, Rosalie Fishel, Elise Vuillemelier, Anne McMoore, Ascher T Meyer, Henry Weyand, Bridget McCabe, Theophilus A Bronner, Henry Berliner.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Smith, J.; Part II., La Fetra, J.; Part III., Schmuck, J.; Part V., Lynch, J.; Part VI., Finelite, J.; Part VII., McAvoy, J.; Part VIII., Delehanty, J. Calendar called in Trial Term, Part III., Room at 9:45 A. M. 3944—Berg v. Block. 3762—Etling v. Joline. 3768—Perkins v. Houser. 3769—Kopetsky v. Handelsman. 3771—Igoe v. Schuchman. 3777—Budeshein v. Evans. 3780—Weldon v. Strickler. 3781, 3782—Abrams v. Whitridge. 3803—Tiplady v. Auld. 3809—Kravitz v. Troeger. 3810—Lopise v. Degnon Cont Co. 3820—Sclakman v. Burns. 3823—Stein v. Berman. 2536—Hanover v. Goldberg. 3676—Crawford v. Happel. 3698—Wolfson Co. v. Taxicab Co. 3699—Epstein v. same. 3711—European Am Bank v. Ashi. 3712—Ingber v. Olson. 3393—Stecher v. N Y Transp Co. 3624—Bischoff v. Eagle Tailoring Co. 3723—Rosenberg v. Abbott. 3736½—Reynard v. Leggett. 3737½—Wickstrom v. same. 3752—Taylor v. Pereira. 3622—Angelotti v. Russano. 3715—Greenberg v. Joline.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Donnelly, J.—3337—Wood v. Du Mabout. 3230—Morris v. Am Bonding Co. 3345—Goddat v. Gibson. 3335—Foulds v. Maxson. 3360—Hulbert v. Bringante. 3292—Shirley v. Markowitz. 3329—Lough v. Auto Owners' Sales Co. 3331—Levine v. I O B A. 3341—Weinstroem v. Menne. 3352—Arbuckle v. Martin. 3358—Yeger v. Hornichter. 3325—Boggs & Stevens Co v. Dandignac. 3321—Lustgarten v. Teitelbaum. 3350—Gelman v. Mosconi. 3379—Cohn v. Reliable Fur Dressing, &c, Co. 3349—Jarmulousky v. Sein Const Co. 3362—Roehm v. Am & Foreign Marine Ins Co. 3363—Frank v. Mager. 3365—Cohn v. Marcus. 3366—Solomon v. Netelson. 3367—Siegel v. Sokoloff. 3370—Eckhard v. Muller. 3371—Beckert v. Louvre Realty Co. 3372—Union Trust Co v. same. 3373—Nat Cash Reg Co v. Fitzgerald. 3374—Apfel v. Wohlfeil. 3375—Allen Lane Co v. Reich. 3376—Kirschenbaum v. S Blumenkrohn Co. 3377—Tallman v. Tobin.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—McDonald vs. Pierce Co.—Hon. Henry A. Gildersleeve. Arndt vs. Kern—Richard M. Henry. Smith

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Steckler vs. Pinner (2)—Samuel R. Hamburger. vs. Camp—John J. McBride. Kilborn vs. Shaw—Joseph R. Truesdale.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J.—Silicocks vs. Meehan—T. R. Lane, Webster vs. Cheney R. Corp.—Robert S. Conklin. In re McAlpin—Frederick W. Stelle.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Collins vs. Wood—Edwin D. Jones.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, S.—Sturgis vs. Byrnes—Thomas W. Churchill.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—William I. Young vs. Marie A. Kraft—Albert Sanders.

CITY COURT—Green, J.—Stancourt Laundry vs. Boris A. Greener—Alexander Lewis.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Marean, J. 1251—Bossert v. Carmadella. 1126—Pettit v. Brooklyn Development Co. 1252—Plumbers Trade Journal v. M P Bergless Plumbers Supply Co. 1257—Papavero v. Gallo. 1261—Van Deventer v. Hamilton. 1261—Cacciampoli v. Lemmo. 1271—Bender v. Skillington. 1273—Darrell v. Kraus. 1282—Williams v. Williams. 1289, 1297—Engel (nine actions) v. Laucr. 1300—Browning v. Safe Realty Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Crane, J.; Part III., Clark, J.; Part IV., Kelly, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J. 9—Cleveland v. Cromwell. 4400—Rasmussen v. Nassau R R. 6679—Coutant v. B H R R. 8571—Sheehan v. Nassau R R. 6860—Given v. B H R R. 7201—Algieri v. Munson S S Co. 12061—Gauvin v. Gauvin. 7209—Wortman v. City of N Y. 7232—Higgins v. Nassau R R. 7240—Weber v. Nassau R R. 7242—Merkel v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 7249—Lemke v. B H R R. 7256—Dimeri v. Natl Enameling Co. 7257—Mitchell v. Nassau R R. 7269—Halpin v. Perpall. 7284—Levenberg v. B H R R. 12029—Gibson v. Gibson. 12032—Mungo v. Trezzo. 392—Sullivan v. Campania Transatlantique. 7296—Langenberg v. Seegers. 7306—Poppe v. Folger. 6201—Simpson v. Eastern Brewery. 6303—Posner v. Groveman. 5157—Reineking v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 3003—Schulman v. Schneeman McAllister Co. 7310—Kirshenbaum v. Goodman. 7319—Pace v. Flood. 7320—Gabler v. Blynes & Sons. 7327—Riker v. Altsheler. 7330—Villardo v. Robert Gair Co. 7371—Kessman v. B H R R. 11221—Jensen v. Madigan. 10606—Speaight v. Plant. 4307—Eclipse Silk Co v. Hiller. 5682—Young v. Walsh. 4850, 4851—Phelps v. Kaufman. 393—Potter v. Goodman Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call: 7348—Lozowsky v. Berry. 7349—Same v. Barber. 7352—People v. Crush et al. 7353—Chardak v. Green. 7355—Irwin v. City of N Y. 7357—Lewis v. Sanders. 7358—Maresco v. Bosios. 7360—McDonald v. City of N Y. 7361—Landy v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 7362—Cosse v. Nassau R R. 7363—Di Giovanni v. Joline et al. 7364—De Severinus v. N Y Eve Journal. 7365—Blandina v. Nassau R R. 7366, 7367, 7368—Nahmmacher v. United London & Scotland Ins Co et al. 7369—Calabrese v. Joline et al. 7370—Hamilton Trust Co v. Green et al. 7371—Slevin v. B H R R. 7373—Basile v. Barrett Mfg Co. 7377—Donovan v. Duff Co. 7379, 7380—Mackey v. Cartridge Imp Co. 7381—Fiterlovitz v. Goldman et al. 7382—Wanderer v. Spektor et al. 7383—Phillips v. B H R R et al. 7384—Brady v. Luckenbach et al. 7387—Brennan v. City of N Y. 7388—Capitani v. Standard Oil Co. 7389—Phillips v. Carroll. 7390—Archer v. Kelly. 7391—Stattman v. Goldman. 7393—Goehringer v. Moscarelli. 7394—Calvacante v. Nassau R R. 7395—Macklin, Jr, v. Brown. 7396—Fleury v. Coney Isl & Gravesend R R. 7397—Gilmartin v. Nassau R R. 7398—Griesbach v. Wanamaker. 7399—Cooperman v. Am Ice Co. 7401—Donohue v. Bush Term Co. 7405—Welsh v. Gibb et al. 7407—Torena v. Asso Op Co. 7408—Bial v. Kneff. 7409—Minowitz v. Listisky. 7412—Domenico v. B H R R. 7413—Evans v. Goldstein. 7414—Cohen v. Halperin. 7415—Sandberg v. N A Accident Ins Co. 7418—Kresser v. Stonage Plaster Co. 7420, 7421—Mielenhausen v. Richards. 7422—Withers v. Scoville. 7425—McGale v. Great Atlantic Tea Co. 7424—People ex rel McVey v. Prendergast. 7425—Blaker v. Emmerman. 7426—Licette v. Nas B R. 7427—Carman L. same. 7428—Seidenberg v. Automatic Vending Co. 7429—Olivero v. Matchless Mfg Co. 7430, 7431—Castell v. Law Fidelity Ins Co et al. 7432—Bayle v. Nassau R R. 7433—Lundvall v. Morris & Cummings Dredging Co. 7434—Bassett v. Fleti. 7435, 7436—Campbell v. Nassau R R. 7438—Harris v. same. 7440—Masterson v. Garrison. 7441—Di Vito v. Standard Oil Co. 7442—Hartle v. Weisman. 7443—Rosenberg v. Hearn. 7444—Church v. B H R R. 7446—Langabeer v. Ober. 7448—Schiff v. B H R R. 7449—Bernsteln v. Simon et al. 7450—Glaser v. Honig. 7451—Pappalardo v. Ind Chistian Alliance. 7453—Wilson v. City of N Y. 7454—Stengel, Jr, v. Green. 7457—Parretti v. Bazzicolonna. 7458—Lortz v. B H R R. 7460—Steinman v. Long Isl R R. 7463—Schuler v. Nassau R R. Highest number reached on regular call, 7463.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Burr, Thomas, Carr, Woodward, Rich, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. 704—Sawyer v. Dravo Co. 702—Carmody v. N Y C & H R R R. 721—Union Bank v. Schneider. 722—Rall v. Young. 723—Leach v. B H R R. 609—People v. Deiducca. 683—Waydell v. Hutchinson. 724—Mauser v. Astoria Mills. 725, M A—Phillipi v. Dahl. 726—L I Garage Co v. Hooper. 727—Des Roches v. Hayden. 729, M A—Wien v. B H R R. 730, M A—Scranton Co v. Diamond. 731, M A—Scranton Co v. Diamond. 732, M A—Chinman v. Liebross. 733, M A—Mawhinney v. Wolf. 734, M A—Baker v. Wilson. 735—McNulty v. Nassau R R. 736—Barnes v. Midland Rway. 737, M A—Kernan v. Enoch. 738, M A—Reilly v. Weber. 739—Sibley v. Gresser. 740, M A—Home Ins Co v. Waite. 741—McNally v. Georgia Co. 742—Menkel v. Wilson. 743—Seaman v. Jamison.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I., Blackmar, J.: Part II., Jaycox, J. 250—Hoell v. Hoell. 241—Deady v. Tokales Mfg Co. 258—Albert v. Spinelli.

Westchester County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Tompkins, J. 457—Reynolds v. Townsend. 469—Eagler v. Eagler. 471—Skipton v. Franz. 472—Tench v. Irwin. 473—Bogart v. Bogart. 474—Burokel v. Burokel. 475—Edinger v. Reefer. 476—Gainsberg v. Deutermann. 477—Orsenspan v. Orsenspan. 462—Young Brothers Lumber Co v. Fraade. 464—Siebrecht v. Siebrecht. Highest number reached 477.

SUPREME COURT—Part I., Mills, J.; Part II., Keogh, J. 1193—People v. Yonkers Painting and Decorating Co. 1194—People v. Nevins. 852—Drivers & Mech Nat Bank v. Milo. 1802—Perelman v. State Bank. 1101—Goldman v. Pellangierri. 959—Caruso v. Huguenot Coal & Wood Co. 1109—Moos v. Schoenberg. 988—Horan v. Rockland Light & Power Co. 1005—Morrow v. City of New Rochelle. 1003—Reynolds v. Bushnell. 310—Lawyers Title Ins. & Trust Co. v. Jewell. The remainder of the calendar goes over the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Tompkins, J. 426—Travers v. Kirauff. 444—Weldon v. Hand. 460—Mount Vernon Builders' Supply Co v. Renard Bldg & Const Co. 481—Stacy v. Scully. 482—Ziemer v. Ziemer. 483—In the matter of the Application of Van Nest Reformed Church, Peekskill. 484—In the matter of Application of Wm L Dyckman. 485—Kennedy v. Mount Pleasant. 486—Appleby v. Miller. 479—Kinsey v. Kinsey.

POLICE AND FIRE TRANSFERS.

Police Department.

Pensioned—Inspector William G. Hogan, First District, at $1,750 per annum; appointed Oct. 20, 1868. Lieutenants at $1,125 per annum: Eugene J. Hickey, 103d Precinct, appointed Dec. 4, 1889; Daniel S. Quigley, 102d Precinct, July 9, 1883, and Joseph F. Langan, 170th Precinct, April 10, 1889; Sergt. John Clerke, 28th Precinct, at $875 per annum, April 2, 1891; Patrolman Austin G. Opre, 151st Precinct, $700 per annum, Feb. 18, 1891.

Transfers.—Capt. George Walden, C. O. squad, to 77th Precinct. Lieuts. William Deevy, Detective Bureau, Manhattan, to Detective Bureau, Brooklyn; John J. Boyle, Detective Bureau, Brooklyn, to Detective Bureau, Manhattan.

From Detective Bureau, Brooklyn, to Detective Bureau, Manhattan—Patrolmen A. Cohen, M. Fay, M. Cavanagh, S. Brierton, M. J. Quinn, W. A. Miller, W. Brown, J. Scheuing, and George A. McCadden.

From precincts indicated to Detective Bureau, Manhattan—Lieuts. Michael W. Collins, 5th; Charles Grabe, 292d; Joseph Wooldridge, 8th; Henry Rang, Bridge D. Sergt. G. Williams, 22d. Patrolmen E. J. Mayo, 7th; C. M. Kerr, 28th; J. L. Lagarenne, 32d; C. E. Savage, 162d; W. R. Wittenberg, 9th; F. A. P. Flynn, 16th, and T. B. Farley, 74th.

From precincts indicated to Detective Bureau, Brooklyn—Patrolmen J. J. Murphy, 2d; L. Woerner, 21st; J. R. Walsh, 36th; J. E. Cone, 172d; E. A. Daly, 150th; L. R. Woodell, 159th; P. Simonetti, 71st; D. Shine, Traffic B; C. G. Flaherty, 18th; F. J. King, 23d; A. R. Dwyer, 79th; V. R. Raynor, 145th; J. J. Byrnes, 156th; I. B. Ferris, 167th; A. B. Ennis, 279th, and J. J. Cooney, C. O.

From Detective Bureau, Manhattan, to precincts indicated: Patrolmen—L. J. Beine, 32; R. Gallo, 16; C. Strauch, 32. J. F. Hall, 80; G. Zimmerman, 63; R. J. Hickson, 146; H. C. Jesaup, 19; J. Dalton, 16; F. Buddemeyer, 32; A. E. Johnson, 81;

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

John D. Rockefeller Transfers Property to His Son—Deal in Madison Square Garden Section—McVickar House in 38th Street Sold for Business —Bronx and Suburban Activity.

Moderate dealing, with no large individual sales, prevailed in the realty market yesterday. The transfer by John D. Rockefeller to his son, John D., Jr., of a twenty-foot plot, forming the western boundary of the Rockefeller garden in Fifty-fourth Street, just west of Fifth Avenue, contributed to the general interest of the day. In addition, the Col. John J. McCook house, at 10 West Fifty-fourth Street, adjoining the Rockefeller strip, was transferred to young Rockefeller, giving the latter a plot of fifty feet on the south side of the street, bordering the elder Rockefeller's home. On this plot, as previously mentioned, Mr. Rockefeller is about to erect a fine home for his son.

A deal in the Madison Square Garden section, while small in itself, was of note in illustrating the strong demand for available commercial property in that locality, in view of the many business changes and the early improvement of the Garden block with an immense loft structure. The two old dwellings at 124 and 126 East Twenty-seventh Street, on a plot 49.9 by 98.9, between Fourth and Lexington Avenues, were sold by L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co. in conjunction with Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, for the estate of Dunham Wheeler. The buyer is Joseph Solomon, who purchases for investment.

McVickar House Sold.

The McVickar, Gaillard Realty Company has sold for the heirs of William Bard McVickar the four-story private house at 48 West Thirty-eighth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, on a lot 21 by 98.9, to Isabel A. Lee, who will alter it for business purposes. The house had not been transferred for nearly fifty years.

Builder Buys Heights Corner.

The northwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 177th Street, a plot 95 by 100, has been sold by A. Offenberg & Son for Lou Pegram to a builder, who will improve the property with a six-story apartment house. Mr. Pegram obtained the site last March from the Man Onx estate.

Operators Buy Tenements.

Ennis & Sinnott have purchased for speculation, through the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, 625 West Forty-second Street, a four-story tenement and store, with a three-story rear building, on a lot 25 by 100. The parcel was owned by Minnie Mesny of London, England.

The six-story new law tenement at 32 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, on plot 38.9 by 100 has been sold by Annie Fishman to Sampson H. Schwartz.

Pease & Elliman, in conjunction with Van Norden & Wilson, have sold for Mrs. Mary E. Haviland of Stamford, Conn., the four-story flat at 316 East Twenty-fourth Street. Nathan Isenberg was the purchaser.

Dwellings Change Owners.

Pope & Brother have sold for E. G. Badgler to a client the three four-story and basement houses 68, 70, and 72 West Washington Place, 65 feet from the corner of Washington Square Park. The new owner will improve the plot.

Bryan L. Kennelly has sold for the Rev. John M. Farley to a client of Post & Reese 120 and 122 East Sixty-third Street, a four-story brick stable, on a plot 50 by 128; also, for R. A. Fitzpatrick, 24 West Fiftieth Street, a four-story American basement dwelling, Columbia College leasehold, 16 by 100, to a purchaser for occupancy. About $20,000 was the reported price.

Lowenfeld & Prager have resold 290 West 137th Street, a four-story dwelling, on a lot 15.6 by 99.11, near Eighth Avenue.

A. S. P. C. A. Buys Site.

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has purchased the southwest corner of Avenue A and Twenty-fourth Street, a plot 98.9 by 81.5 feet, with old buildings. Title is held by Theresa Koehler. The northerly half of the block front is owned by Lord & Taylor. The society will build on the site a structure for its own use.

Bronx.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., have sold for Thomas H. Roff the northeast corner of Concord Avenue and 145th Street, a vacant plot, 23.10 by 100.

Louis Reiter and Frank J. Tully have sold for the Liberty Investing Company to the Hope Construction Company a plot of ground, 68.26 by 143.62 feet, on the west side of Undercliff Avenue, north of Washington Bridge. The purchaser will erect on the premises two four-story apartment houses.

Biloon & Ostroff have sold to an investor the five-story tenement at 1,750 and 1,752 Bathgate Avenue, near 174th Street, on a plot 41 by 110.

Brooklyn.

Charles W. Seitz has sold 339 Third Street, between Fourth and Fifth Avenues, a four-story double brick apartment, 27 by 75 by 95 feet, for Pauline Schultz, to an investor; for John W. Churchill, a lot on the easterly side of Albany Avenue, between Avenues I and J. G. Tuoti & Co. have sold to Carlo Barsotti and Paolo Giustetti, two lots at Ocean Park, near Coney Island, for the Lower Bay View Realty Company.

Long Island Sales.

Peter McDonald has sold to Harry Paytob of Flushing, a parcel 41 by 115, on the west side of Murray Lane, 212 feet south of Mitchell Avenue, Flushing.

Patrick Sellers has sold to Theodore P. Brokaw, Jr., of Flushing, a parcel having a frontage of 30 feet on the east side of Main Street and 125 feet on the north side of Lincoln Street, Flushing, subject to a mortgage of $17,000.

William Rasquin, Jr., as referee, has sold to Robert A. Burbank of Manhattan for $32,000 a parcel of twenty-four acres on Bell Avenue, Long Island Sound and Little Neck Bay, Bayside, subject to a mortgage of $24,000.

W. Burling Cocks and Samuel Willets have sold the Joseph R. Clark property of forty-two acres at Locust Valley, Long Island, to Frank Bailey, and a portion of the George J. Price estate at Dosoris, Glen Cove, L. I., to Percy Chubb.

Suburban.

The James Jay Smith Company has sold at Saybrooke Manor, Saybrooke, Conn., two plots to Judge Willis I. Fenn of Meriden; two plots to Prof. William H. Ely, who is building a bungalow, and five to J. B. Young of Middletown, Conn.

Mrs. Annie M. Kenney has sold a plot, 55 by 127, on the south side of Fanshaw Avenue, 267 feet west of Leighton Avenue, Van Cortlandt Terrace, South Yonkers, known as part of Plot 124, to W. R. Child of New York City, through David Stewart.

Henry G. Ellshemius has sold for the estate of H. G. Ellshemius a plot 100 by 150 at the south side of Laurel Avenue, at Arlington N. J., to H. D. Stitt for improvements.

Liberty Tower Transfer.

In the recent financial readjustment of the difficulties under which the Liberty Tower has been laboring for some time, it was learned yesterday that the property is about to be transferred by the Nassau-Liberty Building Company to a new corporation, formed to take charge of the building. It is a thirty-one-story structure on the northwest corner of Liberty and Nassau Streets. The Grey Construction Company, which erected the building, backed by Western capital, will hold a controlling interest in the property, and among the Directors of the new company will be Allen W. Evarts of Evarts, Choate & Sherman, W. C. Connett of St. Louis, Lorenzo Semple of Coudert Brothers, Walter Roberts of William Bradley & Son, and Frederick Lord of the Lord Electric Company.

The transfer is to be made for a consideration of $1,000,000 over the indebtedness, amounting to $2,150,000, of which the Metropolitan Life holds $1,600,000 in the shape of a first mortgage and $550,000 representing a second mortgage bond issue, which has been taken up by various interests.

Brokers Against Collins Bill.

The Real Estate Board of Brokers has taken action to oppose the Collins bill imposing an annual tax on mortgages; also, Mr. Sportt's bill to change the rate of taxation on buildings to one-half that on land.

The board does not believe that the latter would relieve congestion in tenement and residential districts as claimed, but rather tend to increase it by diminishing land values, reducing the city's borrowing capacity, and thus prevent the building of subways, the surest means of relieving such congestion.

Building Brisk in Queens.

Building operations in Queens continue to increase, and the week just closed records another record of more than $1,000,000 represented in the permits issued. The total for the week was $1,006,255, out of which 152 permits were for new buildings, aggregating $962,175. Thus far, for the month of June the building permits issued in Queens amount to $2,185,261.

Notes.

Owing to poor health Dean Alvord has resigned as President and Director of the Dean Alvord Company. Charles E. Bayliss will succeed Mr. Alvord.

Mary B. Coleman is the purchaser of the dwelling 50 West Fifty-first Street, Columbia College leasehold, sold recently by Matilda A. Tompkins.

Duff & Conger were associated as brokers with Messrs. Pease & Elliman in the sale of 77 East Ninety-first Street, for Mrs. S. Myers to Mrs. Frederick Bronson.

J. B. English has leased for J. P. Knight the four-story dwelling at 217 West Forty-ninth Street to a client; also, for A. & C. Levis the three-story dwelling at 234 West Forty-eighth Street, and the four-story dwelling at 228 West Fifty-second Street, for Henry R. Stern, to a client. The latter house was recently purchased by Mr. Stern and adjoins the Albany apartment.

Louis Israelson has opened a general brokerage office at 398 West 145th Street, and will make a specialty of apartment house management.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

2d Av, 1,882 to 1,886, e s, 25.2 ft n of 97th St, 75.9x74, three four-story tenements with stores; voluntary sale; knocked down for $50,000.

137th St, 303 and 305, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 30x99.11, two three-story dwellings; voluntary sale; knocked down to L. Wise for $24,000.

Clay Av, 1,338, e s, near 169th St, 25x90, three-story tenement with store; voluntary sale; knocked down for $11,200.

Carpenter Av, n e corner of 222d St, 52.6x80, two and one story buildings and vacant; executors' sale; estate of George Gruenfelder, deceased; adjourned sine die.

Perry Av, s w corner of 205th St, 142.6x26.8x irregular; also lot adjoining street, 26.8x110.7x irregular; voluntary sale; also

Perry Av, w s, 142.6 ft s of 205th St, 6 lots, each 25x100; voluntary sale; knocked down to Philip Baumann for $10,000.

Simpson St, 1,057 to 1,061, w s, near Westchester Av, two five-story new law houses, each 43.9x100; voluntary sale; bid in at $80,200.

Maywood Av, n w corner of Magnolia Av, Maywood, N. J., 112x206x irregular, two-story house; voluntary sale; knocked down to Robert Dunlap for $9,000.

South 21st St, 31 to 39, Irvington N. J., one-story cement warehouse, 110x228; voluntary sale; to S. Warshawsky for $14,400.

Mechanic St, 18 to 20, near Broad St, Newark, N. J., 37.6x32, four-story factory; voluntary sale; to W. G. McManus for $21,700.

45th St, 1,240 to 1,244, Brooklyn, two two-family houses, each 20x100; voluntary sale; knocked down at $14,400.

44th St, 1,131 and 1,149, Brooklyn, two two-family houses, each 20x100; voluntary sale; knocked down at $9,800.

18th Av, w s, block front between 78th and 79th Sts, Brooklyn, 20x150x irregular, two-story dwellings; voluntary sale; knocked down to A. Meyer for $19,750.

Hester St, 57, n s, 63.6 ft e of Ludlow St, 24x75, five-story tenement and stores; foreclosure sale, adjourned sine die.

105th St, 331, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.11, six-story tenement and stores; foreclosure sale, adjourned to June 20.

Minford Place, 1,451, w s, 200 ft s of 172d St, 25.9x100, four-story tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Carl Schuster, $15,900.

St. Nicholas Av, 763, w s, 61.4 ft n of 148th St, 20.5x83.8x20x88.1, three and four story dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Germania Life Insurance Co., $17,000.

Henry St, 332 to 336, s w corner of Jackson St, 100x28x100x35, six-story tenement and stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Bernard Galewski, $58,474.

Seneca Av, s s, 173.6 ft e of Hunt's Point Av, 47.3x165, five-story tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Prospect Investing Co., $36,402.

Lewis St, 67, w s, 60 ft s of Rivington St, 19.4x50x irregular, six-story loft building; foreclosure sale, to Marcus Siegelman, $14,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

102d St, 131, n w corner of Lexington Av, 40x100.11, six-story flat and stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Verplanck estate, $58,937.

Lexington Av, 1,628, w s, 100.11 ft n of 102d St, 44.11x100, six-story tenement and stores; foreclosure sale, withdrawn.

By James L. Wells Co.

Bathgate Av, 1,892, e s, 270 ft n of 176th St, 27x85.7, five-story tenement and stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, G. C. Marvin, $20,071.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

No plans were filed for new structures in the Bronx. The following were filed in Manhattan:

Old Broadway, e s, 75.1 ft s of Lawrence St, for a five-story tenement and store, 25x101; estate of Henry Eilerman, 4,759 Boulevard, Bronx, owner; F. Hausle, architect; cost.. $18,000

Oak St, s s, 122.3 ft w of James St, for a five-story factory, 25.4x55.9; F. Torregrossa & Brother, 30 Oak St, owners; Ferreri & Sanders, architects; cost.....$15,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

5th Av, s e corner of 55th St, to an eighteen-story hotel and annex; J. J. Astor, 29 West 26th St, owner; Trowbridge & Livingston, architects; cost.....$5,000

5th Av, 607 and 609, to two four-story dwellings; Miss E. W. White, premises, owner; C. A. Rich, architect; cost.....$6,000

50th St, 118 East, to a four-story and basement dwelling; J. N. De R. Whitehouse, premises, owner; W. S. Miller, architect; cost...$5,500

75th St, 325 West, to a five-story dwelling; L. L. Strauss, 317 West 90th St, owner; York & Sawyer, architects; cost.....$8,000

Broadway, w s, 60th to 70th Sts, to a seven-story apartment house; Alliance Realty Co., 115 Broadway, owner; Rouse & Goldstone, architects; cost.....$6,000

Avenue A, n e corner of 4th St, to a four-story store and tenement; Deutsch Brothers, premises, owners; E. Roth, architect; cost..$10,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. Where attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 25 ft n of 184th St, 25x80.7; Anthony Rusciano to Special Building Co., 655 East 189th St, May 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

BOSTON ROAD, n w corner of 178th St, 31.8x 98.1x38x98.2; J. Clarence Davies to George F. Moody, 62 West 71st St, June 20; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

BRIGGS AV, e s, 296.7 ft s of 194th St, 75.2x 74.8 to w s of Foe Place x19.11x73.2; John J. Bell to Linda C. O'Brien, Rochelle Park, N. J., June 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

BROOK AV, e s, 114.8 ft n of 170th St, 48x 100.8; Rockland Realty Co. to Kitchen Improvement Co., 2,009 Bronxdale Av, June 16; attorney, E. C. Bell, 509 Willis Av.....$100

COLLEGE AV, 1,023, w s, 20.3x84.9; Madaleine Leake to Herbert T. Jennings, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., June 12; attorney, H. C. Henderson, 41 Park Row.....$1

DIVISION ST, 242, n s, ——; Samuel Korman to Alton Gottlieb, 826 Grand St, June 20, (mtg $33,750;) address 826 Grand St..$1

EDEN AV, w s, 93.8 ft n of 173d St, 50x95; David Wallace to David Kraus, 246 West 129th St, June 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

GRANT AV, w s, 130.6 ft n of 164th St, 84.1x 78.9; Mary E. Doyle to John F. Johnson, 2,890 Briggs Av, June 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 102d St, 100.11x40; Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, to Ver Planck estate, 331 Madison Av, June 22, (mtg $50,000;) address, 331 Madison Av.....$8,000

LOT 278, map of McGraw estate, Bronx; Robertina Kull to Anthony B. Romen, 2,086 Washington Av, June 21; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, Willis Av and 148th St.....$100

LOT 20, Block 44, map of Section 1 of Morris Park; Morris Park Land and Improvement Co. to Clarence O. Sacks, 615 West 143d St, June 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 216 and 217, map of Hunter estate, Bronx; Mary A. Donohue to Mary A. F. Nugent, 2 West 59th St, June 20; attorney, James J. Haggerty, 1,290 Southern Boulevard.....$100

LOTS 49 to 53 and 88 to 92, Block 2, map of Tremont Terrace, Edison Av, w s, 250 ft n of Tremont Road, runs w 190 to e s of Pilgrim Av x n 37.4x n e 15.6x e 181 to Nugent Av x s 50 to beginning; Robert E. McDonnell to Bryan L. Kennelly, 136 Broadway, one-third part, B. and S., all liens, Sept. 6, 1910.....$1

LOTS 748 to 750 and 787 and 788, amended map of Section C of Vyse estate; William R. Rose to Jennings Street Realties, 1,509 Bryant Av, June 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 163 to 165, amended map of Cammann estate; L. & M. Holding Co. to Henry A. Brann and another, 527 Manhattan Av, May 31; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

MADISON AV, n w corner of 94th St, 100.8x 42.9; Bertha C. Stafford to Henry B. Stein, 214 West 75th St, all liens, June 20; address, 25 Broad St.....$100

MEAD ST, 638; Mary L. Miville to Agnes Miville at 638 Mead St, (mtg $1,200.) Jan. 30; party of the second part, 638 Mead St...$1

PARK AV, 1,142, w s, 17.8x77.4; Edyth C. —— to New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., trustees, 52 Wall St, June 20, (mtg $15,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$35,000

PROSPECT AV, s w corner of Freeman St, 245.7x84.6; Daniel D. Lawson to Noah James, 1,165 Fox St, June 6, (mtg $54,000;) attorneys, Arnstein, L. & P., 128 Broadway.....$100

TROY ST, n w s, at n e s of Sidney St, 310x 150.6; Johnson Av, w s, 100 ft s of 230th St, 100x96.9x102.2x74.10; Johnson Av, w s, 300 ft s of 230th St, 106.6x140.3x102.2x117.3; Johnson Av, w s, 502.3 ft s of 230th St, runs s 64.2x s w 31.8x n w 200x n e 54.5x e 181.11 to beginning; Johnson Av, n w s, 203.2 ft s w of 227th St, 104.7x175x107.3x 166.8; 227th St, centre line, at n w s of Berrian St, runs s w along Berrian St 116.7x s e 229.11x n e 115 to centre line of 227th St x n 210.8 to beginning; Berrian St, n w s, 319.4 ft s w from centre line of 227th St, 101.4x262.8x101.8x228.8; Spuyten Duyvil Road, s e s, 118.5 ft s w from n w s of Spuyten Duyvil Road and Port Morris Railroad, runs s w along road 74.3x s e 127.1 to n w s of S. D. & P. M. R. R. x n e 73.8x n w 104.4 to beginning; Spuyten Duyvil Road, n w s, 339.1 ft n e on curve from e s of Johnson Av, runs n w 121.8 to e s of Johnson Av x n 136.4x s e 182.3 to road x s w 145.7 to beginning; Mary E. Fuller and others, executors, &c., of Joseph W. Fuller, to Edgehill Terrace Co., 87 William St., May 22; attorneys, McKelvey & Farrin, 84 William St..$42,000

VALENTINE AV, 2,218, e s, 16.8x61.9; Sarah Cohn to Emma Lazarus, on Cropsey Av, between Bay 29th St and 22d Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $5,000,) June 21; attorney, Abraham Grubo, 170 Broadway.....$1

VALENTINE AV, e s, 90.1 ft n of 197th St, 50.1x102.9; Clara E. Hoerter to William Loewenthal, 2,981 Briggs Av, (mtg $14,000,) June 21.....$100

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 166.1 ft n of 187th St, 25.8x95; Charles Flaum to John J. Halloran, 292 Wadsworth Av, June 22, (mtg $7,500;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

WOODRUFF AV, s s, 150 ft w of Prospect Av, 50x200; Linda C. O'Brien to John J. Bell, Upper Nyack, N. Y., June 22, (mtg $3,500;) attorney, Arthur Knox, 189 Broadway...$1

2D AV, 1,108, n w corner of 58th St, 20x65; Max Hyman to Morris Marks, 70 Lenox Av, and Louis Marks, 1,236 Madison Av, (mtgs $12,500,) June 20; attorney, S. Solomon, 309 Broadway.....$100

4TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Avenue B, 24.3x96.2; Tillie Klingenstein, executrix, to Tillie Klingenstein and another, trustees, 136 East 79th St, June 22, (mtg $25,000;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, 52 William St.....$1

4TH ST, n s, 124.3 ft w of Avenue B, 24.3x 96.2; Tillie Klingenstein, executrix, to Tillie Klingenstein and another, trustees, 136 East 79th St, June 22, (mtg $25,000;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, 52 William St.....$1

11TH ST, s e corner of 50th St, 75.5x100; Catherine E. and D. G. Hildebrand, executors of J. H. G. Hildebrand, to John J. Danahar, March 28, 1910; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$40,000

15TH ST, n s, 271.8 ft w of 4th Av, 33.4x114, Wakefield, (foreclosure May 12, 1911;) Joseph S. Resalsky, referee, to Mary Bracht, 651 Hamburg Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $1,400,) January 17; attorneys, Ulio, R. & Y., 11 Broadway.....$1,050

19TH ST, 326 West, 21.10x92; Florence H. Ross to Annie V. Conboy, 306 West 18th St, June 21, (mtg $14,500;) attorney, George M. Hulbert, 257 Broadway.....$100

23D ST, 352 West, s s, 25x98.9; Henry Loubby to Joseph W. Cushman, 432 West 23d St; James S. Cushman, 26 East 95th St; Helen C. Van Bokkelen, 348 West 23d St; Elizabeth A. Robinson, 348 West 23d St, and Ethel M. Parke, Waynesville, N. C., (mtgs $19,000,) all liens, June 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$100

37TH ST, 132 West, s s, 20.10x60; Realty Holding Co. to Edward S. Quin, 226 Hastings Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $18,000,) June 20; attorney, Philip B. Mayer, 115 Broadway.....$100

40TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 6th Av, 79.6x98.9; Edward S. Clark and others to Philip Lewisohn, 623 5th Av, May 29; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

54TH ST, s s, 290 ft w of 5th Av, 20x irregular; John D. Rockefellr to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., 13 West 54th St, June 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

54TH ST, s s, 310.1 ft w of 5th Av, 29.10x 100.5; Janetta A. McCook to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., 13 West 54th St, June 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

60TH ST, 101 to 150, n e corner of Park Av, 60x100.5; the Northeast Corner of Park Avenue and 60th Street Realty Co. to 521 Park Avenue Co., 176 Broadway, June 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., Broadway.....$100

71ST ST, 416 and 418 East, s s, 50x100.5; Pauline Miller to Henry Hirsch, 1,235 Union Av, (mtg $45,500,) June 19.....$100

74TH ST, 323 East, 25x102.2; Therese Schmeidler to Annie Fishman, 583 Grand St, May 15; party of the second part, 583 Grand St.....$100

91ST ST, n w corner of Park Av, 20x67; Mary H. McCulloch to New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., trustees, 52 Wall St, June 19, (mtg $25,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$47,500

91ST ST, 81 East, n s, 18.8x67; Mary H. Maynard to New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., 52 Wall St, as trustee of Frederick Bronson, the younger, deceased, (mtg $19,500,) June 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$32,500

91ST ST, s s, 96 ft e of Park Av, 54x100.8; Llewellyn Realty Co. to Surpassing Realty Co., 271 Broadway, June 21, (mtg $61,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

97TH ST, 313 East, 24.6x100.11; Kunzel Sussking to Annie Berkinson, at Mt. Freedom, N. J., June 15; attorney, Max Flookstein, 149 Broadway.....$1

108TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; The Fifty-four Barclay St Co to John M. Leon, 1364 West 90th St, June 22, (mtg $9,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$100

109TH ST, 337 East, n s, 25x100.11, (foreclosure May 18, 1911;) Arthur M. Levy, referee, to Francesca Stropoli, 2,290 Bathgate Av, May 31; attorney, John L. Bernstein, 5 Beekman St.....$5,000

109TH ST, 337 East, n s, 25x100.11; Francesca Stropoli to Francesca Buscemi, 2,290 Bathgate Av, (mtg $19,000,) June 19; attorney, same.....$100

111TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 350x 71.10; 111th St, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 45x 71.10; Charles B. Hess to Emanuel Heilner, 35 West 90th St; Moses J. Wolf, 1,411 Madison Av, ½ part, and Samuel H. Stone, 141 West 120th St, ½ part, (mtgs $91,450,) B. & S., June 15; attorney, Title Insurance Co, 135 Broadway.....$100

111TH ST, 108 and 110 East, 52.6x100; Senft Realty Co. to Elias Senft Real Estate Co., 17 East 106th St, June 20; 17 East 105th St.$1

SAME PROPERTY; Isaac Polstein to same, June 19; 17 East 105th St.....$1

113TH ST, s s, 245 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Esther Weiss and another, executors, to Mitchell Weiss, 16 West 113th St, (mtg $17,000,) June 21; attorneys, Lindsay, K. & P., 27 William St.....$21,750

115TH ST, 14 West, 25x100.11; Esther Weiss and another, executors, to Hattie Meirowitz, 663 Tinton Av, June 21, (mtg $20,000;) attorneys, Lindsay, K. & P., 27 William St.....$31,000

117TH ST, n s, 153 ft e of Lenox Av, 26x 100.11; Esther Weiss and another, executors, to Esther Weiss, 30 West 85th St, June 21, (mtg $20,000;) attorneys, Lindsay, K. & P., 27 William St.....$30,000

119TH ST, 82 West, 16x100.11; Augustus P. Bailly to Maria S. Miller, 203 West 78th St, June 22, (mtg $8,500;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$15,000

124TH ST, 114 East, 25.1x100.11; Archibald Douglas, Trustee, to Jacob A. Brett, 101 West 112th St, June 19, (mtg $20,000;) attorney, Joseph P. Bickerton, Jr., 1,520 Broadway.....$36,000

SAME PROPERTY; Jacob A. Brett to Repetti Corporation, 114 East 124th St, June 20, (mtg $20,000;) attorney, Joseph P. Bickerton, Jr., 1,520 Broadway.....$1

131ST ST, 634 West, s s, 25x99.11; Laura A. Dayton to Anna Donnelly, 511 West 146th St, quitclaim, June 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Anna Donnelly to Wilhelmina M. and Louise M. Bonhag, both at 2,503 Bainbridge Av, (mtg $10,300,) June 21; same attorney.....$100

134TH ST, 510 West, s s, 40x99.11; Becky Goldberg to Elansee Realty Co., 132 Nassau St, (mtg $44,000,) June 16; attorney, Engel Brothers, 132 Nassau St.....$100

137TH ST, 290 West, s s, 15.6x99.11; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Daniel D. Lawson, 508 West 142d St, (mtg $12,000,) June 21; attorney, J. M. Ruck, 116 Nassau St...$100

140TH ST, 65 and 67 West, 50x99.11; Louvre Realty Co. to Fanny Hellbrunn, 129 West 142d St, June 21; attorneys, Morrison & Schiff, 320 Broadway.....$100

144TH ST, 324 East, 24.5x99.7; Henry F. A. Wolf to John Broessler, 320 East 144th St, June 21, (mtg $12,000;) attorney, H. Cohn, 19 Avenue A.....$1

148TH ST, s s, 120.8 ft w of 3d Av, 25x112.11; Emma Henneberger to George W. Markey, Jr., 2,711 Creston Av, June 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

Recorded Mortgages.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADAMS REALTY CO. to Lawyers Realty Co., 160 Broadway; 91st St, s s, 225 ft w of 3d Av, 100x100.8, June 21, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$190,000

A. & S. CONSTRUCTION CO. to Chelsea Realty Co., 135 Broadway; 126th St, 142 and 144 West, 45.2x98.9, June 16, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$900,000

BAILLY, Augustus P., to Union Trust Co., 80 Broadway; 119th St, 82 West, 16x100.11, June 22, 5 years; attorneys, Miller, K., L. & W., 80 Broadway.....$5,500

BLUMSTEIN, Louis M., to Samson Lachman, 313 West 106th St; 125th St, s s, 112.6 ft w of 7th Av, 62.6x—, prior mtg $230,000, 2 years, 6 p. c., May 31; attorneys, Lackman & G., 35 Nassau St.....$50,000

BRAUN, Henry A., and another to L. & M. Holding Co., 35 Nassau St; Lots 163, 164, and 165, amended map of Cammann estate, May 31, 3 years; attorney, F. L. Mayhan, 35 Nassau St.....$4,500

SAME to same; Lots 166, 167, and 168, same map, May 31, 3 years; attorney, same..$4,500

DANAHAR, John J., to Title Insurance Co of New York, 135 Broadway; 11th Av, s e corner of 50th St, 75.5x100, June 22, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; Title Insurance Co of New York, 135 Broadway.....$50,000

DE TERROUENNE, Mary C., to Annie R. Gilbert and another, executors, 563 Park Av; 359 to 363 9th Av, w s, 50.11x100.7, June 8, due, &c., as per bond; Attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$40,000

EDGEHILL TERRACES CO. to Mary E. Fuller and others, executors, at Troy, N. Y.; Troy St, n w s, at n e s of Sidney St, 310x 150.6; Johnson Av, w s, 100 ft s of 230th St, 100x96.9; Johnson Av, w s, 300 ft s of 230th St, 100.6x140.3; Johnson Av, 502.3, ft s of 230th St, 64.2; Johnson Av, n w s, 203.2 ft s of 227th St, 104.7x175; Berrian St, n w s, at centre line of 227th St, 116.7; Berrian St, n w s, 319.4 ft s w from centre line of 227th St, 101.4x202.8; Spuyten Duyvil Road, s e s, 118.8 ft s w of Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad, 74.3x—; Spuyten Duyvil Road, n w s, 339.1 ft n e on curve from e s of Johnson Av, 145.7x—, May 22, due June 15, 1916; attorney, William H. Haldine, 37 Liberty St.....$30,000

FOODY, Mary A., to Arthur F. Lerden, 321 East 86th St; Morris Av, w s, 250 ft s of 184th St, 75x204, prior mtg $12,000, June 14, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Godnick & M., 31 Nassau St.....$1,000

FREEMAN AND HOE STREET REALTY CO. to H. Seymour Elsman, 981 Park Av; Freeman St, n w corner of Hoe Av, 82x78.5x 90.6x43, prior mtg $55,000, June 21, 2 years; attorneys, Elsman, L., C. & L., 135 Broadway.....$100

FRY, George G., to Daniel A. Garber, Ridgewood, N. J., and others; 36th St, 28 to 32 West, s s, 50x98.9, prior mtg $373,500, June 21, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Strong & M., 27 William St.....$65,800

FULLER, George W., to Pauline Wolf, 120 East 72d St; 300 West 84th St, 16x102.2, June 22, 5 years; attorneys, Wolf & K., 203 Broadway.....$22,000

GOLDSTEIN, Louis, to American Mortgage Co., 31 Nassau St; 208 1st Av, e s, 20.11x—, June 22, 5 years; attorneys, Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St.....$14,000

GOODMAN, Aaron, to Citizens' Savings Bank, 56 Bowery; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 173d St, 100x35, June 20, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Pirsson & B., 31 Liberty St.$60,000

HENDERSON, Mary E., to James C. Brady, 560 West 162d St; 160th St, 290 East, 65x100, June 17, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, James C. Brady, 150 Broadway.....$3,208

HOUS, Henry, to August Toebelman, 224 West St; West St, 224, leasehold, prior mtg $7,500, June 21, due as per bond; attorney, M. H. Bearns, 10 Liberty St.....$5,000

JACOBOWITZ, David, to Jennie Hyman, 233 East 7th St; 7th St, 233 East, 17.9x—; prior mtg $8,000, June 22, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Hugo Cohn, 19 Avenue A.....$2,500

JENNINGS STREET REALTIES CORPORATION to Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway; Lots 757 and 758, amended map of Section C Vyse estate, June 22, due, &c., as per bond; 200 Broadway.....$4,000

SAME to same; Lots 748 to 750, same map, due, &c., as per bond, June 22; attorney same.....$75,000

JOHNSON, John F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; Grant Av, 999, w s, 94.1x72.1x84x78.9, June 21, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway.....$6,500

JOHN W. CORNISH CONSTRUCTION CO. to Virginia Danziger, 11 East 79th St, and another, executors; 175th St, s s, 236.7 ft e of Prospect Av, 45x142.2x45x141.10, June 21, due as per bond; attorneys, Gross & S., 309 Broadway.....$42,000

SAME to same; 175th St, s s, 191.7 ft e of Prospect Av, 45x141.10x45x141.6, June 21, due as per bond; attorneys, same.....$40,000

KITCHEN IMPT. CO. to Enoch C. Bell, at Nyack, N. Y.; Brook Av, e s, 114.8 ft n of 170th St, 48x100.8, 1 year, 6 p. c., June 16; attorney, C. Bell, 509 Willis Av.....$20,000

KRAUS, David, to Charlie Schers, 76 Morningside Av; Lots 75 and 74, map of 110 lots in action of Woolf against Woolf, June 20, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Wesselman & K., 55 Liberty St.....$2,200

LEWISOHN, Philip, to Edward S. Clark and others, Cooperstown, N. Y.; 40th St, n s, 200 ft w of 6th Av, 79.6x98.9, due June 21, 1916, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.$250,000

MARKEY, George W., Jr., to Emma Heuneberger, 388 East 148th St; 148th St, s s, 121.5 ft w of 3d Av, 25x112.11x25x112.1, June 21, 3 years; attorney, R. W. Hill, 150 Nassau St.....$12,800

MAYBELLE REALTY CO., to Thomas E. Olive, committee, 23 West 74th St; 1st Av, 1,118, e s, 25x95, June 21, 5 years; attorneys, Fixman, L. & S., 55 Liberty St.....$16,000

McLELLAN, Jennie E., to Carltorf R. Mabley, Trustee, at New Rochelle, N. Y.; 160th St, 548 West, 15.4x99.11, June 22, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Ins. and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$8,000

MEIROWITZ, Hattie, to Maurice Weiss, at Detroit, Mich.; 115th St, 14 West, 25x100.11, prior mtg $20,000, June 21, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Harry L. Toplitz, 55 Liberty St.....$13,617

MENLO BUILDING CO. to G. B. Raymond & Co., 16 East 42d St; 212th St, s s, 150.4 ft e of White Plains Road, x 33.4x100, June 21, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, De La Mare & M., 140 Nassau St.....$2,000

MEYER, John H., to Margaret Marx, 530 East 19th St, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Pleasant Av, s w corner of 107th St, 100x175, June 21, due July 15, 1912, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. W. Verrino

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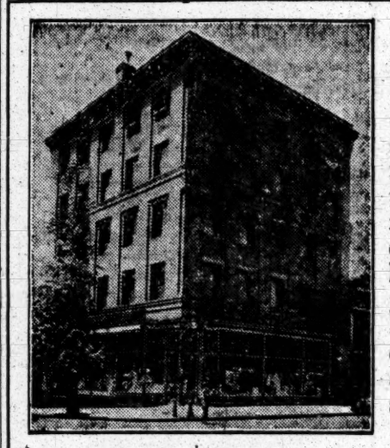

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20x50; large show window; $1.70 SQ. FT. Lease. Cheapest space in this section; new building; steam heat. Apply 33 East 27th.

New Jersey.

New stores, Waldwick, N. J. New corner stores with living rooms and large plots of ground; opposite large school; plate-glass fronts, water, electric lights; $15. Tyndall, Waldwick, N. J.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

CAMPS, MAINE WOODS.

Furnished, at lake teeming with trout, which rise to fly all Summer. C. C. Garland, Old Town, Maine.

26th St., cor. 1st Av.—Two lofts, 100x100; light on four sides; steam power; large elevator; all improvements. Apply on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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West Side.

Hamlet Court
Arranged in suites 7 and 8 rooms.

THE WILTON
3, 4, and 5 rooms.
Entire block west side

Broadway, 164th & 165th Sts.

Newly completed ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, superior in finish, on the crest of the hill and close to the 168th St. Subway express station.

Spacious closets, foyers; large, bright and airy rooms. Up to date in every particular, including vacuum service. MODERATE RENTALS.
LIBERAL CONCESSIONS;
Agent on premises, or
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Agents
3,787 Broadway, cor. 157th St.
Tel. 4490 and 258 Audubon.

INVERNESS
200-210 WEST 57TH ST.

Handsome extra large, light apartments, six, seven, and eight rooms and bath, with all modern improvements; rents $1,300 to $2,400; possession Oct. 1.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

West Side.

Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.
Bargain; 5-room elevator. 509 West 112th.

East Side.

THE LEXINGTON,
144-146-148 East 22d St.

Sub-lease attractive large apartments, 5 & 6 rooms and bath. All night elevator service. Electric light, telephone. REDUCED RENT.
References; leases. Superintendent on premises.
WILLIAM HENRY FOLSOM,
927 Broadway. Telephone 5929 Gramercy.

BROOKLYN.

ARRANGE FOR FALL

SAVE MONEY & ANXIETY BY SECURING your apartment before going on vacation.
218-234 ST. JAMES PLACE, NR. FULTON.
One block from Grand Av. L station; fine section; high class; 6 and 7 room apartments; $42, $45, $48. Send for booklet.
185 PROSPECT PARK WEST, NR. 14TH ST.
Facing park; 6 rooms and bath; $28.
Steam heat and hot water. Apply caretaker, on premises, or Golden Realty Co., 13 Willoughby St., owners.

BRONX.

KEMP-JONES APARTMENTS,
950-974 Anderson Av., near Jerome Av.
2-3-4-5-6 Rooms, $22-$40.
Near west side "L," 155th St. Station.
High-class; every improvement; private telephone, electric light; near park; athletic grounds, boat clubs.
Office: Ogden Av., cor. 162d. Tel. 537 Melrose.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Six rooms and bath, attractive and convenient, completely furnished, in the Powelton, 97th and Broadway, to Oct. 1, at a very low price to respectable, responsible tenant only. Apply to Mrs. McAlpin, Supt.

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The Congress Hotel and Annex, located on Michigan Boulevard—Chicago's most aristocratic thoroughfare—overlooking Grant Park and the broad expanse of beautiful Lake Michigan. Two minutes from the city's activities.

The Hotel Success of Chicago

The CONGRESS HOTEL enjoys the distinction of having been the first thoroughly modern and fire-proof hotel in Chicago; it still retains its lead. It covers more area than any other hotel in the world—not a sky-scraper. The CONGRESS HOTEL offers you service, comforts and conveniences that are unexcelled in all America.

RATES { Rooms, one person, bath detached, $2.00 and up; with private bath, $3.50 and up
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Congress Hotel and Annex
Formerly Known as the Auditorium Annex
Located on Michigan Boulevard and Congress St., Chicago

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and HOUSEKEEPING ANNEX
Broadway & 55th St., N. Y.

SPECIAL RATES FOR JUNE and JULY.

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T. D. GREEN, Proprietor

HOTEL ROLAND

59th St., Between Madison & Park Avs., Block from Grand Plaza Entrance to Central Park.
SINGLE ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, $1.50 PER DAY.
DOUBLE ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, $2.00 PER DAY.
Family Hotel for Permanent and Transient Guests.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PITTSBURG QUICK CREEK MINING COMPANY OF ALASKA, Bankrupt.—No. 14,910.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the city, County, and State of New York, on the 23d day of June, 1911, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the entire assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of a mining plant, 330 acres of mining claims for placer mining at Dick Creek, Seward Peninsula, Port Clarence Precinct, Kugarok District, Alaska, and one desk, three chairs, and one safe, located at Charles Shongood's, No. 118 Leonard Street, New York, N. Y., will be offered for sale on sealed bids by the trustee herein and for a lump sum. The bids will be received by the trustee at the office of Sternberg, Jacobson & Pollock, attorneys for the trustee, 309 Broadway, New York, on or before the 22d day of June, 1911.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any and all bids. A deposit of 25 per cent. in cash or certified check must accompany each bid.

Notice is further given that if any of the bids are rejected at such meeting, the said property and assets of the said bankrupt remaining will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 26th day of June, 1911, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 118 Leonard Street, New York, N. Y. For further particulars regarding sale apply to Sternberg, Jacobson & Pollock, attorneys for trustee, No. 309 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on any day prior to the day of sale. The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale at auction any property which does not bring at least 75 per centum of the appraised value.

Dated New York, June 9, 1911.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
RALPH WOLF, Trustee, 115 Broadway, New York.
STERNBERG, JACOBSON & POLLOCK, attorneys for Trustee, 309 Broadway, New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES ARONOFSKY and ABRAHAM WERNICOFSKY, individually and as copartners doing business as CHARLES ARONOFSKY & COMPANY, Bankrupts.

By order of this court the assets of the abovenamed bankrupts will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, Official Auctioneer, on June 28th, 1911, at 1:30 P. M. at the bankrupts' stores, No. 403 East 14th Street, New York City, immediately thereafter at No. 405, then No. 415 East 14th Street, and immediately thereafter at No. 174 Avenue A, (corner 11th Street,) New York City.

The property for sale consists of household furniture, such as parlor suits, brass and iron beds, tables, dining-room sets, chiffoniers, chairs, iceboxes, sideboards, etc., and can be inspected at the respective premises between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. on June 26th and 27th, 1911.

Further information can be had from the undersigned.

Dated New York, June 22nd, 1911.
HERMAN H. OPPENHEIMER, Receiver.
SIMON H. KUGEL, Esq., Attorney for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHNSON HAYWARD & PIPER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, June 30, 1911, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 584 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of jewelry, novelties, combs, leather goods, neckwear, belts, notions, hat pins, mesh bags, leather, material, machinery for the manufacture of above mentioned merchandise, office furniture, typewriters, safe, etc., etc. The above mentioned property will be open for inspection on the aforesaid premises on June 28th and 29th, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday, July 6, 1911, at 11 A. M., at West Somerville, Mass., (Cedar St. and Boston and Maine R. R. tracks,) material for the manufacture of jewelry, machinery, leather, shapers, tools, etc.
CHARLES P. HOWLAND, Receiver.
CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS GREENBERG and HARRY GREENBERG, individually and as copartners trading as L. GREENBERG & SON, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, June 23, 1911, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of woolens, desks, chairs, stove, tables, fixtures, &c.
SAMUEL J. RAWAK, Trustee.
MARCUSON BROTHERS, Attorneys for Trustee, 256 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRIS SEGALOWITZ, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, June 23, 1911, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Singer machines, power tables, cutting machines, motor and switch box, etc.

This lot of machines and fixtures is sold for account of former purchaser, J. Meyer.
GEORGE F. VON GLAHN, Trustee.
HERMAN H. OPPENHEIMER, Attorney for Trustee, 170 Broadway, New York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of the McCLAVE LUMBER COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, June 29th, 1911, by order of the Court at two P. M., at rooms 6,039-40 of Metropolitan Life Insurance Building, No. 1 Madison Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of desks, rugs, office chairs, typewriter, safe, filing cabinet, office furniture, &c. FREDERICK P. BELLAMY, Receiver.
L. N. SIEVWRIGHT, Attorney for Receiver, 204 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN FREIER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, June 28, 1911, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at 28 Great Jones St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of feathers, hat trimmings, millinery artificial flowers, fixtures, etc. JACOB APPEL, Receiver.
JAMES, SCHELL & ELKINS, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 14,937.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANTONIUS ARIDA, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Antonius Arida of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1911, the said Antonius Arida was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall Street, on the 5th day of July A. D. 1911, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 19th, 1911.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ADA JOHNSTONE, bankrupt.—No. 14,550.

Notice is hereby given that Ada Johnstone, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated June 1st, 1911, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1911, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 22, 1911.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of PHILIP F. FAUBEL, bankrupt.—No. 13,754.

Notice is hereby given that Philip F. Faubel, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 20th, 1911, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1911, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 22, 1911.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—METAL BUTTON COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Metal Button Company, bankrupt, has filed its petition, dated May 25th, 1911, praying for a discharge from all its debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1911, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 20, 1911.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of J. B. & J. M. CORNELL COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Sirs: Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the order of the Honorable George C. Holt one of the Judges of the United States District Court, for the Southern District of New York, entered June 9, 1911, providing for a sale of assets in the hands of the undersigned Receivers, all persons having claims against such Receivers, present or inchoate, or against the bankrupt, believing themselves entitled to participate in the purchase price to be paid upon the sale directed by said order, are required to file their claims in writing and duly verified with William Allen, Esq., Referee in this proceeding, at his office, No. 67 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, within thirty days after the date of this notice, and that any claim not so filed within said period of thirty days will by said order, and by the publication of this notice, pursuant thereto, be barred from any interest or participation in the assets by said order directed to be sold, or from any interest or participation in the proceeds thereof. Upon the filing of any such claim said Referee will take proof of the validity, effect and relative priority in respect of any of the items of assets of each claim so filed, and will proceed in respect thereto as in said order directed.

Dated June 19th, 1911.
A. GORDON MURRAY,
MICHAEL BLAKE,
Receivers J. B. & J. M. Cornell Company,
60 Wall Street, New York City.

NO. 15,177.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK FEDER and ISAAC WEINSTEIN, individually and as members of the firm of FEDER & WEINSTEIN, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of Frank Feder and Isaac Weinstein, individually and as members of the firm of Feder & Weinstein, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of June, A. D. 1911, the said Frank Feder and Isaac Weinstein, individually and as members of the firm of Feder & Weinstein, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall Street, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1911, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 22nd, 1911.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MOSES KRAMER, also known as MORRIS M. KRAMER, Bankrupt.—No. 15,110.

To the creditors of Moses Kramer, also known as Morris M. Kramer, of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 23rd day of May, A. D. 1911, the said Moses Kramer, also known as Morris M. Kramer, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the sixth day of July, A. D. 1911, at twelve o'clock noon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, June 19th, 1911.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KLEIN IRON WORKS, Bankrupt.—No. 15,111.

To the creditors of Klein Iron Works of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that a petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the bankrupt herein, and meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1911, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, to consider an offer of composition, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated June 21, 1911.

NO. 14,820.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GRAND PRESS, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Grand Press of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1911, the said Grand Press was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, Room 1,510, City and County of New York, on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1911, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated June 21, 1911.

Motorists looking for Used Automobiles, Reliable Accessories, Cars for Rent at reasonable prices, should turn to the "Want Pages" in this section.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Hackled Flax Pays High Rate—Lower Duty on Silk Fabrics Appliqued.

A controversy between Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne and L. M. Meisel and the Government regarding the classification of hackled flax has been decided by the Board of United States General Appraisers adversely to the importers. The merchandise was invoiced as flax unhackled, but was returned by Appraiser Bird as "flax hackled," with duty at the rate of 3 cents a pound under the act of 1909. The protestants claimed that the flax had not been hackled, and is therefore dutiable at 1 cent a pound, under the provision in the law for flax unhackled. This claim the board fails to sustain.

The testimony shows that the process of hackling is the process of splitting the fibers into finer filaments, the amount of splitting which the fiber undergoes in hackling depending upon its quality and the purpose for which it is destined. Low qualities of flax do not admit of so much hackling as the higher grades. Judge Cooper holds that the flax in question is the lower quality. He holds that the flax is hackled and, from the preponderance of testimony, must stand the rate assessed by the Collector. The protest is overruled.

Judge Howell has sustained protests filed by the Harry Angelo Company, Frederick Vietor & Achelis, the Paul Gumbinner Company, and Shoninger Brothers, relative to the duty to accrue on woven silk fabrics appliqued with small pieces of paste in a design producing an all-over dotted effect. Duty was assessed by Collector Loeb according to the weight of the goods per square yard, the Collector taking the weight of the fabrics mith the piecs of paste appliqued thereon.

The importers maintained that the Collector should have taken the weight of the fabrics without the applique, and that if that weight is made the basis for determining the specific rate under Paragraph 399, the applicable rate under that paragraph will be less than 60 per cent. ad valorem, and therefore the goods would be dutiable at the latter rate under Paragraph 402. The Collector is reversed.

A claim by Reichenbach & Co. was partly sustained. Protests by H. Damour, Veit, Son & Co., Thomson & Co., the Crandall-Pettee Company, and William Herron & Co. were overruled.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

GEORGE W. EVERETT of 745 Columbus Avenue has filed a petition with liabilities of $1,886 and no assets. He has only two creditors.

SCHERGER TAILORING COMPANY, 34 East Tenth Street. Schedules show liabilities of $5,770; nominal assets, $2,708, and actual assets of $960.

MORRIS IMMERMAN, shoes, at 709 Tenth Avenue; petition by Moses Oppenheim, $335; Barlow Shoe Company, $171, and Allen Shoe Company, $100. Assets are $600.

HERMAN UHDEN, grocer, at 695 Courtlandt Avenue. Schedules show liabilities of $4,469, and assets of $1,098, consisting of accounts, $322, cash, $1, and proceeds of sale of stock and fixtures by the assignee, $775.

FRANK BRUNKHORST, dealer in dry goods at 315 Tenth Avenue; petition by Abraham Rosenthal, $325; Albert Rabinowitz, $408, and Morris Levy, $672. Liabilities, $5,000 to thirty creditors, and assets $3,000.

DAVID BRADSPIS of 1,703 Fulton Avenue, Bronx, who did business as the Eagle Plumbing Supply Company. Schedules show liabilities of $7,646 and assets of $5,112, consisting of stock, $3,000; accounts, $2,102, and cash, $10.

IRVING FISCHEL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, builder and real estate dealer, 63 Park Row, petition by Henry Goodman, $500; Michael Wielundt, $6,250, and Standard Arch Company, $1,100. Assets, (estimated,) $10,000 equity in real estate.

COLLEGE CLOTHES SHOP, (corporation,) dealer in clothing at 119 West Forty-second Street, petition by Barron-Anderson Company, creditor for $5,131. Judge Hand appointed Langdon P. Marvin receiver and authorized him to continue business ten days. Liabilities $18,000 and assets $10,000.

BANGOR MANTEL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, manufacturer of china closets, &c., Bangor, Penn., and 320 Broadway; petition by Wolfe Rubinsky, $400; John Mack, $200, and Floyd Braerman, Bangor, $600, all for salaries. Judge Hand appointed W. M. Chadbourne receiver. Liabilities are $3,000 and assets $1,000.

S. SCHEUER & SONS, (corporation,) manufacturers of leather goods at 358 Broadway. Judge Hand has appointed David Falk receiver on application of Cohen Brothers, who stated that Mr. Falk would serve without compensation. The corporation expects to put through a composition, and the receiver was authorized to continue business for twenty days.

Big Judgment Entered by Default.

A judgment for $196,435 was entered yesterday by default against the Acetylene Lamp Company of 50 University Place in favor of Edmund J. O'Connor on an assigned claim for money loaned to the company by Henry Iden between Dec. 1, 1905, and May 31, 1911. The amount loaned was $170,346.

Judgments.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Andriccio, Rocco, et al.—P. Marrone, $115.
Bennett, Erastus S.—W. W. Astor, $384.
Baskerville, Guy H. and Marion S., et al.—S. R. De Witt, $873.
Bolen, William J.—Northern Bank of N. Y., $456.
Breng, George—American Exchange Clear Co., $138.
Beggs, John E.—C. M. Decker & Bros., $118.
Birnbaum, Samuel, et al.—People, &c., $2,500.
Christopher, Albert W.—L. F. Chamberlain et al., $106.
Cuker, Bela—E. R. Thomas Motor Branch Co., $258.
Campbell, James A., Sr., and James A., Jr., et al.—Gustav Rader Co., $257.
Childs, Ellsworth—S. Aaron et al., $428.
Collins, William P., et al.—People, &c., $2,500.
Cohen, Max, (not summoned,) and Isadore, et al.—H. Emsler, $498.
D'Angelo, Antonio—J. J. Kelly, $199.
Dumont, Phillip D.—P. J. McNulty, costs, $209.
Dickson, Florence H.—A. Tillinghast, $2,252.
Emerick, Frederick A.—C. O. Backus, $191.
Florie, Philip, et al.—P. Marrone, $115.
Fongere, Eugene—H. B. Marinelli, $157.
Glass, John, Jr., (not summoned,) et al.—Northern Bank of N. Y., $270.
Goldberg, Moses—J. Shupack, $194.
Glickman, Nathan—C. Kayl, $849.
Haight, Russell W.—H. N. Flanagan, $108.
Heiselmann, John A.—United Wine and Trading Co., $627.
Hervan, John—George Ringler & Co., $702.
Hurlburt, William B.—Ellison Construction Co., $131.
Ingler, Max, (not summoned,) et al.—S. S. Kraus et al., $168.
Joline, Adrian H., et al., receivers—B. Tilton, $732.
Jesser, Samuel, et al.—S. S. Kraus et al., $168.
Kearney, James—G. Russell, $444.
Klask, Anpie—A. Dill, $148.
Lehon, Harry—M. Blumenfelds, $195.
Lyons, William, et al.—B. B. Davis, $169.
Lineberger, Paul N., et al.—H. J. Washburn, $1,699.
Levinson, Leo—John H. Symmers Co., $459.
Lawrence, Julia C.—A. H. Levy, $702.
Lee, George A., et al.—First National Bank, $8,829.
Same—Same, $17,257.
Same—Same, $34,427.
Same—Same, $19,813.
Levy, Isaac and Louis A., et al.—H. Rosenthal, $1,095.
Magill, Walter F.—New York Telephone Co., $144.
Mendel, William H.—J. F. O'Brien, $1,511.
McCabe, James—J. F. Moore, $157.
Miller, Jacobs—United Merchants' Realty and Improvement Co., $189.
Manning, Alfred J.—J. D. Quackenbos, $178.
O'Donnell, James H.—B. Michael Co., $122.
Perry, James—W. W. Astor, $186.
Pope, Louis, et al—B. B. Davis, $169.
Roeser, Christine—A. T. W. Pilgrim et al., $155.
Richman, Louis—Bowker Fertilizer Co., $815.
Robinson, Douglas, et al., receivers—B. Tilton, $732.
Rainier, John T., et al.—H. J. Washburn, $1,699.
Rathman, Moses—I. Schulman, $106.
Roth, Jack, et al.—H. Rosenthal, $1,005.
Recine, Carlo—J. Silverman, $176.
Strachstein, Joseph—R. Strachstein, costs, $128.
Stecker, Louis, et al.—Gustav Rader Co., $257.
Searles, Arthur C. O.—J. M. Lesser, $295.
Turner, Ernest A.—S. E. Lodewick, $2,000.
Von Dietsch, Hyman A., et al.—Northern Bank of N. Y., $283.
Von Gerichten, Ellen M.—George Ringler & Co., $1,413.
Wartelle, Louis—S. Solomon, $185.
Wood, John T.—Trow Directory Printing and Bookbinding Co., $967.
Wechsler, Morris, et al.—C. J. Reider, $136.
Weinstein, Max, (not summoned,) et al.—Same, $136.
Wright, Emma—Peerless Motor Car Co., costs, $108.
Wolter, Henry—D. Rosendorf et al., $517.
Wendl, Ferdinand—B. Ziegler, $192.
Yeager, Joseph C.—M. B. Yeager, costs, $179.
Union Cafe Co.—New York Telephone Co., $179.
Acetylene Lamp Co.—E. J. O'Connor, $196,485.
Alden Hall Corp., et al.—Gustav Rader Co., $257.
Lexington Laundry, Inc., et al.—S. R. De Witt, $873.
Schofield Co., et al.—P. M. Herron et al., $913.
U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co. et al.—Same, $913.
Crescent Compound Mfg. Co.—F. E. Fitch, $471.
Francis Finance Co. of N. Y. et al.—First National Bank, $8,829.
Same—Same, $17,257.
Pelham Park R. R. Co.—J. Kneeshaw, $250.
N. Y. Auto Lamp Co.—Bridgeport Brass Co., $1,007.
Tanglera Development Co.—Isaac H. Blanchard Co., $622.
Codne Realty Co. et al.—G. P. Sherwood & Co., $215.
Parsons Marble Works et al.—Same, $215.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

Burtis, Fannie B.—M. Meyer et al., Oct. 10, 1910, $469.
Baehr, Ernst—J. Diehl, Dec. 7, 1908, $131.
Coleman, Clyde J.—B. J. Colvin et al., June 7, 1911, $108.
Caples, Ralph C.—E. B. Barnes, Nov 16, 1907, $346.
Carter, N. Warren—Carnegie Trust Co., June 2, 1910, $168.
Jackson, Henry H.—D. P. Ritchey, April 10, 1911, $208.
Jones, James, Jr.—G. W. Varian, Sept. 6, 1905, $108.
Lynch, Margaret M.—New York Edison Co., April 26, 1911, $123.
Lissner, Jacob L.—S. Weiss et al., Jan. 5, 1911, $270.
New York and New Rochelle Automobile Co.—S. G. Sterne et al., Feb. 11, 1911, $111.
Same—National Cash Register Co., Dec. 7, 1910, $335.
Pirk, Amelia—W. Whewell, Jan. 15, 1910, $102.
Payton, Corse—American Play Co., June 21, 1911, $1,021.
Pekress & Co.—H. B. Claflin Co., March 24, 1911, $488.
Sweetser, William A., and John J. Fin—Tribune Association, Feb. 6, 1911, $331.
Stramello, Michael—R. Ferraro, April 1, 1911, $194.
Wharff, Justin W.—Clark & Gibby, May 25, 1911, $122.
Willy, George—P. Henderson et al., Oct. 23, 1902, $106.
McWaters, Thomas—City of New York, March 31, 1911, (vacated,) $264.
Fairbanks, Beaumont H.—City of New York, March 12, 1908, (vacated,) $213.
Joline, Adrian H., and Douglas Robinson—T. Maneri, Oct. 15, 1910, (reversed,) $4,738.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—First Lieut. T. C. Musgrave, Seventeenth Infantry, to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty.

First Lieut. R. G. Kirkwood, Third Field Artillery, to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Major E. F. McGlachlin, Jr., Fourth Field Artillery, and Major L. S. Lyon, Inspector General, relieved from duty as members of the board to revise provisional drill regulations, mountain artillery, 1906.

Major L. S. Lyon, Inspector General, relieved from Mountain Artillery Board.

The following-named officers will report to the commanding General, Department of the East, as Inspector-Instructors in Militia Camps during July and August: Lieut. Col. J. G. Galbraith, Fourth Cavalry; Majors G. H. Sands, Tenth Cavalry; S. L. Faison, Twenty-fourth Infantry; M. D. Cronin, Eighteenth Infantry; W. P. Pence, Coast Artillery Corps; G. O. Cress, Tenth Cavalry; Capts. C. King, First Infantry; O. L. Spaulding, Jr., Fifth Field Artillery; W. H. Waldron, Twenty-ninth Infantry; H. R. Hickok, Fifteenth Cavalry.

Capt. A. Mitchell, Fifth Infantry, to Savannah, Ga., as Inspector-Instructor of Organized Militia of Georgia.

Transfers in Coast Artillery Corps—Capt. J. S. Hardin, from One Hundred and Seventeenth to One Hundred and Forty-second Company; First Lieut. L. L. Pendleton, from One Hundred and Sixty-fifth to One Hundred and Forty-second Company; Second Lieut. R. B. Cocroft, from Twenty-second to One Hundred and Forty-second Company.

First Lieut. H. L. Morse, Coast Artillery Corps, to Fort Monroe, Va.

A board to consist of Lieut. Col. D. S. Stanley, Deputy Quartermaster General, and Capts. C. H. Conrad, Jr., Quartermaster, and F. Conner, Field Artillery, is appointed to meet in Washington to appraise the value of one horse, with a view to sale to the Government.

Major K. J. Hampton, Quartermaster, to San Francisco for duty as assistant to the Chief Quartermaster.

First Lieut. E. D. Smith, Fourth Field Artillery, to Fort D. A. Russell for temporary duty, thence to West Point, N. Y.

The Navy.

Capt. C. J. Boush, to duty as member of the Naval Examining and Naval Retiring Boards, Navy Yard, Washington.

Capt. J. C. Gillmore, home and wait orders.

Commander J. K. Robison, to command the Dixie.

Commander J. M. Ellicott, to command the Maryland.

Lieut. P. Foley, to Summer conference, Naval War College, Newport.

Ensign R. L. Stover, to the Vicksburg as senior engineer officer.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: New Orleans, at Yokohama; Dolphin, at Newport; Vestal, at Philadelphia; Ajax, at Seawall Point; Burrows, at Norfolk; Sterrett, Mayflower, and Dixie, at Tompkinsville; Washington, Montana, and Chester, at Hampton Roads.

Sailed: Panther, from Navy Yard, New York, for Provincetown; Patapsco, from Boston for trial course Utah; Michigan, from Hampton Roads for Newport; Birmingham, from Port au Prince for Boston; Justin, from Mare Island for Amalpa.

The Monaghan was placed in commission at Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., June 21.

The Paraguay and Mindoro have been stricken from the navy list.

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LUXURIOUS NEW STEEL PASSENGER STEAMSHIPS
MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL
In Place of "Yale" and "Harvard"
Service commencing Saturday, June 24th. DAILY, including SUNDAYS, at 4. P. M. from Pier 15, North River, foot Barclay St. Due to arrive at Boston the following day at about 8:30 A. M. FARE in either direction $4.00; STATEROOMS $1 to $8.
Through Tickets and Baggage Checked to all the Popular Eastern Summer Resorts
Express Service for Freight, Automobiles, and Horses.
Information, Illustrated Folder, etc., at MAINE S. S. CO., 290 Broadway, N. Y.

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FALL RIVER LINE

Via Newport and Fall River. Lv. Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA. Orchestra on each.

NEW BEDFORD LINE

Direct route to New Bedford, Mass., and Summer resorts on Buzzards Bay and Marthas Vineyard and Nantucket. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot of Clarkson St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE in commission.

BRIDGEPORT LINE

Direct route to Bridgeport and points in Naugatuck Valley leave Pier 27, E. R., week days, 11:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. Saturdays 2:00 P. M. Leave foot of East 22d St., week days, 3:30 P. M. Saturdays 2:30 P. M. Sundays 5:30 P. M. Strs. BRIDGEPORT and NAUGATUCK. Tickets, Staterooms and Information at City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway, near Cortlandt Street; N. Y. Transfer Offices, Tourist Offices, and at Piers.

PROVIDENCE LINE

Via Providence. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., 6:00 P. M., daily except Sundays. Strs. PROVIDENCE and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.

NORWICH LINE

Direct route to New London, Watch Hill, Block Island and Narragansett Pier. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., week days, 5:00 P. M. Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. PLYMOUTH and CHESTER W. CHAPIN. No stop made at Pier 70, E. R. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

NEW HAVEN LINE

Direct route to New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and North. Leave Pier 28, E. R., week days, 2:45 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. Leave East 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.

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TO
PORTLAND, MAINE
Sailings Monday, 10:30 A. M.; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 5 P. M., from Pier 20, East River, N. Y. For full information and booklet apply to
MAINE S. S. CO., 290 Broadway, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE

Steamers leave Desbrosses St. 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St. 9 A. M.; W. 129th St. 9:20 A. M., Daily except Sunday. Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Direct rail connections. Music. Restaurant.

Steamer Mary Powell

Afternoon boat for Rondout and way landings leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M., Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by boat or rail.

CAPITAL CITY LINE TO ALBANY

50 CENTS

Fast and Elegant Steamers FRANK JONES and KAATERSKILL
Leave Pier 46, N. R., Foot West 10th St., 5:30 P. M.
West 129th St., 6 P. M.
Daily, Sundays Included.
'Phone 482-483 Spring.

Catskill Evening Lines

Magnificent steel steamers CLERMONT (new) & ONTEORA leave Pier 44, N. R., Daily except Sunday, ft. Christopher St., 6:30 P. M., and West 129 St. at 7 P. M. for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie and Intermediate Landings.
Tickets for sale at all agencies and at Pier. 'Phone 1098 Spring. Send 2 cents in stamps for booklet of Summer Hotels and Boarding Houses.

JOY LINE $2.40 BOSTON VIA BOAT & RAIL

BOSTON, via Boat and Trolley, $2.35.
Providence Direct, $1.50 Worcester, $2.40
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, East River.
New Management. Improved Service.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.

MANHATTAN LINE TO ALBANY

ROUND TRIP, $1.50. GOOD 15 DAYS.
Steamers lve. ft. W. Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; ft. W. 129th St., 6 P. M. Daily and Sunday. Stop at Columbia St., Albany, (adjoining Union Station.) Special stop south bound, ft. W. 131st St., N. Y. Tel. 9236 Spring.

The Ideal Hudson River Route to Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Adirondack Mts., Montreal, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, Cooperstown, and all Northern and Eastern Resorts.

PEOPLES LINE

New York and Albany

Str. C. W. Morse (even dates June), Adirondack (alternating), Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 6 P. M.; W. 129th St., 6:45 P. M. daily (Sunday included).
Observation and Palm Room a new feature.

CITIZENS LINE

New York, Albany and Troy

New Str. Trojan (even dates June), Rensselaer (alternating), Pier 32, N. R., 6 P. M. daily (Saturday included), Yonkers 7 P. M.; stops at Albany in both directions.
Magnificent Steamers; Splendid Accommodations; Cuisine and Service Unexcelled. Fine Orchestra on Each Steamer.
Tickets at pier and principal ticket offices. For Journal—a guide for tourists—and Summer Excursion Book write HUDSON NAVIGATION CO., Pier 32, N. R. 'Phone 9400 Spring.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE FOR NORTH JERSEY COAST RESORTS

New Jersey Central

Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, etc.
Leave N. Y., Pier 31, N. R., foot of W. 42d St. week days 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 4:15, 7:45 p. m. Sundays 9:30 a. m., 1:00, 7:45 p. m.
Leave N. Y., Pier 10, N. R., foot of Cedar St week days 10:20 a. m., 1:00, 3:45, 4:45, 8:10 p. m Sundays 10:00 a. m., 1:30, 8:10 p. m.

The High Grade Sail $1

New York Harbor Round Trip.
New York to Atlantic Highlands.
Passengers can make round trip on steamers leaving W. 42d St., week days at 9:35 a.m., 12:30 and 3:15 p.m. Sun. 9:30 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. Cedar St., weekdays, 10:20 a.m., 1:00 and 3:45 p.m. Sun. 10 a.m. & 1:30 p.m. Full Summer schedule takes effect Sun., June 25.

"THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED."

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BOSTON Via Boat and Rail $2.90
PROVIDENCE, Boat Direct..... 2.00
FALL RIVER, via Boat and Rail.. 2.25
WORCESTER, via Boat and Rail.. 2.90
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot of W. Houston St.
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS—FINEST SERVICE.
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For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie & Kingston, Week Days, 4:00 P. M., from ft. Franklin St. For Highland Falls, Newburgh, and intermediate landings, week days, 6:00 P. M.; Sundays, 9:00 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M. Tel. 405 Franklin.

HARTFORD LINE

From New Pier 32, East River, foot of Pike St., daily except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
CONEY ISLAND
LEAVE WEST 129TH STREET.
9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30, 7:30, 8:40 P. M.
LEAVE PIER (NEW) 1, NORTH RIVER.
9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30 P. M.
LEAVE STEEPLECHASE PARK.
10:55, 11:40 A. M., 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, *4:55, 5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:50, 8:25, 9:25, 10:40 P.M.
Trip marked * does not go to 129th St.
Round Trip Tickets { From 129th St., 50 Cents. From Pier 1, N. R., 40 Cents.
Inc. Admission to Steeplechase Park.
FISHING BANKS, STEAMER TAURUS.
Leaves 129th St., N. R., 7:20 A. M.; Pier (new) 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c

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STEAMER GRAND REPUBLIC
Season opens SUNDAY, JUNE 25th

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE — UP THE HUDSON RIVER

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New Four-Deck Steamer
BENJ. B. ODELL
SUNDAYS { From Pier 24, N. R., foot Franklin St., 9 A. M. West 129th St., 9:30 A. M.
Returning leaves NEWBURGH 6 P. M., HIGHLAND FALLS 7 P. M.
Dining room—excellent service—music.
Round Trip from New York 90 Cents
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Trips Including Tickets and Hotels.
Atlantic City.....3 days.....$13.25 up
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Travel Tickets only, with or without Hotels, to All Holiday Resorts.
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245 Broadway, 264 and 553 Fifth Ave., 649 Madison Ave., New York.

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STATEN ISLAND
Refined amusements amid refined surroundings. Cleanest, safest bathing on the Atlantic coast. SCHEDULE OF BOATS:—From Battery Landing, 10 A. M., 12:15, 2:40, and 5 P. M. Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays, 10 A. M., 12:15, 2:40, 5 and 7:30 P. M.
RETURNING 11:05 A. M., 1:30, 4, and 7 P. M. On Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays, 11:05 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:30, and 9 P. M.

EXCURSIONS
Lake Hopatcong, $1.00
EVERY SUNDAY and HOLIDAY
Leave W. 23d St. 6:50, Liberty St. 9:00 a. m.
Atlantic City, $2.50
NEXT SUNDAY
Leave W. 23d St. 7:50, Liberty St. 8:00 a. m.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
HARD COAL! NO SMOKE! COMFORT!

Delightful Afternoon Excursion to West Point,
Steamer Mary Powell.
Leaving Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M., W. 42d St. 2 P. M., W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M., Daily except Sunday. Return to New York by boat or rail, $1.10. Orchestra. See Parade, Public Buildings, etc.

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Halcyon and Observation, around New York Harbor and Manhattan Island. Daily from Battery Pier, near South Ferry, 10:30 and 2:30. SEE THE OCEAN, Sandy Hook Lightship and Forts. Trips daily, 1:15, returning 5.

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Around Manhattan Island, foot W. 42d St., 10:30, 2:30; lecture aboard. Tel. 5443 Gram.

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THE LARGEST, FINEST & NEWEST STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

Olympic (45,324 TONS) Sails June 28. Titanic (45,324 TONS) Launched May 31.
Cretic, June 24, 12:00 Noon | Cedric, June 24, 11:00 A.M.
Minnehaha, June 24, 8:30 A.M. | Olympic, June 28, 3:00 P.M.
Vaderland, June 24, 10:00 A.M. | St. Paul, July 1, 9:30 A.M.

American Pier 62, N. R., 9:30 A. M.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
St. Paul.....July 1 | St. Louis.....July 15
Philadelphia.....July 8 | New York.....July 22

White Star Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
*OLYMPIC (new) June 28, 3 PM | Oceanic...July 19
Adriatic.....July 12, 3 PM | OLYMPIC.July 26
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Cedric....June 24, 11 AM | Celtic.....July 8
Baltic.....July 1, 11 AM | Arabic.....July 15

Atlantic Transport
New York—London Direct. Pier 58, N. R.
Minnehaha...June 24, 8:30 AM | Minneapolis..July 8
Minnewaska..July 1, 10:30 AM | Minnetonka..July 15

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Largest Steamers St. Lawrence Route.

Red Star Pier 61, N. R., 10 A. M.
London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
Vaderland.....June 24 | Lapland (new).....July 15
Finland.....July 1 | Vaderland.....July 22
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Cretic.....June 24, noon | Romanic.....July 15
Canopic...July 1, 2:30 PM | Cretic.....Aug. 5

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TO INSPECT THE WORLD'S LARGEST AND FINEST STEAMER
The White Star Line's
NEW TRIPLE SCREW "OLYMPIC" 45,324 TONS REGISTER
FRIDAY, JUNE 23 SATURDAY, JUNE 24
Between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Pier 59, North River, New York (Foot of West 19th Street)
ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS
PROCEEDS FOR SEAMEN'S CHARITIES
Tickets for Sale at WHITE STAR LINE, 9 Broadway, or PIER 62 N. R., (West 23d St.) THOS. COOK & SON, 245 Broadway, 264 and 553 Fifth Ave. and 649 Madison Ave. RAYMOND WHITCOMB CO., 225 Fifth Ave. E. H. LOW AGENCY, 1123 Broadway. A. FALCK & CO., 157 East 125th St. and 2088 7th Ave. INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR CO., 281 5th Ave.

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CRUISING 'Round the World
On an Ocean Liner
Two Grand Cruises by the large new transatlantic Steamship CLEVELAND, (17,000 tons), the first to leave New York on October 21, 1911, and the second from San Francisco on February 6, 1912.
$650 and up | including all necessary expenses aboard and ashore. | 110 Days Duration.
ANNUAL EVENT "Around the World Cruises" trips in October, 1912, and February, 1913, by the large Cruising Steamship Victoria Luise, 16,500 tons.
SUMMER CRUISES | To Norway, Spitzbergen, Iceland, North Cape, etc. | 13 TO 25 DAYS. Sailing from Hamburg During June, July, and August. | $62.50 up. And tours to West Indies, Spanish Main, Panama Canal, 11 to 25 DAYS, $79 to $135.
Write for Booklets of All Cruises.
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REGULAR SERVICES
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG
†KAISERIN AUG. VIC..June 24, 10 A. M.
BLUECHER.....June 24, 9 A. M.
CLEVELAND.....July 1, 10 A. M.
‡‡PENNSYLVANIA.....July 8, 9 A. M.
†Unexcelled Ritz-Carlton a la Carte Restaurant, Gymnasium, Electric Baths, Elevator, Palm Garden. ¶Second cabin only. §Will call at Boulogne.
Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Genoa
S. S. HAMBURG.....June 27, 10 A. M.
‡S. S. MOLTKE.....July 11
‡S. S. HAMBURG.....Aug. 15
‡Will NOT call at Algiers.
Tourist Dept. for Trips Everywhere.

London - Paris - Bremen
EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL TUESDAYS, 10 A. M.
Kronprinzessin Cecilie - JUNE 27
Kronprinz Wilhelm - - JULY 4
Kaiser Wilhelm II - - JULY 11
George Washington - - JULY 13
North German Lloyd
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
BERLIN.....JUNE 24
PRINZESS IRENE.....JULY 1
FRIEDRICH DER GROSSE.....JULY 29
Baltimore-Bremen Direct Wednesdays.
OELRICHS & CO., Gen'l Agts., 5 B'way, N. Y.

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AN IDEAL Summer Vacation. $10 Round Trip and up
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MEDITERRANEAN ADRIATIC
ITALY, GREECE, AUSTRIA direct without change. Calls at AZORES and GIBRALTAR (East), ALGIERS (West.) A few berths left for sailings of LAURA, June 24; S. S. ARGENTINA, July 5.
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LISBON Approx. weekly sailings by the newest, largest, finest & fastest French steamers in
NAPLES The MEDITERRANEAN Trade.
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SURROGATE CITATION.

OSCAR DELISLE.—THE PEOPLE OF THE State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent.—To Emil K. Delisle, Friederich Oscar Delisle, Max Graf von Budingen, as guardian of Friederich Oscar Delisle, an incompetent; Johanna Langheid, Alice K. Grafin von Budingen, Erich Schuster, as executor of the will of Philippine Delisle, deceased; Ida Montague, formerly Delisle, if living, and if dead, her heirs, executors, administrators, and next of kin, if any there be; Alice Delisle, if living, and if dead, her heirs, next of kin, executors, and administrators, if any there be; Lulu Agnes von Scherbening, and to all persons interested in the estate of Oscar Delisle, late of Freiburg, Germany, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting.

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 25th day of July, 1911, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Richard M. Bruno, as ancillary administrator with the will annexed of the estate of said Oscar Delisle, deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 6th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

Supreme Court, County of New York.—Francesco Alfonso Petronio, plaintiff, against Gaetano Rossitto, defendant.—In pursuance of an order duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 14th day of June, 1911, I, the undersigned, the receiver in said action, will sell in separate parcels on the 24th day of June, 1911, at 11:30 o'clock A. M., at public auction for cash, by Samuel Marx, auctioneer, at the premises formerly occupied by the plaintiff and the defendant above named, at 106 East 11th St., in the City of New York, Manhattan, and will sell at said address in the business of manufacturing, buying, selling, and dealing in all sorts of embroidery works under the firm name and style of Rossitto & Petronio, the following property: Seven Bonnas braiding machines, 4 Stein beading machines, 5 cording machines, 2 F. B. machines, 1 three-thread machine, 1 Zeal motor, 14 machine tables, 1 perforating machine, 1 safe,

Articles Lost Long Ago

¶ Sunday, July 9th, The New York Times will print advertisements of articles lost during the last year and not recovered.

¶ Many are looking forward to this opportunity in the hope of recovering some valued possession thought irretrievably lost.

¶ Send advertisements early marked for insertion in the Lost and Found Review of The New York Times, Sunday, July 9th. No extra charge for this service. 30c. a line; count seven words to the line.

Lost

50c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

LOST—Friday, June 16, on Broadway, between 45th and 46th Sts., or in or around Lyceum Theatre, lady's Tiffany gold watch and filigree gold fob, deep cut enameled monogram on watch, "G. D." Finder please return to Room 802, 145 West 45th St., and receive liberal reward. No questions asked.

LOST—Diamond, emerald, and pearl wreath brooch; took 8th Av. car south of 96th St. to 56th St. and 8th Av., walked east to Broadway and then south to Sonoma Apartments, at 55th St. and Broadway; liberal reward. Inquire of Superintendent of the Sonoma Apartments, 1,730 Broadway.

LOST—In Lord & Taylor's store or between Astor Trust Co. and Lord & Taylor's, a brown leather purse containing £20 English money; $20 reward and no questions asked. Return to Astor Trust Co.

LOST.—About 2:30, on Broadway and Columbus Av. surface car, a small yellow colored handbag, with D. S. L. in black letters; reward for return to Dr. L., 44 West 96th St.

LOST—Three-stone diamond ring, about 1¼ k., between Greene St. and Waldorf-Astoria, Monday afternoon; liberal reward. Fitzgibbon, New York Athletic Club.

LOST—June 17, gold bracelet, five diamonds, either in or from Guffantie's to Waldorf roof; reward; no questions asked. Altman & Grossman, 19 West 21st St.

LOST.—Watch fob, diamond eyes and mouth, initials W. E. S. on back. $20 reward. Eddie Stack, Philadelphia National League Baseball Club.

LOST—June 19, gold watch, with fob, monogram outside, name Dr. J. H. Potter on inside; Marcus & Co. make; reward. P 104 Times.

LOST—Lady's open-face gold watch with gold dial, a knotted gold pin attached; initials "L. M."; reward. 426 East 26th St.

LOST—Cameo bracelet, between 44th and 168th Sts.; liberal reward. Room 242, 1,777 Broadway.

LOST.—Masonic watch chain seal; suitable reward if returned. E. E. McBurney, 61 West 57th St.

LOST—Gold watch on Tuesday evening; initials "J. S. M."; reward. Martin, 262 West 83d St.

LOST.—Gold watch, initials J. I. M., Tuesday evening; reward. Martin, 262 West 83d St.

LOST—Pocketbook, near 52d St. Reward at 23 West 86th St.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

50c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

LOST—Two female dachshunds, Broadway and 47th St., Monday morning; reward. 247 West 76th St.

LOST—Boston bull terrier; answers name of Bud; liberal reward. O'Hara, 211 West 43d St.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Found

50c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

FOUND, June 16 to June 22.—POLICE DEPARTMENT. Inquire at Property Clerk's Office, 300 Mulberry St., Manhattan—Black sack coat and vest and silver watch, &c.; lap robe, marked F. E. F.; lady's velvet handbag, containing several small articles; tan dress suitcase, containing wearing apparel; black enameled bicycle, No. 27,788; bunch of keys, lady's gold watch, chain, and a plain gold ring; nine pieces of sheet copper, silver neck chain, bunch of keys, pair of imitation pearl prayer beads, &c.; set of plans, with specifications; lady's long black silk coat.

FOUND, June 21—INTERBOROUGH R. T. CO. Apply Lost Property Room, 9 Morris St. 2D AV. ELEVATED: Book, sweater, frame. 3D AV. ELEVATED: Satchel, purse, eyeglasses, cards, gloves, slipper, hats, collar, &c., clock, papers, blueprints, parasol, hat, linen collars, keys. 6TH AV. ELEVATED: Umbrella, eyeglasses, watch, cuff button, cigarettes, cigars, music case, magazine, pictures, coat, paper, sample, waist, twine, coat, &c., powder, cap, hats, shoe, wire, liquid, belt, shoe ties, records, fruit, strap, machinery. 9TH AV. ELEVATED: Clothes, sweater, patent paper, legal blanks, overalls, casting, keys, paint can. SUBWAY: Suit case, chatelaine bag, purses, watch, eyeglasses, case, legal papers, advertising matter, school records, books, gloves, collars, keys, electrotype, candles, hammer, rope, paper samples.

FOUND, June 21—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO. Apply 137 Christopher St. HUDSON TUBES: Money, beads, two checks, hand bag, umbrella, hat, veil.

Business Opportunities

50c. a line 1 time; 84c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

WANTED—A PARTNER; if you are in a position to control and interest LIFE INSURANCE STOCK SALESMEN, and are prepared to assist in financing them, we would like to talk with you; we have a proposition that will bear the closest investigation. Address POST OFFICE BOX 1,192, NEW YORK.

A manufacturing business in the mechanical line, established 35 years, producing an article of the highest reputation; would offer a working interest to proper party with capital desired for the extension of the scope of the business; principals only. L 243 Times Downtown.

Manufacturer of kimonos and dressing sacks requires $2,000 additional capital; good chance for active man; salesman preferred. Gesner, 171 Rochester Av., Brooklyn.

PENNANT privilege for sale; Brighton Beach, July 3 and 4; auto meet; give cash bid in answer. P 131 Times.

Real Estate For Sale or To Let.

50c. a line 1 time; 63c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

Manhattan.

$3,000 cash for two houses, near Grand and Bowery. Brennan, 35 Nassau. Room 1,002.

Queens.

Fine bungalow sites and chicken farms, from 1 to 5 acres, on the north shore of Long Island; five minutes to water; overlooking bay; with all city improvements; fine bathing, fishing, and boating; will sell cheap to quick buyer. Box L 219 Times Downtown.

Westchester.

Tarrytown.—Two new 10-room, 2 baths, gentleman's cottages; villa plots; all city improvements. Bliss Realty Co., 5 East 42d St.

ANGELL & CO.'S OFFICE AT SCARSDALE is open every afternoon after 2 P. M. Stop to see what we can offer for rent and sale.

New England.

Factory For Sale.—Exceptional opportunity to procure at a very reasonable price a modern factory building with heat and electric light; particularly adapted for light manufacturing, such as underwear, shirt waists, etc.; excellent shipping facilities on the shore line of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. P 127 Times.

90-acre Farm.—Large brick house; beautiful grounds; elevation 900 feet; spring water; fruit; near station; city 3 hours; $3,600, $2,000 down. F. L. Wentworth, Winsted, Conn.

Fifty places in Connecticut, within 65 miles New York City; $500 up; state your wants; free lists. Brophey, 64 Grand St., Danbury, Conn.

New Jersey.

200-acre farm; high elevation; station, half mile; commuting distance; $16,000. Martin, Plainfield, N. J.

Country Board

50c. a line 1 time; 57c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

Westchester.

WASHINGTON INN, NEW ROCHELLE.—35 minutes from 42d St.; comfortable rooms; excellent table; 3 minutes from station; high ground; shade trees.

Long Island.

HOTEL PASADENA,
Rockaway Beach, Grove Av., ocean front, Hollands Station. Leading family hotel. Terms reasonable. Special rates for families.

Exceptional Opportunity.—Beautiful country home, overlooking the Sound; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis. Fairview, Sea Cliff, Long Island. Telephone 239—Glen Cove.

HOTEL BELVEDERE, Far Rockaway, L. I.—Select house, shaded lawn, near beach; reasonable rates; same management since 1904. 'Phone 546. S. J. Campbell.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, Staple-Chase House, 2,219 Emmons Av.; permanent guests; transients; fine table; on water.

Bensonhurst.—Board; overlooking ocean; bathing; rooms reasonable to refined people. Conway, 8,779 Bay Parkway.

Battershall Inn, Sea Cliff, L. I.—Elevation 200 ft.; no mosquitos; references; send for booklet.

New York State.

Overlooking Hudson River for 87 miles from high, healthy, hilltop; refined adults can obtain board, $10 upward; hour out; mile to station. Post Office Box 133 Ossining, N. Y.

BOARD ON HEALTHFUL ULSTER CO. fruit farm; milk, eggs. Arrange White, 309 West 46th St.

Help Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

CORRESPONDENT.—Unusual opportunity for first-class resort hotel correspondent; must have had considerable experience and give best references. Address, stating terms, E Box 25 Times.

GIRLS.—We have opening for a number of young ladies having clerical experience in the subscription department of a publishing house; those having worked on complaints or familiar with stencils and card system preferred; good pay to the right parties. The Butterick Publishing Company, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York City.

SCHOOL TEACHERS, with sufficient personality for organization work among mothers; good-paying position during the Summer months in the States of Maine, Vermont, and Massachusetts; write fully, stating experience, P 103 Times.

WELL-educated woman, over 30, possessing tact and a pleasing personality, for special organization work among school children; one who can travel, if necessary, preferred; good compensation for right woman. Call, after 2 P. M., Room 705, 110 West 34th St.

YOUNG LADIES.—We have openings for a number of young ladies having clerical experience in the subscription department of a publishing house; those having worked on complaints or familiar with stencils and card system preferred; good pay to the right parties. The Butterick Publishing Company, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York City.

10 WAITRESSES wanted for a Southern hotel; sail Saturday. Apply J. J. Kelly, 819 6th Av.

Help Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

BOY.—Bright, honest, willing, gentlemanly, about sixteen years of age, as messenger. Apply by letter, Lederle Laboratories, 39 West 38th St.

HONEST MEN to sell nursery stock; experience unnecessary; salary or commission weekly. Address North Jersey Nurseries, Newark, N. J.

MAN, 25-30, steady, outside employment of an interesting character (no canvassing) for one who is familiar with various foreign languages and has had experience selling merchandise or insurance; state fully experience and languages, also salary desired. Reliable, Box 160 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN (2) wanted; over 25, of good education and address, for out of town work; permanent employment. Schuman Co., 156 5th Av.

SALESMAN wanted by Novelty Curtain Manufacturer for New York State, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. P 126 Times.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between the ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 26 2d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City; 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

WANTED—An experienced subscription canvasser, to take charge of a high-class weekly publication; excellent opportunity for right party. Box P 134 Times.

WANTED—A salesman in a good line of ladies' and misses' cloaks and suits; only those who can command good trade preferred. P 133 Times.

WANTED.—Ten wagon salesmen for a high-class, well-advertised product. Apply between 9 and 11 A. M., at Concord Av. and East 145d St.

WANTED.—Three good men with book experience to qualify for division managers. Apply before 10:30 A. M., Room 903, 56 Pine St.

WANTED—Tenor singer for Manhattan church; one dollar each service. P 88 Times.

500 COLLEGE STUDENTS
TO SELL BERRY'S LIFE GUARD; BEST SWIMMING DEVICE AND LIFE PRESERVER; YOU CAN HAVE A GOOD OUTING ON THE OCEAN SHORE, LAKE, OR RIVER AND SELL THIS ARTICLE TO DEALERS AND BATHERS AS SOON AS SEEN; RETAIL PRICE 50 CENTS; LIBERAL COMMISSION. WRITE OR CALL. F. L. FERGUSON, 1,328 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Agents Wanted

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

LIVE MEN WANTED
to negotiate large deals requiring ability of unusual degree, with generous returns to investors and himself. Financing, P 137 Times.

Help Wanted
Employment Bureaus

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Commercial.

RATE CLERK.—Railroad experience; $20.
STOCK CLERK.—Experience fur house; $15.
YOUNG LADY.—Stenographer, accounting; French; $18.
Also private clerical positions open.
Employers Reference Service, (Agency,) 144 West 23d St.

Situations Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

BOOKKEEPER, good knowledge stenography; moderate salary; best references. Stenographer, 89 Delancey St.

COOK, WAITRESS, and MAID.—A lady going abroad wants to place cook, waitress, and maid. Address 271 5th Av.

GRADUATE OF MASSAGE INSTITUTE, Stockholm, Sweden, with hospital experience, wishes position as masseuse and nurse for invalid patient; good sewer; highest reference. Djerf, 515 Lexington Av.

NURSE.—A young girl desires position as nurse, country preferred; can furnish references. Apply 225 East 63d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—If you want a bright young girl, who can keep your books, take down your letters, transcribe them carefully, is not afraid of hard work, address "Faithful," 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone 660 E. N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, anxious to start well, will accept small salary with chance to advance. Catherine Schehl, 605 Madison Av. 'Phone 2993—Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER, 2 years' experience; exceptional references for good work; $10-$12. Eleanor, L 232 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, bookkeeper; excellent worker; one year's experience. Blakeman, 100 Powell St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—By young lady of education and refinement, position as companion to a lady leaving the city for Summer. Address Companion, 225 East 63d St., or 'phone 1768—Plaza.

WIDOW, 26 years old, German Jewess; would like a position in an institution where she can make herself generally useful; handy with the needle; very neat; good references. Address Mrs. H. B., F. B. Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway, City.

YOUNG LADY of education and refinement would like position as lady's companion or position of trust in wealthy family; very best of references. P 118 Times.

Business Notices

50c. a line 1 time; 84c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

Debts and claims of every description collected on percentage. Adams Mercantile Agency, Suite 522, 150 Nassau St.

Situations Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.
All branches of work.
Moderate charges.
Room 501, 320 Broadway. 'Phone Worth 1819.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2239—Stuyvesant.

A POSITION WANTED to handle building repairs and alterations for real or private estate, city or country. Practical, 2,527½ 8th Av.

BOOKKEEPER—Expert accountant, writes up, balances books, regular intervals. Strickland, 80 Henry St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER and credit man; full charge; highest reference; American. Lohmann, 229 West 16th St.

COLGATE University student desires position as tutor and companion of young man, age between 8 and 15. Altieri, 888 Tremont Av.

COLLEGE man, wants position, city or country; tutoring primary, grammar, or college entrance work, and making himself generally useful. Address E. T., Smith, 4 West 92d St., New York City.

EXPERIENCED salesman for Chicago and vicinity; will represent cloak and suit or skirt house. Address Henry Weiss, Grand Union Hotel.

FRENCH CHEF, thoroughly competent, wishes position with private family or hotel, club; reference last 6 years; present employer going abroad. Chaudovard, care W. Guggenheimer, Port Washington, L. I.

SALESMAN, young man, 23; sound selling experience, wishes position leading to or giving opportunity to sell staple article. J R 239 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Cloaks and suits; formerly manufacturer; wishes to connect with reliable firm. P 135 Times.

SALESMAN in laces and embroideries, soliciting cutting-up trade, desires employment. K 75 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and telegrapher, capable working any wire; would like to hear from banker or broker house who can use good man and where strict attention to business is appreciated. Address L 241 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, good education, desires position where he can advance; moderate salary. Frank Tansey, 605 Madison Av. 'Phone Plaza—2993.

YOUNG COLORED MAN and wife wish position; wife as chambermaid or nurse; man general useful and chauffeur. Manley, 417 West 52d St., care of Brown.

Situations Wanted
Employment Bureaus

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, High-Grade Office Helpers
BOOKKEEPERS, Office Service Co. (Agency)
STENOGRAPHERS. 50 Pine St. Tel. 8425 John

Domestic.

BOND $1,000.—OLD DOMINION AGENCY, 88 West 134th.—Guarantee A1 colored help. 1119—Harlem.

COMPETENT HELP of all trades supplied. Riverside Agency, 12 West 99th. 'Phone 1538 Riverside.

HELP.—Select colored help furnished; city, country. Middlesex Employment Agency, 81 West 132d St. 6370—Harlem.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4786—Columbus.

SHEPHERD AGENCY, 107 West 133d St.; telephone 6916 Morningside.—Domestic help furnished; male, female; references.

Boarders Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Well-furnished, large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests accommodated; references.

5TH AV., 47.—Large and small rooms, private baths; transient and table guests.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d St.)—Airy rooms, home cooking; well-kept house. 'Phone 4108 Morningside.

43D ST., 445 WEST.—Why the country? Charming house, garden, fine baths, delicious home cooking.

43D ST., 128 WEST.—Nice second-story front room, with board.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms, private bath; table guests; exclusive.

68TH ST., 56 WEST.—Beautifully furnished; southern exposure; private residence; near Park; private bath; marble shower; Summer rates; attentive service; electric light.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Single and double rooms; table guests; references.

68TH ST., 70 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; gentlemen preferred; fine location; excellent table; also parlor floor.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private baths; superior table; Summer rates; telephone; references.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Large, small rooms; 'phone; "L," Subway express; references.

74TH, 131 WEST.—Sixteenth year; Summer rates; rooms, parlor dining; references.

76TH, 239 WEST.—Newly furnished; parlor dining; excellent table; table guests; private bath; Southerners and Westerners desired; transients accommodated; Summer rate.

76TH ST., 108 WEST.—Opportunity secure large, comfortable room; first-class board. 'Phone 7862 Schuyler.

76TH ST., 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; table guests; transients accommodated.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; table board; references required.

76TH ST., 105 WEST.—Rooms; board; table guests; telephone; references.

78TH ST., 112 WEST.—Rooms, with board; parlor dining room; table guests; Summer rates; telephone.

80TH ST., 141-3 WEST.—Cool parlor floor; private bath; front room; Summer rates; references.

81ST, 118 WEST.—Delightful double and single rooms; convenient transportation; Summer rates; table guests.

81ST ST., 116 WEST.—Especially desirable room; strictly high-class board; satisfactory references necessary.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—In refined Jewish home, first-class room, board; table guests accommodated.

82D, 74 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; private bath; Summer rates; parlor dining room; references.

82D ST., 128 WEST.—Large, airy rooms, private bath; excellent cooking; special Summer rates.

50-52 WEST 82D.
Newly furnished; electric light; private baths; telephone.

91ST ST., 29 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; private bath; near Park; excellent cuisine; board optional; telephone.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Cool rooms, handsomely furnished; every convenience; telephone; near park; superior board.

92D, 117-118 WEST.—In well-appointed houses, rooms, with board; opposite St. Agnes's grounds; permanent guests desired; two attractive, airy rooms to sublet for Summer; telephone; references.

93D ST., 122 WEST, (near "L" station.)—Desirable room, all conveniences, good board; references.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Large rooms, home comforts; table boarders accommodated; references. Telephone 7442—Riverside.

94TH ST., 14 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; moderate prices; parlor dining. Telephone 8371 Riverside.

95TH, 149 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with or without board; Summer rates; telephone.

104TH, 29 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent board; refined surroundings; telephone; table guests.

104TH, 83 WEST.—Large and small rooms; refined atmosphere; table boarders; excellent home table.

104TH ST., 257, (West End Av.)—Room, private bath; rooms; table guests; references.

117TH, 407 WEST.—Large room; private bath; excellent table; Broadway Subway. Telephone Morningside—8136.

119TH, 417 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms; Southern cooking daintily served; Summer rates.

122D ST., 620 WEST.—Ideal location; large, small room; delicious cooking; table guests. Apartment 2.

Boarders Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

130TH, 250 WEST.—Desirable second-floor room to let; board optional; table boarders taken.

141ST ST., 527 WEST.—Desirable rooms; lavatory, all conveniences, telephone; references; Summer rates; table guests.

144TH, 472 WEST.—Private residence; first-class accommodations; homelike; well served meals; Summer rates.

ACROPOLIS HOTEL, (519 West 123d St.)—Rooms, single or en suite with or without board, near Riverside Drive, with reasonable prices in the city. Special Summer rates.

A.—WAVERLEY PLACE, 103.—Elegantly furnished room, with private bath; with or without meals.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 600 West 169th St.—Can accommodate couple appreciating high-class home, with large, cool room; two closets; private bath. Field.

WEST END AV., 240.—Large, cool rooms; all conveniences; convenient "L," Subway and surface car lines; Southerners; transients accommodated; rates moderate.

East Side.

15TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; references; telephone.

15TH ST., 210 EAST, (opposite Stuyvesant Park.)—Single rooms; table guests accommodated; transients; telephone.

218T ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Cheerful rooms, excellent table; Summer rates; park privilege.

63D, 23 EAST, Corner; 694-696 Madison Av.—Suites; private bath; single rooms; excellent board optional; one block Park; Summer prices.

80TH, 40 EAST (corner Madison Av.)—Fine rooms; elevator; excellent board optional; Summer prices.

IRVING PLACE, 47.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; exceptionally good board; telephone.

MADISON AV., 839, (70th St.)—Large and small rooms, with or without board, in handsome private house; breakfast in rooms; references.

Brooklyn.

MONROE PLACE, 1, (Corner Clark St.)—Large front parlor, elegantly furnished; exceptionally clean; excellent table; few minutes from Subway and Bridge.

Furnished Rooms

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Cool rooms, private baths; with or without board; transients.

8TH ST., 8 WEST.—Comfortably furnished single and double rooms; modern improvements; telephone; Summer rates.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house, charming suite or single; delightfully cool; every convenience; references.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Very large room, with alcove, second floor; modern conveniences; telephone.

9TH ST, 39 WEST.—Medium and single rooms, running water; first-class accommodations; telephone.

13TH ST., 104, (West of 6th Av.)—Desirable square and hall rooms, adjoining bath; gentlemen.

16TH ST., 20, 22, 33 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well furnished; excellent board; telephone.

37TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; Southerners accommodated.

42D ST., 242 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, private baths; light housekeeping; moderate prices. Raith.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath; meals optional; exclusive.

52D ST., 54 WEST.—Elegant large and small rooms; private bath; all conveniences; breakfast; telephone; references.

64TH ST., 164 WEST.—Large, cool room, adjoining bath, suitable two; piano, telephone; Summer rates.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

69TH ST., 65 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath, suite or separate; Electric light, telephone.

69TH ST., 143 WEST.—Attractive, cool room in exclusive apartment; shower bath, electricity, telephone. Wilde.

73D ST., 136 WEST.—Desirable, well-furnished room; quiet, refined surroundings; meals optional; references.

74TH ST., 104 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large, small rooms; all conveniences; telephone; references required.

74TH ST, 106 WEST.—Large and small rooms, single or en suite; Summer rates; references; 'phone.

75TH ST., 104 WEST.—High-class large, airy rooms; large closets; all modern improvements; telephone.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, cool rooms in refined neighborhood; telephone; references; Summer rates.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Large second-story room; also physician's office; private house; reasonable. 7965 Schuyler.

78TH ST., WEST.—Elegant, large rooms; new furnishings; suitable couples; men preferred; references. P 132 Times.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Large second-floor room; bath adjoining; also single, with running water; breezy.

82D ST., 130 WEST.—Medium room, bath adjoining and dressing room, suitable for gentleman; references.

83D ST., 311 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; electric light; telephone; private residence.

84TH ST., 54 WEST.—Beautiful large and small rooms; attractive, fine surroundings; private house; reasonable.

84TH ST., 128 WEST.—Beautiful front rooms; housekeeping; single; running water; gentlemen; married couple. Croft.

84TH ST., 135 WEST.—Parlor, one or two rooms adjoining, or single; light; telephone. Mason.

86TH, 310 WEST, near Riverside.—Gentlemen desiring quiet, refined surroundings; references; telephone 6388 Riverside.

87TH ST., 207 WEST.—Parlor suite; light and airy; comfortable; smaller room; Summer rates. Tobias.

87TH ST., 176 WEST.—Refined home; two large, cool rooms; running water. Bruns.

89TH ST., 174 WEST.—Bedroom and sitting room; one or two women; references. Janitor.

95TH ST., 50 WEST.—Near park; single, double rooms; only few accommodated; breakfast optional; references.

95TH ST., 145 WEST.—Large, well furnished, pleasant room; private bath; also smaller room.

96TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive single room; near parks, Subway, "L," expresses; breakfast optional. Scott.

97TH ST., West of Broadway.—Select two rooms, suite or single room; high-class elevator apartment; every comfort and convenience. Telephone 6780 Riverside, 1B.

102D ST., 302 WEST.—Private house; near Riverside Drive; comfortable furnished rooms, with piano; running water; with bath; suitable married couple, bachelor.

102D ST., 210 WEST.—Beautifully furnished parlor suite, one flight; convenient Broadway, 103d Subway. Clarke.

102D ST., 302 WEST.—Private house, near Riverside Drive; nicely furnished hall room, front; bath.

103D, 216 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Unusually large, cool, corner room; 'phone; private family. Carroll.

103D ST., 216 WEST.—Comfortable, cool room, bath, $3.50; private family. Apartment 2.

107TH ST., 210 West.—Large, desirable, cool room; $6; elevator apartment; references; Southerners. Moncure.

107TH, 210 WEST.—Bright outside room; beautifully furnished; high-class elevator apartment; references. Gurnee.

113TH ST., 535 WEST.—Large, cool room, $6 a week; gentleman. Apartment 61.

114TH ST., 523 WEST.—Large, cool room; private home; fine locality; opposite Columbia; all conveniences; Summer rates.

118TH, 419 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—attractive front suite; southern exposure; small rooms; Subway. Jenkins.

118TH ST., 416 WEST.—Columbia University neighborhood; clean, comfortable room; large closet; elevator apartment. Perez.

118TH ST., 414 WEST.—Large front room, southerly room, small room, kitchen; transients accommodated. Smith.

118TH, 420 WEST, (Columbia College neighborhood.)—Large and small light, cool rooms; elevator. Robinson.

Furnished Rooms

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

119TH ST., 420 WEST.—Outside rooms, beautiful view; telephone; dining room; Summer prices. Apartment 21.

121ST ST., 170 WEST.—Cool corner rooms; modern; telephone; Summer rates, $3-$5. Hungerford.

122D ST., 509 WEST.—Cool, outside rooms; modern elevator apartment; Summer rates; board optional. Miller.

122D, 540 WEST, corner Broadway.—Attractive, outside rooms; kitchen if desired; references. Apartment 21.

122D ST., 523 WEST.—All outside housekeeping suites; student's rooms; cool; Summer rates; homelike. Carter.

123D ST., 524 WEST.—Very neat, cool, and comfortable room in strictly private family; $2.75 to permanent gentleman roomer; bath convenient. Eaton.

127TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large, attractive room, dressing room, select house; very desirable location; reasonable.

135TH ST., 601 West, (Corner Broadway.)—Cheerful outside room, near Riverside Drive; elevator; telephone. Bolduan.

140TH ST., (8,440 Broadway.)—Large front single or en suite; shower; private lavatory; elevator apartment. Trumbull.

ATTRACTIVE, comfortable front room; facing Broadway; one flight; high-class house. P 97 Times.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 327.—Handsomely furnished room, 93d St., opposite Park, reasonable Summer months. Stone.

180 CLAREMONT AV., 125TH, (APT. 1.)
BEAUTIFUL, BREEZY ROOMS; REFINEMENT; BOARD OPTIONAL.

CLAREMONT AV., 192, (127th.)—Newly furnished, large, attractive rooms; ladies; board optional. Clarke.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th St.) Washington Heights.—Large, small rooms; telephone; private house; breakfast; convenient.

FREEDOM OF COUNTRY! Spacious rooms, large beds; cool breezes from Hudson; transients, permanent; 130 Claremont Av., opposite Grant's Tomb. Apartment 35.

LA PORTE HOTEL, (117th St. and Amsterdam Av.)—First-class apartment hotel; elegant rooms, single, en suite; terms moderate; highest elevation in Manhattan; beautiful dining room; home cooking.

East Side.

11TH ST., 25 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences.

30TH ST., 38 EAST, Between Madison and 4th Avs.—Double and single rooms.

34TH ST., 50 EAST.—Large furnished studio, grand piano, in beautiful Studio Hall. Clements.

40TH ST., 5 EAST, (278, 276 Madison.)—Elegant double, single rooms; private bath; kitchenette; 'phone.

44TH ST., 21 EAST.—Large, desirable rooms, bath; private house; convenient to clubs; reference.

54TH ST., 15 EAST, (near 5th Av.).—Summer rates; select neighborhood; board optional. Telephone 4917—Plaza.

64TH ST., 154 EAST, (corner house.)—Newly furnished rooms; hot and cold water, bath.

65TH ST., 802 EAST.—Single, double, light housekeeping, $2.50 up.

1.—76TH ST., 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms; ideal Summer location; board optional; Summer rates.

92D ST., 128 EAST.—Nice, large room, well furnished; all improvements; refined private family.

IRVING PLACE, 71.
Large and small rooms, private bath; $3.50 up.

Brooklyn.

A NEW ENGLAND WOMAN has fine, cool, newly renovated rooms, overlooking water, for men, with and without private bath; instantaneous hot-water supply; convenient to Wall St., Subway, and Bridge; popular prices. 3 Montague Terrace.

HEIGHTS, 11 MONTAGUE TERRACE.—Water view; most accessible locality; convenient to Subway and Wall St.; large, single rooms.

Furnished Rooms Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

BUSINESS lady desires room, or share apartment with lady alone; elevator. L 242 Times Downtown.

Country Houses to Let, Furnished

25c. a line 1 time; 63c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

Watch Hill, R. I.—Attractive cottage for season, completely furnished; commanding location, with extensive grounds; large living room, overlooking ocean and bay; five master bedrooms, three servants' rooms, two baths, and servants' toilet; good-sized kitchen, pantry, and laundry; hot and cold water under pressure; electric light and telephone; good bathing, sailing, motoring, tennis, and golf; no mosquitoes. Apply Frank B. Kennard, Watch Hill, R. I., or your broker.

To rent, furnished, for the season, gentleman's Summer home at Noroton, Conn., opposite Collender's Point; 600 feet water front; sea wall; shingle beach; six acres land; house has six bedrooms, bath, and toilet; servants' quarters in carriage house; pure artesian water; telephone, electric lights. Apply John H. Shipman, Tel. 3280 Melrose, 156th St. and East River.

To Rent—Furnished cottage, eight sleeping rooms, three baths; situated on the Shrewsbury River; 5 minutes from Monmouth Beach; stable and garage accommodations. For further particulars apply to Mrs. Walter Patten, Long Branch, N. J.

FURNISHED RENTALS.
Summer months or longer; attractive modern houses in delightful locations; fine shade trees; large piazzas; rent $50 to $350 monthly. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y. 'Phone 708.

Eight-room cottage, furnished, overlooks York Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y.; ice and two boats supplied; furnished bungalow camp also; terms reasonable. F. Holbut, 12 Warren St., New York.

Furnished cottage in pine grove, 2 blocks from ocean, 10 minutes from Asbury Park, 6 rooms, bath, attic; gas, electricity; $300 season. 302 3d Av., Bradley Beach, N. J.

FOUR room, furnished bungalow; sleeping porch, bath; ten minutes walk from station; for rent till October 1, $250. Address H. Child, Brookhaven, Long Island, N. Y.

WILL rent private residence, furnished, in Flatbush, reasonably during July and August; convenient to all beaches; references required. 779 Argyle Road.

Furnished Houses Wanted

25c. a line 1 time; 63c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

WANTED—For Summer, by family of two, furnished house within fifty minutes of New York; must have at least four masters bed rooms, two baths; accommodations for 3 servants. J. G. Deane, 49 Wall Street.

Apartments to Let, Furnished

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Six rooms and bath, attractive and convenient, completely furnished, in the Powelton, 97th and Broadway, to Oct. 1, at a very low price to respectable, responsible tenant only. Apply to Mrs. McAlpin, Supt.

Nicely furnished, 2 rooms and kitchenette apartment to sublet until October; hall service, elevator, mail chute; reasonable rentals; references. Apartment 12, 611 West 127th St. Apply to Superintendent.

St. Nicholas Av., 843, corner 127th St.—If you are hunting for a cool apartment, give us a call; high-class elevator apartments; 4, 5 rooms, $8-$10; a few nice rooms; use of kitchen, bath; $8.

Carlyle Apartment Mansions.—Elegantly kept parlor bedroom, private baths, $25-$60 monthly; meals; independent home; gentlemen; foreigners solicited. 22 West 60th St.

APARTMENT, furnished or unfurnished; six rooms and bath; liberal concessions for Summer. 225 West End Av., corner 70th St. Gardiner.

FRONT apartment, cool, clean; 4 rooms; bath; light housekeeping only. Lemouche, 201 West 81st.

264 Riverside Drive.—Six rooms, furnished; two baths; all conveniences; fine view; cool. Mason.

COOL apartment, seven rooms, to lease furnished; July to October. Thompson, 36 West 93.

Four-room apartment, modern improvements; rents reasonable. 1,554 Broadway, near 46th.

Will sub-let single apartment, bath, July, August; 97 St. James. 109 West 45th St.

Cool 7-room elevator apartment until October, half price. Brown, 811 West 113th St.

Used Autos For Sale

25c. a line 1 time; 60c. a line 3 times a week, including Sunday; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

☞ ALL BEFORE JULY 4TH ☜
A1 AUTOS at A

COMMENCEMENT DAY AT CITY COLLEGES

Degrees Awarded to 105 Youths and 136 Girls by the Two Institutions.

PRIZE WINNERS ANNOUNCED

President Finley Announces the Founding of a New Scholarship—College Also Gets $5,000 for Books.

Commencement exercises were held yesterday by both the College of the City of New York and the Normal College of the City of New York. The former awarded diplomas to 105 youths, while by the latter 136 girls were graduated, not including eleven who had completed a two-year course in kindergarten work.

The sixty-first commencement of the College of the City of New York was celebrated in Great Hall, St. Nicholas Terrace. The 105 young men who received diplomas and the audience which filled the large auditorium kept up continuous applause as the graduates were called forward one by one to receive their sheepskins. President John H. Finley presided and introduced the speakers under difficulties, for he was obliged to support himself on crutches. Dr. Ira Remsen, President of Johns Hopkins University, delivered the chief address.

Two gifts have been made to the college recently, but only one of these was announced yesterday by the President. Gen. Henry Edwin Tremain, for many years President of the alumni and founder of the Tremain prizes for essays on the civil war, has added to his gifts an amount characterized as a "very considerable sum" to found a scholarship. The other gift, which was not announced publicly, was by James R. Steers, donor of the present chemical library, who has added $5,000 to buy scientific books.

The usual promotions in the Faculty and announcements of changes for next year were not made yesterday, as the sickness of several Trustees prevented their meeting.

The academic procession entered the auditorium to the "Marche Heroique de Jeanne d'Arc" of Th. Dubois played by the college organist. The Rev. John Campbell made the opening prayer. Following an old custom in the college, there were three senior addresses. Morris Hirsch spoke on "The Widening of College Influence," Gabriel M. Green on "The Cause of Progress," and Robert L. Rubenstein on "Adspice."

President Finley then introduced President Remsen of Johns Hopkins, at one time a student at the City College, paying this tribute to him.

> It is a particular pleasure and honor to be permitted as a former student of Johns Hopkins to introduce the distinguished President of that great university. It is, however, an even greater pleasure to be permitted as President of the College of the City of New York to present him as one who was once a student in this institution and is now a scientist of highest achievement and of world fame.
>
> We cannot claim for the college all the credit for the training which made the achievement possible, but we wish to believe that in the disciplines and tuitions of this institution were laid its substantial foundations. We welcome him back to us with a pride which he will let us indulge. This institution justifies itself if in a decade or generation it produces such a man.

President Remsen's address was informal. He began by saying that he had been asked by the President of the College of the City of New York to give a talk to the boys.

"Commencement addresses are obsolescent," he said. "It was formerly the custom to offer young men at least an hour's advice on occasions like this, but the majority of people have become convinced that advice so given has not a great effect, and this ancient custom is falling into disuse.

"The thoughts that come to me at this time are rather of the great change that has come to City College since I knew it first, and the great changes that have come in views on education generally in this country."

These changes, Dr. Remsen thought, were all for the better.

"The prevailing view of life to-day is optimistic," he said. "When I was a young man I was prone to take a gloomy view of affairs and to hold serious doubts as to the ability of men to change and remedy their difficulties. I think that view is characteristic of young men. But that is not the prevailing view to-day. Men of middle age have seen and believe in progress."

Following the address came the presenation of diplomas and then the announcement of the long list of prize winners. The greatest prize was won by Isadore Eisenberg of the senior class, who will receive the Gen. Tremain prize of $150 for the best essay on "The Cause, Conduct, and Conclusion of the Civil War." The second prize of $50 in the same contest was awarded to Morris Sable Hirsch, a senior. Other prize winners were:

Pell medals for highest rank in all studies: Morris Hirsch, gold medal; Monroe A. Meyer, silver medal.

Cromwell medal for history, Monroe A. Meyer; chemistry, Israel Katz; natural history, Israel J. Kligner; moral philosophy, Julius Drachsler; political science, Thomas G. Schwartz; for English, Nathan E. Shoobs; Greek, Benjamin Elwin; Latin, Joseph Orlansky; French, Louis J. Mutterperl; German, Julius Drachsler; Spanish, Julius Berkman; English composition, Cecil B. Dyer; logic, Norton Gottschall; astronomy, Harry Schleifer; history, Jacob Shapiro and George N. Edwards; descriptive geometry, Sol Buxbaum; botany, Benjamin Schwartz; algebra, Charles H. Lehman, honorable mention, Thomas R. Clendenin;) public speaking, Jesse Periman.

Riggs medals for best compositions—Jacob Shapiro and David P. Berenberg.

Prager Memorial prize—Morris Hirsch.

Ketchum prizes for philosophy—Julius Drachsler and Pincus Rothberg, (honorable mention, Vergil Bopp;) political science, George Whitenshik and Julian Barth.

Ralph Weinberg memorial prize for English—Leo Lipschutz, (honorable mention, Samuel Schwartz.)

Serena Mason Carnes prizes for modern literature—German, Carl Schloss; French, Victor Chankin; Spanish, Michael Kurz.

F. W. De Voe & Co. prizes for mechanical arts—Stephen C. Carr and Lawrence Coleman.

Belden prize for mathematics—Julius Barth.

Claplin medal for Latin, Solomon Bluhm; Greek, Samuel Herman.

Kenyon prizes for mathematics—G. M. Green and Morris Hirsch.

Bennett prize for essay in political science—Jacob Shapiro.

Kelly prize for critique on English literature—Meyer Cohn, (honorable mention, Samuel L. Schwartz.)

Medal for debate—Jesse Schwartz.

Drummond historical prize, Milton Hochenberg; certificate of equal merit, Louis Kraft.

These received degrees:

BACHELOR OF ARTS—I. Eisenberg, H. H. Adelson, M. Axel, S. Blazer, H. S. Budner, V. Chankin, A. Cohen, H. Cooper, I. Doch, R. H. Dressner, A. M. Dushkin, G. W. Edwards, J. Felsen, D. Fried, H. Gell, S. Geller, M. Gleich, L. Goldberg, L. Goodman, H. Herskowitz, M. S. Hirsh, S. K. Rapp, M. L. Jacobs, A. P. Johnson, M. Judelsohn, O. A. Kanin, J. F. Katz, P. Kleinman, M. Koppel, A. Levine, J. M. Levinger, H. Lindauer, F. Mantinband, M. Margolin, J. Michaelson, J. H. Perlman, I. Perlstein, M. Phillips, J. B. Platt, B. Polley, J. M. Poss, S. Rabinowitz, R. L. Rubenstein, J. Rosenberg, S. S. Sachs, S. L. Samuels, S. Schaffer, M. Schoen, H. Schwager, B. Schwartz, S. L. Schwartz, M. Seidenbaum, H. A. Silberstein, J. Silver, A. Sohmer, A. M. Spindler, R. Stern, B. Storfer, B. H. Walsh, A. Werner, I. Wohlstetter, H. O. Wood.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE—G. M. Green, M. Hirsch, M. Kirschstein, J. Schapiro, M. Acker, M. Arond, M. I. Avonson, L. J. Berall, J. Berkman, W. Bernstein, R. Bersohn, B. Cohen, W. J. Garfunkel, J. Goldberg, N. Goodman, B. Gordon, J. Gottesman, I. Grossman, B. Grubman, B. Halpern, N. J. Kaplan, A. A. Katz, I. Katz, C. R. Kessler, I. J. Kligler, D. Klivan, I. D. Lehrer, L. Lipschutz, M. Meyrowitz, J. Peyser, A. Robson, J. N. Sablow, N. Seligman, H. A. Shapiro, A. Silver, M. A. Smilari, M. Satzinger, B. Steinberg, H. A. Sussman, E. P. Ward, C. M. Winkler, I. Zucker, D. N. Zuckerman.

DEGREES TO 136 GIRLS.

Normal College Also Gives Diplomas to 11 Kindergartners.

The Normal College conferred the degree of B. A. upon 136 young women and gave diplomas to eleven young women who had taken the two years' kindergarten course. The Rev. Dr. Thomas Hunter, President Emeritus, opened the exercises, and was warmly applauded. The Rev. Dr. George Samler Davis in his address told the class of 1911 that its day of graduation was an anniversary for him, for he had come into the college to take up his duties as President when they had come in as students.

Horace E. Dresser, Chairman of the Executive Committee, spoke of the exceptional opportunities offered by the college, and referred to the fine new building which is soon to be erected. He said that the boroughs outside Manhattan of the city were only beginning to realize that the college was also for their use. He said many girls, at great effort and expense, go to colleges outside the city, when they might get an equally good education and take a degree in their home city and without cost.

It was announced that the Science Club of the college had offered a new prize for next year in memory of Miss Elsie Seringhaus. This is the interest on a $1,000 bond, which will be used to send a member of the senior class to a scientific laboratory for the Summer. The medals and prizes were awarded by Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., President of the Board of Education and Chairman of the Trustees of the college. They were:

GERMAN.—Major Courses—Ottendorfer Gold Medal for highest scholarship, Lottie Good; honorable mention, Meta M. Schmidt and Johanna Lobsenz.

Adolph Kuttroff Prize, $50, for progress divided between Ida Cohen and Frances Kahn; honorable mention, Irma Abraham and Edith Ludewig.

Dr. Joseph H. Senner Prize, $40: Essay on "Der Einfluss der Frau auf Goethe's Leben und Schaffen," divided between Meta M. Schmidt and Irma Abraham; honorable mention, Johanna Lobsenz.

Minor Courses—Ottendorfer Silver Medal for scholarship, Tessie Hirsch; honorable mention, Harriet Klein.

Albert Tag Prize, $50, for progress divided between Marcella H. Ganz and Elka M. Rapp; honorable mention, Berenice Weil, Elizabeth F. Doughty, and Helene Esberg.

Major and Minor Courses—Herman Ridder Prize, $40, for composition, Meta M. Schmidt; honorable mention, Margaret Breitenfeld and Frances Kahn.

FRENCH.—French Chamber of Commerce Prize, $40 for progress divided between Jessie Goldstein and Anna Marie Shea; honorable mention, Tessie Hirsh, Marcella H. Ganz, and Helene Esberg.

William Wood Memorial Prize, $40: Madeleine Tamboise; honorable mention; Marie A. Campini, Lucille Baron, and Mary E. V. Millett.

EDUCATION.—Kelly Silver Medal for Pedagogics, Jeannette Levin; Kelly Bronze Medal, Frances Kahn; honorable mention, Madeleine Tamboise, Louise Harvey, Lillian Schrempf, and Helene Esberg.

NATURAL SCIENCE.—Kane Gold Medal for highest record, Beatrix H. Gross; honorable mention, Irene M. Cambell, Irene S. Dougherty, and Estelle Neuhof.

LATIN.—Wilson G. Hunt Gold Medal for best examination on senior year work, Jeannette Levin; honorable mention, Catherine McDermott, Edith Haviland, Lillian Cohen.

Classical Club Latin Prize, $25, for the translation of Greek and Latin, Jeannette Levin; honorable mention, Rachel E. Kapp, Lillian Cohen.

ENGLISH.—Randolph Guggenheimer Memorial Prize for English Literature, Edith H. Murphy; honorable mention, Edith B. King and Rose Zeitlin.

Bernard Cohen Prize, $40, for English Composition, junior and senior classes, Helene M. Ferro; honorable mention, Bertha Eletz, Minnie Periman.

Arthur H. Dundon Memorial Prize, $40, elocution, divided between Meta J. Aronson and Anna Dolsen.

MATHEMATICS.—Dr. Thomas Hunter Prize, $40, for proficiency divided between Catharine M. Cavanagh and Lillian Schrempf; honorable mention, Irene V. Cawley.

Joseph A. Gillet Prize for excellence, Wilhelmine H. Feper.

MUSIC.—Libbie Van Ardsale Memorial Prize, $40, for proficiency divided between Emily E. Faron and Elizabeth A. C. Byrne; honorable mention, Ella M. Wilkin, LuGarda S. Mayer, and Ida E. Goldberg.

HISTORY.—Thomas Hunter, Prize, $40, offered by the associate alumnae for proficiency, Hilda Cohen; honorable mention, Miriam B. Heldenis and Golda Orliansky.

President Davis conferred the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, and these candidates were presented by Prof. Helen G. Cone:

Irma Abraham, Susan E. Aiken, May H. Bagley, Leonora A. Balkam, Harriet Bardach, Lucille E. Baron, Marguerite Basch, Florence J. Berman, Verona Bostroem, Margaret Breitenfeld, Ella V. Brown, Elizabeth Bulger, Juliette E. Bursch, Helen M. Butler, Elizabeth A. C. Byrne, Marie A. Campini, Catharine M. Cavanagh, Irene V. Cawley, Goldie Cohen, Ida Cohen, Lillian Cohen, Mariadina Cohen, Grace M. Cole, Teresa M. Cole, Estelle M. Coligon, Mary A. Cormier, Catherine C. Cramer, Alice Danaher, Hazel A. Davis, Johanne de Wolff, Anna Dolsen, Elizabeth F. Doughty, Emma Ehrenberg, Helene Esberg, Sarah G. Evans, Emily E. Faron, Helene M. Ferro, Rena Glick, Ida E. Goldberg, Margaret M. A. Hallinan, Sara Harris, Leona Hart, Louise E. Harvey, Caroline Haslun, Edith Haviland, Carolyn E. Heerwagen, Miriam B. Heldenis, Lillie Henderson, Marion Herman, Edna Hirschman, Helen W. Howard, Martha Hutner, Esther Isaacs, Julia F. Jacobs, Marguerite E. Jones, Florence M. Judas, Frances Kahn, Catherine E. Kane, Rachel E. Kapp, Edith B. King, Hannah C. Kinnears, Fanny Klepper, Alice Lamothe, Hajnalka Langer, Mary E. Leahy, Ray Lebowitz, Katherine E. Leonard, Gertrude T. Lesch, Maude M. Levi, Jeannette Levin, Gladys L. Levy, Rose Lichterman, Mary Locke, Edith A. Ludewig, Margaret L. Lyons, Elizabeth B. McCloud, Helen R. McDonald, Mary F. McKenna, Erna F. Magnus, LuGarda S. Mayer, Amelia V. Mentz, Lillian A. Merritt, Rose Michael, Anna E. Michaels, Dora Miller, Mary E. Millett Dorothea B. Millman, Edith H. Murphy, Edith Musgrave, Helen Nealis, Estelle Neuhof, Gertrude Newmark, Anna O'Connell, Marie M. O'Donnell, Olga Offner, Jeannette Ortman, Esta V. Pastel, Florence E. Pelletier, Wilhelmin H. Peper, Naomi Perlman, Ida Perry, Sarah C. Prendergast, Freda E. Rafalsky, Elka M. Rapp, Rebecca Ratner, Ellen H. Robinson, Isabelle Rogers, Beatrice Sackett, Jennie Salmalhausen, Meta Schmidt, Lillian Schrempf, Florence Schroder, Ida Schulhof, Elsie Seckel, Elva A. Shepherd, Zelda Sicklick, Adelaide M. Sim, Bernice Sinclair, Sarah Sklamberg, Hortense Steierman, Eugenia E. Stilwell, Matilda Stoloff, Gertrude A. Stubberfield, Libbie Suchoff, Madeleine Tamboise, May G. Tiernan, Bertha Tompkins, Jeannette C. Voge, Agnita C. Wallace, Marie E. Watts, Grace M. Weber, Ann L. Whealon, Ella M. Wilkins, Mary Wolf, Joanna A. Wolfe, Rose Zeitlin.

The numbers of the regular graduating class of the college wore caps and gowns. The kindergartners who graduated wore white frocks and carried bouquets of sweet peas. The kindergartners were:

Agnes H. M. Smith, Miriam J. Buckhout, Marie Cunningham, Angela E. Fanning, Mary L. Hayward, Charlotte H. Lewis, Alice Leech, Sadie Estelle McNeill, Harriett Morton, Marguerite Oliver, Virginia M. Owen.

The honor students were:

Louise Harvey, Jeannette Levin, Martha Hunter, Lillian Schrempf, Verena Bostroem, Gladys Levy, Irene Cawley, Catherine Cavanagh, Libbie Suchoff, Helene Esberg, Isabelle Rogers, Edith Haviland, Rachel Kapp, Madeleine Tamboise.

The salutatory was by Miss Jeannette Levin and the valedictory by Miss Louise Harvey, President of the class of 1911. There are two composers in the class, "Hail to the Day" and "Love Unsung," numbers on the programme being by Miss Emily E. Faron and Miss Elizabeth A. C. Byrne respectively.

The college chapel, in which the exercises were held, was decorated with festoons of green and potted plants. After the benediction, pronounced by the Rev. Arthur H. Judge, the Faculty filed out one door of the chapel and the graduates marched out by another.

CORNELL GRADUATES 747.

President Schurman on the Opportunity of the Independent Thinker.

ITHACA, June 22.—President Jacob Gould Schurman presented 692 diplomas to graduating students of Cornell University at noon to-day. The forty-third annual commencement was marked by fine weather and a large crowd of visiting alumni.

The 692 graduates, with the 55 who received diplomas in medicine in New York on June 14, make a total of 747 to graduate from Cornell this year. In addition to these, 32 received advanced degrees in arts, agriculture and engineering, while 34 received the degree of Ph.D.

That the independent thinker makes human progress was the theme of President Jacob Gould Schurman's address. He said:

"No man thinks his own thought; no man uses his own eyes; no man stands upon his own fact; no man walks alone. We go in flocks; we lean on others; we follow the multitude blindly; we bend our necks to the yoke of public opinion. We have no self-reliance; the only virtue we have is conformity. The demand of the age is for men and women of character who are self-poised, self-reliant, independent and self-assertive. Society follows custom and routine. The redemption of the race is in the originality of individuals.

"The healing and prevention of disease have, indeed, made great progress in the last generation; but if pain and suffering are to be banished from human life, as they should be, it can only be brought about by new discoveries in pure or applied science which will be denounced as heretical or even dangerous by the orthodox schools of physicians.

"The second test of the civilization which any society has attained is the condition of its laboring men and women. Can these earn a decent livelihood? And have they the leisure requisite for recreation, amusement and intellectual improvement? Every child that is born must have a chance for his bread. Every worker is entitled to rest, health and entertainment.

"Poverty will not be abolished, nor mankind advanced in civilization, by the action of governments. All great reforms are the work of individuals. Would you abolish poverty? Would you advance civilization? Then educate individuals, one by one, to be more virtuous, more intelligent, more industrious and skillful.

"In this age of the world the scientist is the greatest reformer."

NOT TO CALL ROBIN IN REICHMANN TRIAL

Defense Won't Dispute Records of Famous $130,000 Loan to Carnegie Trust.

JURORS ASK QUESTIONS

Showing Deep Interest in the Unfolding of the Tortuous Web of Finance.

Assistant District Attorney Clark began yesterday afternoon in the trial of Joseph B. Reichmann, ex-President of the Carnegie Trust Company, on the charge of having made false reports to the State Banking Department, to bring out evidence in reference to the famous $130,000 loan made by the Northern Bank to the Trust Company on Aug. 23, just as the State Banking Department was beginning to examine the latter. The circumstances connected with the loan are those on which ex-City Chamberlain Hyde was indicted for bribery. It is alleged that he induced J. G. Robin to assent to the loan by reminding him of the power in his hands to place the city deposits with whatever institutions he pleased.

Mr. Clark called as a witness to prove the loan William L. Brower, who was a Vice President of the Northern Bank and Secretary of its Executive Committee. The defense showed yesterday a disposition to accept the records of the bank with reference to the loan, and if that attitude is maintained it does not appear probable that Robin will be called as a witness in this case.

Mr. Brower testified to the minutes of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Northern Bank on Aug. 23 in Robin's office, at which Robin moved that a loan of $130,000 be extended to the Carnegie Trust Company. It was granted on the notes of the Trust Company, which were protected as collateral by two notes of Joseph Marcus of the Public Bank for $175,000 and $38,000. Mr. Marcus had given to the Carnegie as collateral for these stock of the Public Bank, bonds and mortgages amounting to $265,000.

The Executive Committee of the Northern Bank voted the loan and Mr. Brower took to the office of the Carnegie Trust 130 City of New York bonds and handed them over, and at a meeting of the Directors of that institution, at which Mr. Reichmann and W. J. Cummins among others were present, the loan was accepted. The bonds were then deposited with the Merchants' Exchange National Bank.

Meanwhile Mr. Reichmann made arrangements with the firm of A. B. Leach & Co. to sell these bonds for the Carnegie Trust Company. They brought in with accrued interest $132,673, and this sum was credited to the account of the Northern Bank in the Merchants' Exchange Bank. The Northern Bank gave its check for $130,000 to the Merchants' Exchange Bank and the Merchants' Exchange Bank gave its check for $130,000 to the Carnegie Trust Company.

The evidence on this matter only consumed the last hour of the day's hearing. The rest was devoted to the reading on the record by Mr. Clark of further details with regard to draft-kiting. They were subject to the general objection that they were incompetent evidence in this case and that they included transactions which had been put through after Mr. Reichmann had ceased to be President. However no objection was made to the method of presentation.

These drafts included those of $26,500 on George D. Crabbs, President of the Philps Carey Manufacturing Company of Cincinnati, of $40,000 on John Hetterman, the Louisville cigar manufacturer, of $37,500 on Robert Pringle of Chicago, and of $28,500 on J. C. Courts of Washington, D. C., on which evidence has been given.

Then on Aug. 19 the Merchants and Manufacturers' Securities Company drew through the Carnegie Trust Company for $29,000 on the Alfalfa Feed Milling Company, and this was taken up by $30,000 telegraphed out to W. K. Weaver in San Francisco by M. T. Lyman, Mr. Cummins's secretary. This $30,000 was supplied by a check of the Vita Colorado Company, and this concern was in its turn indemnified by two notes obtained from other institutions.

As Mr. Clark unfolded the tortuous web of finance the jury listened intently, Juror No. 7, A. Compton Miller, interrupting several times to have matters not clear to him straightened out. The court will meet at 10 o'clock this morning and the prosecution hopes to be able to complete its case by the adjournment.

BOY DROWNS IN DEAL LAKE.

Thrown from Canoe in Eight Feet of Water and Couldn't Swim.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 22.—Holmes Woodruff, the twelve-year-old son of Mrs. Johanna Woodruff, was drowned and his companion, James Boyce, narrowly escaped the same fate this afternoon when their canoe capsized in Deal Lake. The upset occurred in eight feet of water and neither boy could swim.

Earl Davidson and Thomas Jennings saved Boyce after a valiant fight, Jennings bringing his body up from the lake bottom after several unsuccessful dives. The body of young Woodruff was brought to the surface by Davidson after 20 minutes, but the efforts of two doctors to resusciate him failed.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A.M.	Loss.
4:20—1,550 Madison Av.; J. Starr	$500
7:20—282 Brook Av.; unknown	$2
7:45—54 Prince St.; F. E. Phillips	Slight
10:15—412 Cherry St.; unknown	$10
11:45—1,848 Webster Av.; unknown	None
P.M.	
1:45—Bergen and Westchester Av.; unknown	Trifling
1:55—29th St. and 11th Av.; Erie R. R.	Trifling
1:55—115th St. and North River; Central Vermont R. R.	$1,000
3:00—49 Oliver St.; R. Aldino	Trifling
4:00—204 Madison St.; M. Stein	$200
4:30—211 East 104th St.; A. Weinstein	Trifling
4:40—Foot of West 26th St.; Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	Trifling
5:50—595 West End Av.; G. Zeller	$25
5:55—112 East 31st St.; W. Morgan	Trifling
6:15—114 Madison St.; unknown	Trifling
8:30—271 West 154th St.; unknown	Trifling
8:40—490 Broome St.; J. Lurry	$1,000
8:40—302 East 24th St.; F. Gorpe	Trifling
8:55—530 Lenox Av.; Isaacson Brothers	None
9:45—164th St. and Ogden Av.; Interborough	Trifling

RABIES FROM STRAY BULLET.

Fears for Newark Woman Who Was Hit by Bullet That Passed Through a Dog.

Mrs. Pasqualino Pastino of 228 Eighth Avenue, Newark, who was struck in the head by a stray bullet fired by Park Policeman Clarken at a mad dog on Wednesday, was reported to be in a serious condition yesterday. The bullet which struck her had passed through the head of the dog. Dr. Fortunato Ungarro, who has been attending her, feared yesterday that Mrs. Pastino might develop rabies.

Dr. Richard N. Connelly, bacteriologist at the Newark City Hospital, said yesterday afternoon that an analysis of the dog's brain had revealed that it was suffering from rabies when it was shot.

J. Victor D'Aiola, counsel for Mrs. Pastino, announced his intention of making a complaint against Clarken on behalf of his client to-day.

Mrs. Pastino was injured while sitting on the front stoop of her home. Clarken had chased the mad dog up to the second floor of the house at 216 Eighth Avenue and out on to a fire escape. There Clarken grabbed it by the neck, carried it down stairs, and while he held it with one hand fired four shots from his revolver.

HORSE MAY HAVE ONE KICK.

Even as a Dog May Have One Bite—After That the Owner Pays.

Supreme Court Justice Delany ruled yesterday that a horse is entitled to one kick, in the same way as the law allows a dog one bite, before his master is liable for damages.

On evidence showing that a horse owned by George Ehret, the brewer, had kicked several employees before it landed a hard kick on Frank Koeltgen, which injured him so badly that he spent several weeks in a hospital, the jury allowed Koeltgen $1,000 damages. Louis Steckler was Koeltgen's lawyer.

Accepts $19,500 from McAdoo Co.

Mary Fay Lovejoy, widow of Irving P. Lovejoy, real estate operator, who was killed in an elevator of the McAdoo tubes at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, Jersey City, accepted $19,500 yesterday in settlement of her suit for damages against the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company.

WINTER GARDEN 50th & B'way. Tel. 411 Columbus. | Smoking Permitted.
Evenings at 8:30. Matinee To-morrow 2:30.
GERTRUDE HOFFMANN Announces A NEW RELIGION IN ART.
LA SAISON DES BALLETS RUSSES
(SEASON OF RUSSIAN BALLETS)

CASINO B'way & 39th. Evs. 8:30. Prices 50c. to $2. Matinee To-morrow 2:30.
Phenomenally Brilliant Star Revival of Gilbert & Sullivan's Comic Opera PINAFORE
—Owing to Enormous Success, Engagement—Extended TWO WEEKS—Till July 8.

THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:30.
Juvenile Pinafore Performance for the benefit of the Stage Children's Fund.

DALY'S, B'way & 30th St. 50c. to $1.50. Last Week | THE NEW GRAND OPERA CO. To-night, "AIDA."

Lew Fields' Herald Sq. B'way & 35th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 2:15.
A COUNTRY GIRL with JOHN SLAVIN.

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinee To-morrow 2:20.
HENRY W. SAVAGE Offers
EVERYWOMAN
(Her Pilgrimage in Quest of Love.)
ONCE SEEN NEVER FORGOTTEN.

39th STREET THEA., 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last 2 Weeks. Mat. To-morrow.
JOHN MASON In Augustus Thomas' best play. AS A MAN THINKS.

WEST END | Robt. T. Haines Stock Company | LAST WEEK | A Romantic Play. INGOMAR.

FOLIES BERGERE 46th St. B'way. Restaurant, 6 P. M. to 1 A. M.—8:15, Revues & Ballet—11 to 1 A. M., Cabaret Show, 10 Acts.

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Klaw & Erlanger's Musical Comedy De Luxe.
THE PINK LADY

JARDIN DE PARIS ATOP THE N. Y. THEATRE.
NEXT MON. NIGHT 8:20. SEATS NOW.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
AT 11:15 SHARP CABARET SHOW | REAL | ONE TICKET FOR BOTH SHOWS. NO INCREASE IN PRICES—$1, $1.50, $2

HENRY W. SAVAGE offers
"EXCUSE ME"
AT THE GAIETY 46th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
A LAUGH AT EVERY LINE.

CHARLES DILLINGHAM'S GLOBE B'way, 46 St. | Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
VALESKA SURATT in the New Musical Comedy. | THE RED ROSE

GEO. COHAN'S Theatre. B'way, 43d St. Evs. M. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
GET RICH QUICK WALLINGFORD
324th TIME TO-NIGHT.

SCUOLA D' INDUSTRIE ITALIANE
Under Patronage of H. M., Queen Margherita. Exhibition of ITALIAN LACES, EMBROIDERIES, and DECORATIVE LINENS copied from old designs, adapted to modern uses by Young Women of Italian Colony of New York, 1 East 45th St.

ROOF GARDEN AMERICAN THEATRE. 42d, W. of Broadway.
8:15 P. M., 25 & 50c. All Seats Reserved. 12 Big Vaudeville Acts. | 12:30 to 11:30 P. M. Mats. 10-15; Night 10-15-25c. Continuous Vaudeville.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23 St. & 8 Ave. MAT. DAILY 10, 20, 30c.
CORSE PAYTON'S STOCK CO. in For Her Children's Sake

5th Ave. B'way. 28th St. Daily Mat., 25 & 50c. | TRULY SHATTUCK, AVON COMEDY 4, EMMETT DEVOY & CO., others.

TERRACE GARDEN Phone, 75 Plaza. Week June 26th. | Jose Van Den Berg Opera Company, CARMEN. Seats on Sale 50c, 75c, $1. Dinner, Show & Taxi, $2.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN Popular Promenade Concerts
8 Days JUNE 25 to JULY 2. Russian Symphony Orchestra
Soloists. Modest Altschuler, Conductor.
Table Seats $1.00. Gen. Adm. 50c. Now on Sale.

PALISADES PARK AMUSEMENT
Opposite W. 130th St. Ferry. Fireworks Thursday.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. XTRA ATTRACTIONS. CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour. Coronation Groups in Entrance Hall.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St. ROOF B'way. & SUFFRAGETTE FARM. 17 BIG FEATURE ACTS. Daily Matinee in Theatre.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Place. ST. ELMO

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. BURLESQUE. Pop. Mat. To-day 15, 25, 50c. Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25-$1. Smoking.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

Brighton Beach MUSIC HALL
Daily 2:45 and 8:30 EVA TANGUAY
2 Sunday Concerts and 10 STAR ACTS

NEW—Daily Mat. 25c. Nat M. Wills, La Titcomb, Valerie Bergere & Co., BRIGHTON Barnes & Crawford, Kate Elinore & Sam Williams, Bert Brighton Beach Coote & Co., Dlero, 5 others.

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Also Rubberized Slip-On Raincoats which are Unusual Value at $12.00.

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For Boys from 7 to 16 years, we have Reduced 200 Norfolk and Double-Breasted Suits to $5.00.

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By scientific management they have reduced the percentage of cost borne by each suit to its absolute minimum. Hence by employing them we can sell at $18, $20, $22.50, $25, $30, and so on up to $50, suits for which others with limited facilities of manufacture *must* ask more.

So we can truthfully say that not otherwhere in New York can your money buy as much as here. Come and see.

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WE have unusual connections in South America that enable us to buy our Panama Hats in the best market. That is why real $10 Panamas here cost but $5.

Slip-Ons $5

THESE are the lightest of all light raincoats,—Waterproof. Handy in a motor car to keep off dust; takes up most no room at all in your week end grip.

Moe Levy Values Always Beat Competition

IT'S going some when competitors acknowledge they are beaten and drop their prices to meet my competition. But even at the panic prices they advertise, I guarantee my $15.00 Suit against any $25.00 value they show. I don't give my customers their money's worth now and then because I must. I give them the most value money can buy anywhere, **all the time,** because that is a fixed policy of my business.

$25 Service Guaranteed Suit for $15

Why shouldn't I give better value than anyone else? I can afford to. I **manufacture** everything under one roof under my personal supervision. I have no extravagant store rents to pay on Broadway or Fifth Ave.

My leadership in clothing values is established, and this summer's values have put me in a class by myself. **Practically two suits for the price of one** in the season's most fashionable fabrics. Style, quality of fabric and tailoring guaranteed equal to the best.

One-third saved on every garment you buy—often more. Not broken lots, either, but assortments as complete as at the beginning of season.

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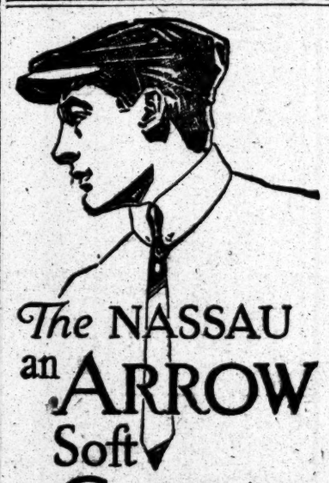

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